Education—1914
Common Schools, Conditions of

ASK FREE TEXT BOOKS FOR COLORED CHILDREN

Constitution 9-25-14

E. R. Holmes, head of the Holmes institute, a free school for negroes, appeared before the school board Thursday and appealed for aid in securing school books for negro children whose parents are unable to buy them. Holmes made a splendid appeal to the board, and he impressed the members with the importance of the work he is doing among the children of his race along educational lines.

His talk brought up the discussion which originated in the board sessions last year relating to night schools in all the negro schools. Commissioner James L. Key said that the board would be doing a great work by having night schools in all the negro schools.

Commissioner Guinn also made a strong appeal for bettering the facilities for educating the negro.

As to free school books, the board informed him that there was no money for that purpose, and that nothing could be done at present.

ATLANTA, GA
CONSTITUTION
OCT 10 1914

PLEA FOR CITY'S COLORED SCHOOLS

Editor Constitution: For fourteen years or more the colored schools have been doubled in grades below the fifth, and then came doubling of the sixth.

This is a condition that is very dangerous, both to the pupil and teacher. The teacher has to report in her door at quarter to 8 o'clock to watch the children coming in, etc.; and from 8 until 12 o'clock she is on a constant rush to get the various subjects treated before 12, when she dismisses; and has from 12 until 12:30 to eat her lunch. At 12:15 she is in her door to look after the afternoon class coming in. She is rushed eating her lunch, and is in danger of indigestion, dyspepsia, etc.

It is absolutely absurd to undertake to teach fifty or sixty children in so short a time, for you can't do the individuals justice. You can only do concert work and look after a few nearby pupils, and the others, perhaps in some distant corner, only get personal attention once in a great while, and he becomes careless in his work, inattentive, and finally discouraged, and stops school; perhaps loses all ambition. His ambition to be a creditable man was lost right in the schoolroom.

And, too, crowding so many children into one room before it is thoroughly ventilated is insanitary, and breeds disease.

The child comes to school, tries to grasp a subject, but fails with only a faint knowledge of it. He, therefore, can't make his class unless he does a nerve-racking amount of studying at home. I lost a dear little girl last February, who was doubled in the sixth grade and who was very ambitious, and studied too hard to accomplish the work of the grade. I gave her what coaching I could at home, but had the teacher had more time to explain the lessons it wouldn't have been so difficult for her to master. Consequently she studied day and night, became nervous, lost appetite, and finally broke down and died.

The situation is certainly alarming, and something ought to be done to relieve it and give to the colored child an opportunity to get full benefit of days spent in school, and also of health and strength so he can be a good citizen. I earnestly beg the city council and mayor for an appropriation to build more schoolhouses or rent such adequate quarters as is necessary to accommodate the children, and also for the restoration of the eighth grade in colored schools. Very respectfully,

LOUISE TOWNSLEY,
449 West Mitchell Street.

Columbia, S. C.
State
SEP 11 1914

NEGROES IN SCHOOLS

Large Number Attend in Chester County.

Special to The State.

Chester, Sept. 10.—According to the annual report of the county superintendent of education, W. D. Knox, the white schools in Chester county number 56 and there are the same number of negro schools.

New school structures were erected at Armenia and Cornwell.

Fort Lawn, Bethlehem and other schools in the county are planning improvements.

Bascomville, Richburg and Mt. Pleasant have made additions to their buildings.

Old Purity, Armenia and Bethlehem school districts were organized during the past year.

The average length of the white schools is 161.68 days, while that of the negroes is 81.82 days.

There were 2,674 white pupils and 5,141 negro pupils in the county schools. Average attendance was: White, 1,801; negro, 3,035.

A total of $55,706.69 came in from various sources during the year and there was a balance on hand of $28,141.12. There was expended during the past year $55,819.40, leaving a balance of $28,028.73.

The report shows further that the past year was one of the most successful ever held in the county.

20,547 PUPILS IN MEMPHIS SCHOOLS

Memphis Appeal

Monthly Report Shows Increased Enrollment of 114.

5-9-14

2,030 IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Next to Last Month of School Year Shows City Schools Are Maintaining Rate of Increase in Attendance.

The enrollment of the Memphis public schools to May 1 shows that there are 20,547 pupils in the public schools, 114 more than were enrolled up to the first of last month. Figures for the month were compiled by the city school officials yesterday. Of these 2,030 are in the high schools and the remainder, 18,517, are in the grammar schools. The enrollment for white schools is 13,062. The enrollment for negro schools is 7,485.

The following is a tabulation of the enrollment.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

School—	April.	March.	Increase.
Central High School	1,060	1,060	0
Vocational High	220	220	0
Hope Night School	385	369	16
Kortrecht High (negro)	365	365	0
Totals, High Schools	2,030	2,014	16

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School—	April.	March.	Increase.
Bruce	751	744	[illegible]
Cummings	585	585	0
Church Home	83	81	2
Gordon	433	428	5
A. B. Hill	955	949	6
Idlewild	617	617	0
Lauderdale	877	871	6
Leath	800	792	8
Leath Orphan	102	94	8
Lenox	370	369	1
Madison Heights	355	354	1
Maury	543	543	0
Merrill	592	590	2
Peabody	496	496	0
Pope	747	742	5
Prescott	396	394	2
Riverside	857	855	2
Rozelle	265	264	1
Smith	570	568	2
Snowden	343	341	2
St. Paul	430	426	4
Riverside Night	52	49	3
Special	178	160	18
Totals	11,397	11,312	85

NEGRO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School—	April.	March.	Increase.
Carnes	811	807	4
Charles Avenue	105	104	1
Grant	1,075	1,073	2
Greenwood	550	549	1
Klondie	459	457	1
Kortrecht Grammar	918	917	1
LaRose	1,271	1,271	0
Porter	721	720	1
Virginia Avenue	1,065	1,064	1
Caldwell Avenue	146	145	1
Totals, Negroes	7,120	7,107	13
Total grammar schools	18,517	18,419	98

SUMMARY.

	April.	March.	Increase.
High schools	2,030	2,014	16
Grammar schools	18,517	18,419	98
Grand total	20,547	20,433	114

SOCIAL UPLIFT.

The Atlanta Independent 5-2-14

Atlanta, Ga., April ..., 1914.

Believing that you and the men who are the bone and sinew of your organization—are anxious to do anything in your power to help better the condition of our race—and believing that you will agree with us in saying that the boys and girls of today, who will be the men and women of tomorrow, must be educated—not only in the 3 R's—but along the lines of health, sanitation, and their general moral life—we wish to present to you some facts which our committee has obtained by careful and reliable investigation.

Recently the city has been aroused to action over the possible contagion resulting from disease in Negro homes. The danger and expense to the city from idle children forced upon the streets from lack of school room, the actual breeding of moral and physical disease from neglest and overcrowding, the loss of the opportunity of instruction in citizenship which is the flower of our American school system; all this is to breed criminals instead of self-supporting, intelligent citizens. As a money investment we believe in good public schools making a saving to the city in police, prisons, hospitals, sanitariums, charties and general defensive and palliative expense.

Note the following facts concerning our schools Roach Street school. Seating capacity 442; enrollment, 804; 240 children in two sessions; has two dark and damp basement rooms; conducive to eye strain and tuberculosis.

L. & N. School—Gabbish crossing—has two buildings a block apart—one in church. Roof of main building leaks. Playground surrounded by surface closets and an old well. School's closets conducive to immorality as there is only a thin board petition between the sections used by boys and girls and there is no shield at the entrance. A Mr. Lamar, two doors from school, offers to build a 4-room school building with enclosed playground a block away, all in sanitary condition, for a lease of five school years at $25.00 per month.

Summer Hill School—Main building contains dark hall room—half of which is used as school room and inner room is fire trap—as is whole building. Has an annex—dirty and dilapidated residence. Plaster falls and vermin walks. Seating capacity 514; enrollment, 905.

Mitchell Street School—Annex from main building two blocks away on third floor of Carter Home. Only one toilet for girls. They stand in line for turn. Seating capacity, 521; enrollment, 909.

Houston Street School—Unsanitary toilet. Odor pervades building and playground; a breed of sickness and contagion. Seating capacity, 693; enrollment, 810.

Storrs School—Dilapidated building ready to fall. Seating capacity, 377 enrollment, 457.

Pittsburg School—A main building and two annexes a block away. First annex in church contains two basement rooms, one very dark, both fire traps. Second annex in old store, upper story fire trap. Surface closets. No drinking water in these buildings. Near the main building are desirable school sites. Seating capacity, 280; enrollment for 1914, 630.

South Atlanta School—Housed in three buildings—two of which are churches not available beyond this term. The Freedman Aid Society has given the city a good lot on University avenue for new school building.

For the existing eleven Negro schools there are ninety-two regular teachers. In all these schools the grades are doubled through the third grade and in some, through the fifth and sixth grades. By having morning and afternoon sessions the teachers are worked beyond the point of doing good work (or of following up work by examination into home conditions of the children as might be done so helpful and about 2,000 enrolled school children are on the streets in the forenoon—a larger number in the afternoon. The parents of many children are away at work during the day.

Under present conditions the city is using its streets as a school for crime. One of our most interested workers says, "To keep the children out of school and on the streets is to turn our city into an incubator of youthful criminals."

Our committee has been before the Board of Education. A selected committee of our men has been before the city council. The conditions and our needs have been well presented. When the last finance sheet was made up nothing was said about an appropriation for our schools. When the last "bond" election was held the Negroes were promised more schools. South Atlanta was named as one of the districts to get one. Negro men voted for bonds. We got one school (Young Street).

The men who rule our city are talking "bonds" again. What will our Negro men do? We ask that you use your influence to remedy these evils.

Sincerely,
SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT COM.

CLIPPING FROM
MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL
OCT 4 1914

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO OPEN.

County Board's Order Applies to the Suburban Districts.

Following a resolution of the County Board of Education, Miss Mabel Williams, superintendent, announces that negro schools in the suburban districts of Memphis will reopen on Oct. 19.

AUSTIN, [illegible]

Statesman

DEC 4 1914

NEGRO EDUCATORS CAMPAIGN

They Explain Needs of Race in Public Addresses.

The campaign of negro educators for the betterment of negro schools in Travis County began in earnest yesterday. For the present visits to the country have been postponed because of road conditions.

The principal address delivered at the Olive Street School was by Dr. J. W. Strong, president of Central Texas College, Waco, who spoke in part as follows: "Many of you have been laboring under the delusion that our color and previous condition militate against us as a race. We can not overlook the fact of race prejudice, a common heritage belonging to all races. It is our weakness, rather than our color that is responsible for all that we have suffered at the hands of other races. So long as we remain weaklings, we can not hope to enjoy the rights and privileges that come to the strong and powerful. This is a fundamental law governing all things. It obtains in the vegetable and the animal kingdom alike. The more vigorous and stronger plant displaces the weaker. The nutrition of the earth is taken by the stronger and more vigorous to the neglect of the weaker. This is also true among the lower animals."

Dr. Strong is the principal speaker for the schools and colleges. He will speak this morning at Gregorytown School and this afternoon at Tillotson College.

Dr. W. H. Moses, president of Guadalupe College, Seguin, Texas, spoke at the Anderson High School at 3 p. m. yesterday on "Helping the Fainting Multitude Find Itself." He showed the large number of people who have lost their homes, their food, their clothes, and the joys of life "who are groping their way through life like sheep without a shepherd." He said the trouble was that they have eyes but see not, and ears which hear not the still small voice of nature, and hearts which do not perceive the real meaning of life. He showed how "beans, cabbage, turnips, corn and other things were hid in the dirt of the back yards, and in the corners of fences, where chicken houses should be." He then talked on "the folly of allowing a hen to lay and set when she pleases, while men are waiting and suffering for the eggs."

He closed his talk by showing how the private and public schools can awaken the right kind of interest and help direct the lost people to the right way of life. The address was humorous and suggestive and effective from beginning to end. Dr. Moses is the principal speaker for the streets and churches. He will speak today at noon at Sixth and Brazos; tonight at Ebenezer Church.

Rev. L. L. Campbell, pastor of one of the leading negro churches of the city, who accompanied the speakers—when called upon for an address, simply announced that they were making an effort to take a census of all children out of school in the city of Austin, with a view of inducing them to enter. He asked for the co-operation of teachers and pupils in this effort. As fast as the lists are secured visits will be made with a view of finding out conditons so as to remedy whatever cause prevents their entering the public schools. In this way he said he hoped not to have a negro man in Austin of the present school generation who will not be able to at least sign his own name and read the laws of his country.

"How Disease Spreads Through Schools" was the topic of Dr. W. H. Crawford, M. D., at the Olive Street School yesterday morning in company with the negro educators here for improvement of their race.

Beaumont Ent

ENTERPRISE

APR 25 1914

PRACTICAL NEGRO EDUCATION.

Twelve teachers of the South End colored schools of Beaumont have arranged to take six colored children each, a total of seventy-two, and train them in practical gardening. These teachers will specialize in this work. Effort will be made to provide each child with a small patch of ground, on which he or she will be helped to raise vegetables. The children will be taught how to prepare the soil, how to plant and how to care for a garden. The Chamber of Commerce will cooperate in the work.

Here is practical education, and it is good for white or black. It is education that trains the child in many practical ways. First of all, it trains him or her to make a living. Not every child will in later years become a market gardener, but every child will in time become one of the providers for a family, if he or she is a good citizen, and this training gives valuable instruction in this line. Working in a garden helps the child to learn to make a living; it teaches him to be industrious; it familiarizes him with wholesome work; it sweetens him morally by getting him nearer to nature; it keeps him off the streets; it makes him a producer instead of a spender.

The education of the negro child in marketing gardening is an excellent supplement to public school training. Booker Washington, the great negro educator, has shown that the best education for the negro boy and girl is the education that fits practically for the battle of life. Vocational training is not always practicable in the public schools and children can not be trained in schools to be mechanics except in schools endowed for the purpose. This training is practical and of the highest value, for it can be applied to every child, no matter what his future trade, profession or station in life is to be.

The twelve teachers of the South End negro schools who have undertaken this task deserve every assistance and encouragement that can be given

NEW BUILDING FOR HIGH SCHOOL BADLY NEEDED

Present Requirement Demand That Something Be Done to Alleviate Wretched Conditions

ONLY A FEW PUPILS GRADUATE

Statistics Show That Only About One:Sixth of Those Entering The High School Complete The Entire Course.

Our Colored High School has the oldest, the smallest and the cheapest of the local secondary schools. The building was erected in 1892 and the shops in 1901, buildings and lot together costing only one-tenth of what has been asked for a new high school. The main building, corner of Dolphin street and Pennsylvania avenue, has been long outgown, necessitating the renting of a dwelling, a church for assembly room, and the use of a portable structure.

Ex-Superintendent Van Sickle in 1908 remarked the inadequate housing of the Colored Hign School which so hampered the work in the department of science, that curtailment of that department was recommended. Last year Assistant Superintendent Miller officially stated that his endeavors would be directed towards obtaining better housing facilities for the school, and Principal Hawkins in urging the inauguration of the initial plans for a new building made the significant statement that three or four years will be required for the completion of the same after the plans have been approved. The average attendance at the High School has grown from 420 in 1908 to 546 in 1913 and the number of teachers from 27 to 30, an increase of 126 and 3 respectively; it follows then that if conditions called for curtailment in 1908 greater abridgment was required in 1913-14, and to the time the plans are approved, three years must be added before we are relieved of the present "ill-adapted and cramped quarters." Meantime the community and the administration apparently assume the attitude of "watchful waiting" and suffer in silence.

Partly as the result of the conditions cited above, the number of withdrawals of pupils from the High School reaches astonishing proportions. The following table is enlightening:—

	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr
BOYS				
1912-13	100	44	22	16
1911-12	97	36	22	21
1910-11	89	49	42	21
1909-10	90	50	19	10
1908-09	85	34	16	14
GIRLS				
1912-13	183	102	69	45
1911-12	180	111	66	51
1910-11	219	115	48	41
1909-10	245	107	47	34
1908-09	201	78	48	29

The class that entered the High School in 1909 with 35 members dwindled away to 62 by the time it had reached the fourth year, losing 141 the first year, and 108 the second year The class of 1914 which last week graduated 54 members who had completed four years work, came to the school in 1910, 308 in number. The 54 who finished the course constituted roughly one-sixth of those who started in 1910, leaving five-sixths of that number who have not enjoyed the full benefit of a secondary school training.

The graduates may prove themselves worthy citizens, but it is worth while asking what of the five-sixth who are not graduates. Certainly this school is not fulfilling its mission in this city under such conditions.

77 pupils graduated in 1913, but during the same year more than twice that number, 166 continued their work for unknown reasons and only 12 in order to work. This year's class graduated 11 boys from the four year course and only one class in the last five years has graduated more than 14 boys. If it is believed that boys like to dress well and drop out in order to earn sufficient money to clothe themselves as they wish or discontinued on account of a lack of success in their studies, these suppositions are not supported by facts. Rather they do not continue because of a lack of interest, because school work has not proved as vitally connected with every day activity as it should. The school must make its wares so attractive that it outbids other allurments at the same time seeking to impress parents with the necessity of making the required sacrifice. On the other hand the community should continually hold in mind that this is its school, these its children and it alone in the end must bear the blame and the misfortune of lack of training for whatever reason.

In 1908, one high school was asked for, in 1914 our needs are greater. With two schools, a high school for boys and a separate one for the girls, the evils rising from the present co-educational system will be eliminated. With well-equipped and well-administered department of trade in the one, and of household arts in the other, school may be brought into closer relation with the life of the community, may interest that five-sixths who are disinterested, affording at least a partial solution to the large number of unaccounted for withdrawals. Whether or not we ask for two schools, certainly it is time to betray larger interest in the matters, and to have our discontent with present conditions, and our demands for adequate facilities heard and felt.

Education - 1911
Common Schools. (

DOUBLE SESSIONS

The Independent has been silent upon the question of double sessions in our city schools, for the reason we thought the agitation by our white neighbors had in contemplation the welfare and benefit of all the children. We did not know the campaign was being waged in the interest of the white children and to the exclusion of the black children. We thought that the campaign was in the interest of humanity and education, and that all races and creeds were included. We thought so until we read a few days ago of the preparation for the discontinuance of the nuisance in the white schools. In reading over the list of teachers and the places arranged for the overflow crowd of children we observed that there was nothing said about colored teachers or colored schools. Not a single Negro school was named in the list of schools where the improvements would take place. Not a single Negro teacher's name was mentioned, not a supernumerary among the Negroes was provided for with a view of relieving the teachers now who are imposed upon with double sessions. Primarily, schools are not instituted for the benefit of school teachers, nor for the benefit of the board of education or the administrative officers. Schools are instituted for the benefit of the children, for the education of the young; the teachers and the school houses, boards of education and administrative officers are simply instruments or means by which the purpose of education is prosecuted or executed.

That double sessions is a nuisance is well agreed among all of those who have taken the time or the intelligence to observe. For years this condition has obtained among and in the Negro schools without protest on the part of the whites, and the whites were not awakened or aroused to the inhumanity of the practice until the brutality came home to them, not until the shoe pinched their feet did they see the brutality and inhumanity of double sessions for teachers and students. The law provides that the school children shall have five day's work a week, and any system that does not provide five days of honest work for teacher and student is destructive of the ends of the law and ought not to obtain. It is a misappropriation and misuse of the public funds and the officers or the individuals, who are responsible for it ought to be removed from office for incompetency or dishonesty. Atlanta is a great and growing city, rich, populous and proud, and is just as able to have an up-to-date, thorough, modern, progressive school system as any city in the union. She can have, if she will eliminate politics and prejudice from the system. If she will elect a set of men for administrative officers above peanut politics and big enough to serve humanity, Atlanta's school system would compare favorably with Washington or any other city. But so long as our system is dominated by one by three politicians and Negro haters our children will be the sufferers. Not only will the Negro children be deprived of those educational advantages that the time and the money spent warrants them in having, but the white man's children will suffer in common with the Negro. In the last analysis he will be the greater sufferer. Every child, whether he is black or white, is a public charge upon the public school fund, and the States owes every youth within its bounds a common English education. It owes each child a duty that it can not escape. The law knows no color line. The law makes equal educational provisions for every child without regard to race or color. The law is all right, but the men who administer the law are all wrong.

We can't see to save our souls how our white neighbors can provide ample school facilities for their children, and deny them to their neighbors' children. If it is a hardship on the white man's child to serve in a double session, or it is unfair and unjust to him, why is it not equally unfair and unjust to the black man's child? Negroes are human beings. They have the same sensibilities and faculties that white men have; their children deserve the same consideration that the white man's deserve, and if it is inhuman and against the laws of health and of common sense to impose double sessions upon a white teacher, it is equally as unfair and unjust to impose them upon a Negro teacher.

A man's rights do not come to him because they are legally his, and not always because he deserves them, but because he earns them. The law provides certain rights, privileges and immunities for every man subject to it but only those who exercise due diligence and righteous persistence obtain their full privileges and immunities under the law. The public school system of Atlanta or the rules and regulations governing the public schools provide equal accommodations for all the children. The white man gets his rights. He gets everything that is coming to his children, because he both protests and petitions, and every manly man will exercise his constitutional right of petitioning and his manhood rights of protesting against every wrong or indignity imposed upon him. So if our white neighbors do not do us justice in the public schools, it is our duty to protest with dignity and to petition with wisdom. It is our duty to go before the board and show the Board of Education that they owe every Negro child in Atlanta the same duties it owes the white children, that we are part and parcel of the community life, that we are part of its character, its thought and its conscience, of its people and its property; and we are entitled to every opportunity to preserve intact our intelligence, our welfare that our neighbors have. And if they are fair, and if they are honest and if they are worthy to preside over us, they will not deny us any right, any privilege, any opportunity to uplift and improve our condition that they reserve for themselves. We want to tell the white man that he is too strong, he is too intelligent to take the advantage of a weaker and less intelligent people, that the use of public funds in the interest of a part of the people at the expense of the other part, is misappropriation and misuse of trust funds. And the man or men who so misappropriates it is criminal.

Let every Negro preacher in Atlanta preach a sermon in the interest of the Negro children of Atlanta. Let us set aside a certain hour to pray and preach that God Almighty will work upon the hearts of the Atlanta white people and raise them to that sphere of Christian conscience where they will be big enough to do unto all men as they would have them do unto them. Let the Atlanta Board of Trade, every church and every other civic organization in the city send a petition to the Board of Education and to the City Council and demand as citizens that double sessions be broken up in the Negro schools in common with the white schools. That it is an iniquity that an intelligent and an enlightened people ought not to endure, and that if it is a hardship on one race, it is a hardship on the other, and that the education of the people is not a race question but a civic question, a human question, a godly question that appeals to every man without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. We are living in an age when only men win, not things, not parasites, but men. If we would exercise our manhood in a manly, respectful and decent way our neighbors will hear our prayers and grant our petition. They are human beings; many of them are Christians; they will listen to reason and they can not without violence to their own conscience, to their own religion deny us such opportunities as are ours under the law and as they demand for themselves. The time is coming when the white man must either stand up for the Negro's educational uplift, or stand out in the open squarely against it and fight it down. He must stop maneuvering and hedging. He must stop playing to the galleries. He must stop telling Negro audiences that he wants them educated, that he wants them Christianized, that he wants them uplifted, and then going to the legislature and putting every bar and hindrance in his way to keep him down. He must come out in the open like a man, use his money, his talent and his means of uplifting and educating us, or he must say like a man that I am opposed to it, and I shall do everything that I possibly can to keep the Negro in vice, ignorance and sin. Let us put it square up to them like men, and tell them, if you can find a dollar in the public crib to educate your children, you can find one there for mine, if there is not one there for mine, there is not one for yours.

AN URGENT CALL TO DUTY

We wish to call the attention of the Negro citizens of this city to the gravity of the situation which now confronts them, and to remind them of their imperative duty in the circumstances. Those who have been keeping abreast of the great events, which are transpiring in this city, can not help from seeing the trend of things. We have called attention in these columns repeatedly to the unfairness in the distribution of the public funds between different classes of citizens, especially against our people. In common with other citizens, we are required to pay our taxes, $12.50 on every thousand dollars' worth of property owned, and there are numbers who own their thousands on which they are compelled to pay their share of the taxes just as other people are. They are, therefore, entitled to a square deal. Their children should be provided with ample school facilities to enable them to secure such an education as will equip them for the duties of life to the end that they may become good and law abiding citizens, and that they may serve their city, county and country with the greatest efficiency. This is what will be required of them, and should they fall short of this expectation for the lack of educational advantages, not only will they suffer, but their posterity as well.

Every citizen in this city knows how poorly the colored schools are provided for. Some of them are worse than no schools at all and many of them are crowded as in a sardine box. Of the thousands of Negro children of school age, there are hardly half enough schools to provide them with the facilities necessary for them to obtain a common school education. Sixty and seventy are crowded in one room with insufficient lights, and many of them are unsanitary. Double sessions are in vogue,—one set coming in in the morning and rushed through to make room for another set in the afternoon. The poor Negro teachers are worked to death from having to stay in the school room from half past eight in the morning until five or five thirty in the afternoon; and the next morning, when they go on duty, they have scarcely any energy or spirits left to carry on their work for that day, and thus it goes.

Now it is up to the colored citizens to see that this condition of affairs shall not continue. They should see to it, by their votes, that those in authority shall be men who will give them a square deal. You will note that the subcommittee of the City Council are formulating a report to be submitted to the full committee of the Council for the issuance of $4,500,000 bonds for the rehabilitation of the school system and various improvements of other departments of the city. In this, you will be called upon before y long to determine by your vote whether this amount of bond shall be over. It becomes your bounden duty to prepare yourself to do your full y. Every colored citizen should study this issue seriously and be pre- d to meet it. If you fail, you have no one to blame but yourself. It will b late to kick and paw after the devil has gotten you.

Your duty is plain. You should go at once to the tax collector and pay your taxes and register and be ready to vote as becomes good citizens. You owe it to your city, to your children and to yourselves. The Independent can not conceive of a greater crime on the part of our people than to neglect to vote upon this question intelligently. Be not deceived.

You will note that out of a million and a half proposed for schools the committee agrees to give the Negro schools only $140,000 of the bonds for new buildings and improvements. Thus you see the grave issue that confronts you. In view of the enormous amount that they propose for the improvement of the school system, the Negro schools are to receive only $140,000. It seems to The Independent that this is only a drop in the bucket compared to the enormous amount which the committee proposes to provide for school purposes. Now the question arises: Are the colored citizens of the great city of Atlanta willing to cast their vote for a bonded indebtedness of a million and a half dollars out of which they only get $140,000? Is this a reasonable and equitable part of the amount of bonded indebtedness which should receive? The Independent thinks not, and, in view of the congested condition of the Negro schools and the awful and wicked double sessions, it does not think that this would cover half the amount due to equip the Negro schools of this city. From our view point, it would not relieve the congested condition of the schools.

Now is our time to study this question and make up our minds as to what we shall do. We are not inclined to urge our people to do anything rash. They should give this matter careful and prayerful consideration. They should discuss this matter with their leaders and find out what amount will be reasonable and equitable in proportion to the number that the Negro population sustains to the entire population of the city, and if this amount is not sufficient and equitable, they should go to the powers that be and tell them so and urge upon them to do the right thing in the premises, and then go to the polls and ratify or reject it by their votes. This is your duty as a citizen, and if you fail to do it you have no one to blame but yourself.

The issue is squarely joined. You have from the press what they propose to do, and you should qualify yourself to do your part with your ballot. It will be too late after the bond issue has been put over to complain. You should face the situation now by paying your tax, registering and be ready to vote when the time comes. It is up to our leaders to bring this matter before our people and urge upon them their duty to pay their taxes and register. They should do it now and not wait. We should learn a lesson from the past. We have always waited too late. We have always complained when complaint would do no good. Let us speak out now, or forever hold our peace. We should not be mealy mouthed about this matter. We should act like intelligent, law abiding citizens and present our case to the constituted authority and urge upon them to give us a square deal.

When we reflect that thousands of our children are unable to go to school for lack of sufficient provisions and are growing up in crime and wickedness, it is all the more imperative that our leaders bring this matter to the Negro citizens and take it up to the City Council and the Board of Education and urge upon them to give us such school facilities as will enable every Negro boy and girl of school age to have the advantages of a common school education. It is not only our privilege, but our duty. We do not ask this as a charity, but as tax payers and as citizens; and we should not hesitate or balk to go to the City Council and Board of Education and present our case intelligently and respectfully. We believe that they will hear us. If they refuse to give us a square deal, our duty is plain. They can not expect our vote to help put the bond issue over. Our people are willing to co-operate with the good white people in voting sufficient bonds to make Atlanta second to no city in the United States, but they are not willing to help them and then be given a mere pittance, a mere crumb. They want an equitable share of the improvements that the proposed bonds intend to give, and to give less would amount to a public crime. This has been done in the past, and it is our duty to see to it that it is not repeated, if our votes can prevent it.

The Independent has always favored every great improvement in sanitation and education, and every improvement that makes to the betterment of the city, and has always urged our people to stand with the good white people in every improvement and betterment of our great city, but it will ever oppose any discrimination or partiality shown in the disbursement of public funds; for public funds belong to all the people and every class of citizens should share alike. This is all The Independent asks, and the authorities should give no less.

Now it is up to the preachers, the business men and the professional men of our race to get together on this question and find out what is best—what they should have, what is their equitable share, how much it will take to provide the Negro schools with sufficient provisions to give every Negro child a chance to obtain an education. This being done, they should take this matter to the City Council and Board of Education and have an understanding from them that this will be done, and let every citizen, who has a vote cast it to accomplish this end. The Independent urges this because it is right, because it is just. Let us not act like children, but like sensible men and do our duty to our city and to ourselves. And in passing we would urge upon the Negro citizenry throughout the State to go to the tax collectors in your various counties and cities, pay your taxes and vote; for the ballot is the greatest weapon which a citizen has to defend his rights.

Educat
Common Schools, Conditi

Superintendent Slaton Submits Annual Report on City Schools

12-30-14

Following is the annual report of William M. Slaton, superintendent of schools, submitted to the board of education yesterday:

Hon. R. J. Guinn, President, Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to present herewith my annual report on the condition, needs and progress of the public schools of Atlanta, in the year 1914.

The schools should be congratulated upon the excellent work done this year. The results are due to the energy, intelligence and splendid spirit of teachers, assistant principals, principals and directors. The conditions under which the schools have operated have been unusually favorable.

The injustice of sixty pupils to a teacher has been eliminated and in the white schools no teacher has more than forty-five pupils to instruct, but in the negro schools the maximum of sixty prevails in very many grades and under the handicap of double sessions.

The new course of study has been highly complimented by famous experts in Johns Hopkins university and in Columbia university. The books adopted by the board of education in the summer of this year are regarded by critics as the best which American talent has produced.

The increased salaries of teachers has attracted a large number of worthy and talented men and women and has inspired our teachers with renewed enthusiasm, energy and professional pride. The board of education, the mayor and the council deserve the commendation and thanks of the city for their recognition of the interest of the child in the increased compensation for the labor of the teacher.

An expert primary supervisor has broadened the efficiency of the schools by closer supervision and improved methods of instruction. The Normal Training school has been thoroughly organized with expert officers and faculty and a two-year course of study established as originally intended. An open air school has been added with the result that children who are weak, nervous and irritable have increased in weight and health and strength.

The schools were surveyed and many valuable criticisms reported. Some improvements have been made in general equipment, but little as compared to what is needed. All available space in our school buildings has been occupied by the plan of transfers and assignments organized by the board of education.

The graduates of the normal class of 1914 were given assignments early in the scholastic year and, as a general rule, have won commendation.

The board of lady visitors has been faithful and alert in visitation and suggestion and has done an excellent work.

Of the 633 teachers, white and colored, in our schools, 204 are normal graduates and 384 have received normal education. The percentage of thoroughly qualified teachers is larger than ever before. Of the ninety-three negro teachers in our system, eighty-six are normal graduates. Many of our teachers attend normal schools in the best American universities during the summer months. Our Saturday normal classes have a course of study well adapted to our local needs and are doing good work.

The directors in the different departments have been faithful and enthusiastic.

New white schools have been organized on Greenwood avenue, Stewart avenue and at Washington Heights.

Five night schools are taking good care of the boys and girls and young men and young women who are compelled to labor by day for bread and toil by night for education.

The change in the organization by which the superintendent has been enabled to give more attention to his legitimate work and has been relieved of much clerical detail has accomplished good results.

The activity of the Federation of Women's clubs in all matters involving the welfare of the schools is worthy of high commendation. The invaluable assistance of the press in promoting the interests of the schools has been a potent factor in the year's progress. The reduction of the grammar school course from eight years to seven enables the child to save one year in the preparation for life's work.

Enrollment.

The enrollment of pupils, white and colored, this scholastic year is 25,035. Of these, 18,908 are white and 6,127 are colored. The census shows 32,149 school children in Atlanta, ranging from 6 to 18 years of age. If 2,000 of these children are in private schools—a very liberal estimate—5,114 are not receiving education. It is a great injustice to these children to be out of school. A large percentage of them, through lack of education, will become a social menace. The ranks of vice and crime will be largely recruited from their number. Why are they out of school? No doubt poverty is the main cause. Many of them must help parents earn bread to keep the wolf from the door, but it is also true that many of them would be in school if they had text books. In a city of this size, hundreds of fathers could afford to spare their children to go to school, but are not able to purchase the books. Whether society recognizes the fact or not, it has a vital interest in these children. Genius is often born in the hovels of the poor. Many of these unfortunate children, if furnished text books, would probably develop into useful men and women.

Realizing these truths, a number of liberal and patriotic citizens subscribed a fund of $1,000 and presented it to the board of education with the request that text books be purchased for boys and girls in the schools whose parents were not able to buy them. I am informed there are still quite a number in the schools who are unable to purchase books and who are dragging along necessarily learning little and impeding the progress of others.

In some cities, in certain grades, children are required to pay an annual fee, which becomes quite a large sum, with which free text-books are bought for the school system. In other cities, an appropriation is made directly from the treasury with which to purchase text-books for all the pupils. This is a serious problem, and it must be solved, or society must suffer.

Girls' High School.

The Girls' high school enrolled 705 pupils this year, the largest number in its history. The school is crowded. Year after year, the growth of the city causes a strong appeal for more space to accommodate this school. In September, 1915, the building will be wholly unequal to the demand. The statistics show that 1,081 girls are now in the seventh A and seventh B grades, very many of whom may logically expect promotion to the Girls' high school and the English-Commercial high school.

The Girls' high school building is not suited for school purposes. It is not well lighted or ventilated or heated. Although they have fourteen furnaces and five stoves, it is necessary to dismiss a number of grades in cold weather. During the recent cold snap, I dismissed six grades. A number of the rooms are artificially lighted during the day. The Girls' high school plant is a patch-quilt makeshift and is unworthy the school, the excellent faculty, or this great city. Cities of smaller size have better high school buildings.

As this school furnishes a large percentage of the teachers in our public school system and directly concerns, first and last, every family in the city of Atlanta, we ought to erect a building well adapted to educational needs.

English-Commercial High School.

The English-Commercial high school is doing a great vocational work. Its splendid course of study in the hands of a skilled faculty qualifies hundreds of young ladies with expert business knowledge.

The enrollment of this school is 251.

The building is inadequate. In September, 1915, it will be a physical impossibility to accommodate the pupils who will apply for admission. The building is out of date, is artificially lighted, is poorly ventilated, and is not in keeping with the dignity of Atlanta or the cause of education. This school needs a new building.

The course of study should be broadened and strengthened by the addition of cooking, cutting, fitting and sewing as in like institutions in other leading cities in the United States.

Boys' High School.

In grades seventh A and seventh B of the grammar schools there is an enrollment of 822 boys. The reduction from eight years to seven in the grammar school course makes promotion from two grades to the high schools in September, 1915, instead of one grade. Consequently, the enrollment in the Boys' high school in September next will naturally be approximately double what it was in September, 1914.

The Boys' high school building is too small and inadequate for the number now enrolled, and will be absolutely unable to seat the additions or new pupils inevitable next year. The society hall, which is intended for literary exercises, has been cut to pieces with makeshift recitation rooms, thereby destroying the proper lighting and ventilating of the building.

If Spanish is added to the curriculum, as requested by the chamber of commerce and as unanimously voted by the board of education, a class of boys will have to be placed in the basement, which is poorly ventilated, artificially lighted, and partly under ground. A new building commensurate with the great usefulness and possibility of this school is positively demanded.

SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM M. SLATON.

As a new building cannot be erected before September, it will be necessary to provide additional room for the large increase of pupils. If a new building is not to be erected, adjoining ground could be bought and a large annex erected, thereby making it possible to tear out the unsightly and unsatisfactory makeshifts in the society hall.

The boys of this school have no playground, and are forced into the streets and out on the sidewalks, thus subjecting them to the dangers of passing vehicles and to the loss of wholesome exercise. This school needs better equipment for its laboratory in order to teach science according to effective methods.

Technological High School.

The Technological high school has increased its membership 341 per cent in five years. This fact demonstrates the popular demand for technical education.

Of the 822 boys now in seventh A and seventh B grades of the grammar schools, it may reasonably be presumed that a very large number will seek technical education. If so, there will be no place in September, 1915, in the present building where they can be accommodated. It becomes imperatively necessary to erect a new building or to add a story to the present schoolhouse or to rent quarters elsewhere.

This school is doing a great work and growing rapidly in popular confidence and respect. Five years ago this school numbered seventy-five pupils. Today it has 372. It is sorely in need of equipment, laboratories and classrooms. The principal estimates that the additional equipment for next year will be at least $7,450.

Medical Inspection Department.

The medical inspection department which was established early in 1909 has grown rapidly in efficiency. It has one chief medical inspector, one assistant for the white schools, one assistant for the negro schools, four trained nurses for the white schools and one for the negro schools.

The number of pupils examined during this calendar year is 14,490, the number of defective, 6,067. The per cent defective, 41.8. The statistics of the department show that the number of defective children has been reduced from 70 to 41.8 per cent, proving that parents have availed themselves of valuable information concerning the physical condition of their children.

The nurses' visits amount to a total of 4,742. This department needs an additional inspector for the white schools in order to give the chief examiner an opportunity to pay more attention to special cases which demand much of his time.

Suitable offices should be provided at once for this department. The narrow quarters which they now occupy in the Boys' high school building are insufficiently lighted, heated and ventilated. Moreover the few chairs and desks in the offices occupy nearly all of the space.

Music Department.

While the chief director and her assistant do a faithful and enthusiastic work, the number of schools is so great that it requires seven weeks for the assistant director to complete her circuit of the first four grades and the chief director requires a longer time because of her labors in the Girls' High school, the English-Commercial High school, and the Atlanta Normal Training school. An assistant in this department will increase its efficiency.

Music is a source of strength to our curriculum because it furnishes rest and relaxation while it promotes moral and patriotic sentiment.

Physical Training Department.

The department of physical training is doing an excellent work. It consists of a chief director and an assistant. The work in this department compares favorably with the leading schools in the United States.

Physical training ought to be a part of the curriculum in the Girls' High school and the English-Commercial High school. An additional assistant director is needed for that purpose.

Drawing Department.

The drawing department is progressing without the friction of former years. The director and her assistant are pressing the work with much zeal and conscientiousness.

Grammar Schools.

The rapid growth of the city by annexa-

tion, by the influx of population from without, and by natural increase, has caused the greatest enrollment of pupils in the history of the schools.

The enrollment June 8, 1907, was	15,988
In the fall of 1914	25,035
Number of teachers:	
White, June 8, 1907	266
Negro, June 8, 1907	59
	325
White (female), December, 1914	506
White (male), December, 1914	34
Negro (female), December, 1914	92
Negro (male), December, 1914	1
	633

showing a gain of 308 teachers in seven and one-half years and an increase in enrollment of 9,047 in the same time.

Rent paid, 1907	$ 725.00
Rent paid, 1914	8,000.00

an increase in rental in 1914 over 1907 of $7,275.

New Buildings.

The reduction of the number of sixty pupils to forty-five in a grade, the increase of enrollment, and inadequacy of some of the grammar schoolhouses, the wisdom of taking children out of basements, dark, damp and poorly ventilated, and double sessions make it necessary to provide a number of new buildings in order to attain efficiency.

I, therefore, recommend the construction of new buildings in the neighborhoods stated as follows, for white schools:

Spring street lot, Moreland and Euclid avenues, East Atlanta, Pearl and Gaskill streets, Milton avenue, an addition to Crew, primary for Capitol View, Oakland City, Battle Hill, annex for English avenue, primary for Exposition Mills, primary for Howell station.

Some of these buildings should have six rooms, others eight and others ten, according to the respective necessities of the different neighborhoods.

Negro Grammar School Buildings.

Our negro grammar schools are badly crowded. As an illustration we have—

In Gray street school, 455 seats for 708 pupils.

In Mitchell street school, 514 seats for 847 pupils.

In Pittsburg school, 331 seats for 560 pupils.

In Roach street school, 442 seats for 748 pupils.

In Summer Hill school, 516 seats for 846 pupils.

In Houston street school, 693 seats for 794 pupils.

As a result of this over crowding, fifty-five of the ninety-three negro teachers have double sessions and thirty-eight have single sessions. Those double session classes are running on half time and, consequently, are losing much of the course of study. We need new schoolhouses for negro children as follows:

South Atlanta, Pittsburg, between Mitchell street and Roach street, between Mitchell street and Gray street, one to replace the dilapidated Summer Hill building.

I consider better school facilities for the negro children necessary, not only for their own usefulness, but also as a protection to the white race. It is justly claimed by sociologists and philosophers that education wields a great force as a preventive of vice and crime. If so, Atlanta owes it to itself to do more for negro education.

School Maintenance.

The sum of money expended in school maintenance during 1914 is $581,083.97. The cost per capita, based on the average number of pupils, is $25.22 a year. The cost per capita, based on the total enrollment, is $23.25 a year.

It is interesting to note the sum of money spent per capita in a year in public school education in cities having approximately the population of Atlanta:

Atlanta	$23.25
Richmond, Va.	27.45
Memphis, Tenn.	38.09
Worcester, Mass.	43.25
Columbus, Ohio	51.10

If Atlanta would have the highest efficiency it is necessary to pay for it. Perhaps no other city is getting better results for the same expenditure per capita.

Recommendations.

1. As the supernumeraries are called on to teach any grade in the system any day without notice, they should possess expert professional talent. The office of supernumerary is not a place for an inexperienced teacher.

2. Industrial education should be made a part of the curriculum in both the white and the negro grammar schools.

3. The mental defectives in our schools should have a separate class so as to receive attention due to their condition and so as to prevent clogging the advance of the normal children.

4. Incorrigibles should have a school to themselves. They should not be allowed to consume an undue amount of the teacher's time, energy and talent as compared to well-behaved children.

5. A quicker way to get money for schools should be provided, to save the time and energy of the board and its officers. The present method is cumbersome and antiquated.

6. There should be a wider use of buildings and playgrounds for social welfare as a wise method of decreasing vice and crime and affording much instruction and entertainment the year round.

7. Parent-Teachers' associations should have all possible encouragement as a means of more closely uniting the home and the school.

8. Teachers in the primary grades who have served the same term of years as those in higher grades in the grammar schools do not have nearly so much work to do at home. This fact should be recognized in the difference of salary paid both for the work's sake and to encourage teachers to take the higher positions requiring greater labor and responsibility. The present plan is a gross injustice.

9. We need better equipment in the form of relief, outline and historical maps, globes and sand tables.

10. A close connection between the Carnegie library and our public schools with a view to providing all necessary professional books for teachers and wholesome reading for children.

11. The abolition of all double session classes for both white and colored schools. We now have more than 5,000 children in double sessions.

12. The establishment of vacation schools for the white and colored grammar schools and high schools as a means of economic wisdom. Such schools will prevent a large percentage of repeating and will enable many deserving pupils to enter one year sooner upon life's active work.

13. The establishment of at least two negro night schools.

14. In the erection of new buildings for grammar schools, experience shows that some of them should be for primary and others for intermediate schools.

15. The creation of the office of director of penmanship, because of its extreme importance.

16. The replacing of worn-out and inadequate heating plants with effective ones.

17. The abolition of all surface closets.

I am fully aware that the rapid growth of Atlanta has severely taxed the resources of the city to supply needed funds for all the departments. Consequently, much has been said with reference to providing ways and means to strengthen and broaden the efficiency of our schools. My recommendations may prove embarrassing, but it is my duty to make them, and to leave the responsibility of providing money in the hands of the board of education, the mayor, the city council and the people.

Universal education is essential to popular virtue and intelligence. Lord Brougham said, "The schoolmaster is abroad! and I trust more to him, armed with his primer, than I do to the soldier in full military array for upholding and extending the liberties of his country." These words, spoken in the house of commons by that famous statesman and patriot, fully sustain the argument in favor of all necessary appropriations for popular education.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. L. M. Landrum, assistant superintendent, and the clerks for their valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties. Respectfully,

WM. M. SLATON,
Supt. Schools.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 29, 1914.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DISPATCH
APR 26 1914

A Vocational Example

East Baton Rouge is introducing a novely. It proposes by vocational education to be able to conduct its colored schools at a profit. It will not waste money on fads or frills, but devote its exclusive attention to the unadulterated three Rs plus an acre of corn. The New Orleans Times-Democrat describes the plan as follows: "According to resolutions which the board adopted, each of the 300 male pupils who are over 10 years old enrolled in the parish will be given an acre patch of corn to cultivate. The girl pupils will be required to cultivate patches of vegetables. Superintendent Hughes believes that the proceeds that will be derived from the sale of products raised by the pupils will make the Negro schools self-supporting. He estimates that 300 acres of corn cultivated by 300 boys will bring annually $3,750, or enough to pay for all the Negro teachers in the parish."

This smacks more strongly of Wackford Squeers than any more modern educator. Vocational education is all right and corn is an excellent crop to raise in the fertile and sunny South. But the mixture of the two which assigns to a 10 or 12 year-old boy the raising of an acre of corn indicates that the importance of the three Rs may be underestimated.

At least we shall have more faith in the value of the East Baton Rouge style of vocational education when we see it planned for the white schoolboys as well as for the black. Why discriminate?

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Light
DEC 14 1914

CLOSE NEGRO SCHOOLS

Attendance So Light Superintendent Orders Them to Suspend.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 14.—Miss Maud Douglas, county superintendent of schools, found the attendance so small in the negro rural schools she visited last week, that she deemed it advisable to close them until after the first of the year.

At some of the negro schools it was found there were but three or four pupils attending the schools. On the other hand all of the white schools visited were found to be well attended.

REVIEW
NOV 23 1914

COLORED TEACHERS

Are Now Employed On Faculty Of Cape May County Schools

Ocean City, Nov. 22.—It was noticed during the Cape May County Teachers' Institute in this city Thursday and Friday that there were several colored people in the ranks of the instructors.

It developed in a talk with William J. Moore, an unusually bright colored man who has a school at West Cape May, that there are eight members of his race teaching in the county.

Mr. Moore has two assistants in his school at West Cape May, in which there are 63 pupils. They have a separate school building.

There are four colored teachers in Cape May City, where there is a separate building.

There is a school for colored children at Whitesboro, a few miles outside of Cape May City, which is in charge of a teacher of their race.

Mr. Moore was first colored graduate of West Chester High School. He also is a graduate of the Howard University. Dr. George M. Philips, of the State Normal School at West Chester took a lively interest in the young man, and gave him much assistance. Mr. Moore did all he could to advance his own education. He attended the meetings of the Philosophical Society and the Microscopical Society and the two debating societies at the Normal School; also university extension lectures.

In addition to his own efforts he was helped considerably by influential men of West Chester, who were members of the Presbyterian Church, where his father was sexton for many years.

ENTERPRISE
Beaumont
DEC 10 1914

THRIFTY NEGRO PUPILS.

Raise Funds to Build Sidewalks Around School.

The teachers and pupils of the East End negro school on Pine street, have just completed a cement walk around the building, costing about $137. It adds much to the beauty of the place, at the same time relieving in part a situation which had become a real distress. The following are the amounts raised by each room: Third and second year, $30; first year, $27; seventh grade, $12; sixth grade, $16; fifth grade, $15; fourth and third grades, $10; second grade, $15; first grade, $10. Inspired by the efforts of teachers and pupils, the patrons have organized a school improvement club for the purpose of continuing the work.

After thirty-five years of service, Miss Sarah M. Jones, a colored teacher of Sacramento, Cal., has resigned. For twenty years she was principal in one of the large public schools, where she had both colored and white as pupils.

DOUBLE SESSIONS MUST GO

Education and helpful agitation have never failed to bring about necessary reform in the economy of human existence. Where the cause is right and just, education in sooth will always prevail. It was agitation that educated the white populace to the point where the authorities could not stand the pressure and removed the double sessions from the white schools. Double sessions have been an affliction upon the Negro schools for a score of years, according to our information, and the reason why our schools have been burdened with this pernicious is because the Negro parents have not been aroused. The white men in authority are human beings, and many of them are Christians. They have consciences as we have, and they can be appealed to at least. They are reasonable men and women, and will listen to the truth, will listen to reason, and it ought not to be a hard matter to make them see that if one year's double sessions are too much for their children, that twenty years is far more damaging and far-reaching in consequences in the Negro schools. So let us agitate, let us educate, let us continue to appeal to our white neighbors, to the constituted authority, let us cry long and loud until they hear our prayers. Let us petition them, let us set out our grievance in the most respectful and powerful way at our command. They will hear us; they must hear us and they will hear us.

We are part and parcel of the school system. The law provides the same advantages for our children that it provides for the white man's children, and we are not jealous of any advantage the white man's child enjoys. We are not willing to see any white or black child punished by the double sessions, or robbed or deprived of their just rights under the law. What we want is ample school facilities for all the children, white and black. We would not have double sessions returned to the white schools in order to eliminate them from our schools. We want them eliminated from both. What we are appealing for now is that the white man, who is the constituted authority, will return to reason, will see that we are human beings, that our cause is just, that our petition is manly and we are coming to him and asking him to do his duty as a Christian, as a citizen and as a public servant.

There is no need of giving up the fight; no need of being discouraged. Take double courage and fight the more, contend the more, agitate the more, pray the more. Do it collectively and individually. It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "with sentiment supporting me, I can accomplish almost anything, and without sentiment supporting me, I can hardly accomplish anything."

First, let every preacher in our city pray over this matter, and ask his God to direct him; and then in his sermon on Sunday morning and Sunday night, let him preach to his congregation about the evil of the double sessions and the condition of the Negro public schools in the city. And then let them in the sphere of truth and righteousness advise every member of their churches to agitate, to personally take up the matter of the conditions of our city schools with their white employers. If you are a cook, take it up with the lady that you cook for; if you are a nurse, talk with the mistress of the house about it; if you are a chauffeur, talk to the head of the family and to the wife and children and tell them about it; if you are a carriage driver, tell the white man about it; if you are a hack driver, tell every white man whom you haul just the conditions of the schools, tell him of the unsanitary condition of the poor lights, of the lack seats. Tell them how your child suffers in the dirty, wet and damp basement of the Negro school buildings. Tell them how they have to get their lesson by dirty, kerosene lamps. Tell them of the unsanitary conditions of the school rooms. Tell them just how the boys and girls are exposed in the back yards. Tell them just how the health of all the children are imperiled by reason of the unsanitary conditions of nearly every Negro school in the city.

All of this can be accomplished, if the preachers will wake up. If they will arouse their congregations, if they will educate them and tell them just their duty in the premises and advise them of the power of decent, polite and helpful agitation. This will create sentiment. This will set the community on fire. This will advise our neighbors that we are aroused, that we have a grievance, that we are disturbed and our condition is one of unrest and agitation, and that we are not going to be contented until we get what our children are entitled to. We are not contending in this struggle for the ballot, nor for office. We are not asking the white man for anything that he wants. We are asking him to do for us what the law provides he shall do, and what his duty impels.

Ignorance is a poor investment. It never pays. And it is easier and cheaper to the commonwealth to prevent crime than it is to cure it or to take care of criminals. There is no greater breeder of criminals than ignorance. The public schools were created for the purpose of educating and enlightening the youth, and our neighbors ought to learn, and they do know that an intelligent, industrious, trustworthy servant is worth more to the community than an ignorant, indolent loafer. Let us in our lodge rooms agitate this question. Every Mason, every Pythian, every Odd Fellow, every I. B. O. and every other secret order man talk this matter over among themselves in a decent and respectful way, and agree to talk to their white employers about the question. Have your employer to talk to the mayor, to talk to Superintendent Slaton and to any other white man of influence and of power.

Double sessions must go, and agitation and education will eliminate them. Let the Ministers' Union of each denomination take it up with the white unions of the same faith and order, and get the white preachers to talk about it one Sunday in their churches to their congregation. Get the white preachers to see it as a debt of humanity, of Christianity, that a stronger and powerful people owe a weaker and less powerful people relief. The Board of Education said they could not find the money to eliminate this evil from the white schools. The City Council said that they could not find it, but when agitation got ripe, when the white man rose in the power of his might, in the righteousness of his cause and in the justness of his right, the City Council made available $11,000 or more for the elimination of double sessions from the white schools. And if the Negro will agitate this question, if he will pray over it, if he will petition in the right and proper way double sessions will be eliminated in the Negro schools.

If white children can have ample school facilities, ample teachers and educational advantages, and Negro children are denied equal advantages and opportunities, it must, in the last analysis, operate against Atlanta's good name and reputation. Atlanta owes it to herself to be fair, to be honest and to be just to every citizen. Public money is a public trust, to be used and distributed in the interest of the public. And every citizen, every interest, every individual and every enterprise, under the law, is a beneficiary of every trust created by the law. So let us continue to agitate until we are heard. If we have patience, we will be heard. Double sessions must go, and we can by helpful and respectful agitation educate our people, we mean our white neighbors, to that extent and standard, that they themselves will no more stand for the affliction of double sessions in Negro schools than they would stand for it in their own schools. The white man is our guardian, our benefactor. He is our protector, and it is his duty to provide the best advantages and opportunities for our uplift and education that money and science can command. The strength of a nation is measured by the consideration it gives another nation; and likewise, the strength or superiority of one race over another is measured by the consideration and the help it extends a weaker or inferior people. And the white man can not better demonstrate his superiority than to give the black man an equal chance in the struggle for bread, in the fight for uplift and in the work of elevating and educating his children morally, physically and intellectually. Double sessions must go, and it is with us to remove them. We deserve to have them go, but we are not going to get our rights until we earn them by agitation and education. Let us have faith, let us have hope, it will come; and the day is not distant that the evil will be eliminated.

OVER 1500 PUPILS IN THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS

CATHOLICS LEAD DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS IN ATTENDANCE

All Schools Fairly Well Attended —Opening A. M. E. School at Central Park Noteworthy Addition to Private Schools.

The private schools of the city are now all opened and, as usual, are fairly well attended, several of them have been crowded while a few have not reached the enrollment of last year.

In several of the schools in which the attendance has shown a decrease over that of last year, deminuation in enrollment has been attributed to the inability of the parents to enter their children so far this year on account of the general hard times prevailing. This seems to be especially the case in two of the schools where a large proportion of the children came from parents who make their livelihood by work on the wharves.

Among the denominational schools in the city, the Catholic lead in attendance by a large proportion. This is attributable to the fact that they have more schools here than any other religious body, having four with a total enrollment of 442. The next largest being that of the Presbyterian parochial school 210.

The total number of pupils attending the private schools whose enrollment is above 25, is 1,523 a slight increase over the attendance for this time last year.

The most noteworthy addition to the private schools this year is the opening of Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute the A. M. E. Church school situated at Central Park, three miles form the city on the White Bluff road. The school's attendance on opening was 54 in the boarding department, coming from the

territory surrounding the city. Since its opening, the school which at present consists of a beautiful three story brick building on the highest point in Central Park., has steadily increased in attendance both in the boarding and day departments. The city students who attend the school are conveyed to the grounds every morning in a wagon.

The attendance at the Georgia State College is larger than it has been for years 283 students being enrolled. The new feature of the college this year being a laundry.

The Beach Institute the highest of the private schools of the city, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, has about its usual attendance.

The enrollment of pupils in private schools is as follows:

Beach Institute	100
Presbyterian	210
Swangin	164
St. Benedict's (Catholic)	166
St. Mary's (Catholic)	146
St. Anthony's (Catholic)	85
St. Augustine (Catholic)	25
Berean Bapt, Mechanics Hall	125
Miss Brown, U. B. of A. Hall,	104
St. Augustine, Episcopal	82
St. Stephen's, Episcopal,	45
Mrs. Dennis, F. B. B. Church,	65
Mrs. Woodruff, Margaret and Lumber	55
Miss Foster, Stewart Street	25
Mrs. Patterson, Atlantic Ave,	20
Seventh Day Adventist	51
Central Park N. and I. Ins	75
Mrs. Phoenix, Jefferson St	15
Total	1,558

TRYING CRIMINALS AND EDUCATING CHILDREN

Journal 11-27-14

Fulton county has just completed a magnificent new courthouse, erected at a cost of $1,250,000, debt-free and by a slight increase in the tax levy now about to expire.

And here our criminals will be put on trial.

Children mean more to the community than criminals.

Yet here is a temple for the trial of criminals, erected with courageous public spirit, without bother and before the old building had become uninhabitable.

And here, on the other hand, are two high schools, traps for fire, insanitary, tragically congested and so short of space that **next year they will turn away 750 boys and girls entitled to an education unless something is done before next September.**

There is no valid reason why there should be any difference of initiative and public spirit and liberality between the county and the city.

But unless the difference that does exist now is bridged before next September, Atlanta's school system will reach an impasse that will threaten its efficiency for many years.

As usual, there is already the talk about "annexes," and rented buildings and temporary provisions—all sorts of expedients, everything in fact but a genuine solution.

Now, then—

The county of Fulton did not play with the question when the need of a new courthouse was obvious.

The city of Atlanta has no business to play with the question of educating its children. It has no business to jeopardize their future with "compromises" or anything short of the best obtainable equipment.

It is universally admitted we must some time solve this question to stay solved. Why not do it now? Why temporize with it any longer?

There, for instance, is the plan Mayor Woodward himself suggested a few years ago when conditions were not one-fourth so emergent. He would obtain a square convenient to the heart of the city and locate there both the high schools, boys' and girls', separated as to entrances and streets, but co-ordinated as to mechanical arrangements and mechanical supervision.

That plan is equally good now. The reasons the mayor then advanced are today enhanced many times, made imperative by the seven-grade impasse.

We have the new city hall, which is a credit to the city; the new federal building, which is another splendid community asset; we have the Auditorium, a wonderful community advertisement, and now the magnificent new county courthouse, costing a million and a quarter dollars.

The time has come to add as a capstone to these civic temples, a magnificent and an adequate plant for the education of our children. It is well to build city halls, and auditoriums and courthouses, but it is the children that count. They are the most precious assets of the community, the citizens of tomorrow, who shall administer the institutions we shall bequeath them.

The city should erect high school buildings capable of accommodating not only every boy and girl who will knock for admission, but capable of serving far into the future. The day for building for the present is passed. There should be new grammar schools and additions and improvements to old ones sufficient to accommodate every child who applies.

We have built splendidly and with a sane prophecy in other civic directions. We have been building with a woeful short sight, where were concerned the interests of—

The children!

The inconsistency is glaring. It is no longer defensible. The primary duty of the new administration taking office in 1915 will be to wipe it out and place Atlanta's educational plant on a par of dignity and sufficiency with her other civic equipment.

JUN 16 1914

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATE

The commencement exercises of the Pearl high school were held at Ryman auditorium Friday night. President A. E. Hill, of the board of education, presenting the diplomas to the class which umbered twenty-seven, before an audience that completely filled the large building.

In presenting the diplomas President Hill congratulated the colored people that Nashville boasts of having the strongest colored high school faculty of any city in the country. He explained that it is the intention of the board of education to build a new high school building for the colored citizens as soon as practicable. President Hill also praised the several parent-teachers' organizations among the local colored people which he said are doing splendid work in connection with the schools. Other members of the board of education present at the exercises were: Messrs. Green Benton, T. F. Bonner, Gus A. Blodau, Leland Hume, W. W. Wilkerson and Superintendent J. J. Keyes.

Principal Smith of the Pearl high school delivered a timely address, full of advice and sound common sense, to the graduates, before presenting the class to be awarded their diplomas. The exercises opened with the processional march, followed by the invocation, which was said by Rev. A. G. Coombs, pastor of Holy Trinity church. The opening chorus was by mixed voices, and the salutatory address was given by Minta G. Forbes, who spoke on "Triumph Through Difficulties." The next number was a selection by male voices, and this was followed by a solo rendered by Genevia Bender, one of the graduates, and who has become quite well known as a singer. Robert F. Sandford delivered the valedictory speech, his subject being, "Success or Failure," and following this address a pantomine of "Nearer, My God to Thee" was given by the Girls' Glee club, that was one of the distinct features. This number was followed by a rendition of a selection of negro melodies that also pleased the audience. Encores were frequently given those who took part on the musical program.

The following were given diplomas:

Summer session—Adam K. Harding, Mattie R. Scott.

January class—Lewis Haven Curren, Elmer Emerson Stevens, Martha Geneva Bender, Geneva Hancock, Lena B. Osborn, Hazel Maurice Sharber.

June class—Herbert L. Allison, John E. Edwards, Jr., William Benton Glenn, Robert Majors, Porter E. Price, Robert F. Sandford, Addie L. Allison, Lena E. Brown, Lillian R. Covington, Ivy Mai Dickerson, Evalena Edwards, Isora C. Fleming, Minta G. Forbes, Elizabeth Anna Hill, Fuchsia B. Miller, Sarah Virginia Stockell, Sadie D. Watkins, Rosa E. Woodfolk, Cresa Alexine Young.

VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Advertiser 9-19-14

The State Department of Education has issued in a booklet its findings after making a careful survey of the exact educational conditions in three representative Alabama counties, Covington, Macon and Morgan. These counties were chosen as those most typical of the counties in three different parts of the State. They are rural counties. The rural school agents, Messrs. James L. Sibley and N. R. Baker, who prepared the work from first hand knowledge gained in the field, were accompanied by the county superintendent in each county. Together they visited the individual schools, and there conducted an exhaustive investigation of conditions. The booklet is illustrated with photographs of typical rural school buildings, for both white and black, and the data are well classified, and so presented as to strike the reader with the bad conditions and the good.

"It is hoped that those into whose hands this material may go will be disposed to read it as a whole and let the truth herein revealed speak its own message to open minds," says Superintendent Feagin in a statement accompanying the report.

The work is invaluable to the man who would know the real conditions in our common schools, and who aspires to see material improvement made as soon as practicable. There is much in the findings to make us proud of the great work in educational lines already alcomplished. Also, there is much in it to make us regret that twenty-five years ago we in Alabama were not looking far enough ahead in matters educational.

DENISON TEXAS.

JUN 16 1914

Herald

NEGROES OPPOSED MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS.

An unusual honor was conferred on a well known negro last night, when Peter Williams was permitted to address the school board in the interest of the colored schools. For several years the question of married women teaching in the negro schools has created discuussion and, representing the sentiment against such Williams made a personal appeal to the board that single girls be given prefernce.

Accordingly three unmarried young ladies were elected for the vacancies in the colored schools. Netta Mosley a graduate of Fisk university and a daughter of a former prominent colored physician of this place; Priscilla Price, one of this year's graduates from the state school for colored youth of Paririe View; and Edna Salters, a graduates of both Prairie View and the colored high school here, and the daughter of Richard and Rachael Salters, two pioneer negroes of Denison, were the three young ladies elected.

Education - 1914
Common Schools - Conditions

OCT 3 1914

Enrollment of Colored Students in Public Schools.

The public schools opened on the 21st. The total enrollment of colored students was slightly below that shown on the opening day of last year, but it is expected that the newcomers who will be in attendance by the first of October will bring the total considerably above the figures of the corresponding period of 1913. The enrollment in detail is as follows:

Normal School No. 2.	274
M Street High School	747
Armstrong Manual Training School	521
Phelps (Business High School)	110
Graded Schools, 10th, 11th, 12th 11,373	
Cardozo and O Street Vocational Schools	191
Total for Colored Schools..13,216	

The night schools will open as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for them.

Madison Wis

DEMOCRAT

JUN 14 1914

YEAR'S PROGRESS IN EDUCATION OF ALABAMA NEGROES

GREAT AWAKENING AMONG COLORED PEOPLE—INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS.

The annual meeting of the southern sociological congress in Atlanta las April was the clearest manifestation thus far of the devotion of the best southern people to Negro progress. This historic gathering has aligned many scattered forces and has inspired practical methods on a larger scale. The movement which it furthered is stronger than the reactionary efforts which have recently been prominent. Of special value are the increased co-operations effected by it between southern white educators and institutions founded from the North for the uplifting of the Negro race. Both members of this alliance have been learning what their leaders long since discovered, the groundlessness of certain prejudices, and that the unification of the work involves no concession of principles on either side.

The response to the appeal of the Atlanta congress, general throughout the South, has been of marked significance in Alabama, the state which stands lowest in illiteracy, and the state whose educational leaders are among the most efficient and large minded of any commonwealth South or North. Its Negro problem is peculiarly intractable, since its Negro population is so massed in the cotton belt, where, as in Lowndes county, the whites are outnumbered more than eight to one, and where the crop-lein tenancy system has been most repressive. But in the most difficult sections, schools founded from the North have won distinguished successes, and in these sections especially the educational boards of state and county are now uniting effectively with institutions like Tuskegee and Calhoun. The year's progress in the black belt of southern-central Alabama is representative of the efficiences and alliances inspired by the Atlanta congress.

A marked advance was begun last summer in the institutes for colored teachers, which were conducted by an entirely new method. At six of these held at strategic points, 1000 colored teachers of public schools had the benefit of a fortnight's thorough practical training. These six were supplemented by more than 30 county institutes, each giving a week's course. The instructors included a carefully selected company of 16 colored educators, employed by the state from June through September, under the efficient direction of James L. Sibley, one of the leading white educators of the South, and were assisted by county superintendents and other professional experts both Caucasian and Negro, generally from the faculties of prominent schools and colleges. The courses emphasized were agricultural and domestic science, manual training and home and school sanitation. To most of those who came under such instruction, this modern type of education, adapted to the Negro agriculturist of the region, was a new experience, a finding of themselves in an unsuspected service. The results have surpassed any expectation, in the responsiveness of the Negro teachers, trained at the institutes, and in practical effects in Negro public schools, especially in the adaptation of the school to the life of farm and home. The same methods will be followed the coming summer, revised for increased effectiveness.

At these institutes the state announced a plan for better school buildings, in country districts, the best possible plan under existing financial and traditional limitations. A community whether white or black—the same offer is made to both races—is invited to devote a sum not less than $200, and a tract of not less than two acres, and to supply the labor of erection, which will frequently be given without charge. The state then adds $200 and provides complete building plans, on condition that land and buildings be deeded to the state. Nothing could show more clearly than this method, the rudimentary stage of primary education, especially for Negroes, in a representative southern commonwealth; nothing could emphasize more forcibly the determination of such a state to struggle out of its deficiences.

There is in Alabama no appropriation for education made by town or county, though this does not apply to all cities. Such funds are taken from the revenues of the state, which devotes to education nearly half its scant income. These supplies are insufficient; the proportion allotted to colored schools is pitifully small. There is no stimulus to local ambition and responsibility. State and county officers are working resolutely to change so unfavorable a condition, and with prospects of success.

The opportunity of suitable school buildings comes to those who have had but the crumbs which fall from learning's table, spread so scantily. The Negroes of Lowndes county, for example, have been receiving less than five-twelfths of the school appropriation. This means that each Negro child gets for its schooling one-tenth of the insufficient sum granted to each white child. The result is wretchedly paid colored teachers, of low grade, though with frequent exceptions of ability and devotion, and employed from three to four months a year. If it were not for the free gifts of Negroes to their school, the "supplement" of which one hears frequently at their school meetings and "graduatings," nothing more than this would ever be possible, and often even this would be out of reach. The present school buildings, not supplied from public funds, but privately contributed by the Negroes themselves, are generally as wretched as such a system can make them. combined with the poverty of crop-lein renters. Some times they are dilapidated shacks, sometimes abandoned dwellings or sheds. Churches are often used of a similar grade of architecture, and having no possibilities of school equipment. Desks are seldom furnished. In one case the benches are supplied by knocking out the rear of the building, so that this school has not even its four walls. Equipment, where there is any, depends upon the ingenuity of a teacher who is appointed haphazard, sometimes by a favoritism founded upon the basest motives, and who works under disorderly and demoralizing conditions. The first need is a building where real teaching is possible. And the school-house constructed under the state's direction, with its adjacent tract of two acres or more, is designed especially for the teaching of practical farming and home-making. Much can be made of even a few hundred dollars spent exclusively for building materials, in a region of cheap lumber. But the offer of the state has stimulated some colored rural communities to do much more than the plan requires. The consolidation of schools, which are often duplicated by neighborhood rivalries, has been effected in a number of cases, with increase of economy and efficiency in the teaching. This movement for better housing and equipment is united with efforts for the improvement of the teaching force.

The service of the model schoolhouse extends beyond the pupils enrolled. It is the attractive place for community evening classes, academic, industrial and musical, headquarters for corn clubs, improvement societies, farmers' conferences and mothers' meetings. The suitable school building makes for decent home and church. A neat and attractive edifice has a direct moral influence upon the Negro. A Negro community feels the obligation of living up to its representative building. Vague aspirations respond to this visible manifestation of dignity and progress.

The poverty of this tenant folk would appear an insuperable obstacle to the demand of sacrifices additional to those who seem already beyond their powers. This hindrance is removed by the Negro's devotion to his children's advancement, perhaps the most wonderful element in that miracle, the Negro home. Another difficulty was expected in the suspicion of a race accustomed to being defrauded toward a plan by which the state assumes property contributed in the larger part by those who have no voice in its administration or disposal. The difficulty has been keenly felt and fully discussed. The practically unanimous conclusion is confidence in the present officials of county and state, and hopefulness that the movement which these men represent is too strongly reinforced by a growing southern sentiment to be liable to any permanent retrogression. In any event, the rejection of the state's offer is seen to involve far greater harm than would be caused by any possible maladministration or spoliation.

The response of these poverty-stricken people is reported in a letter from Hugh R. Williamson, superintendent of schools for Lowndes county. To quote a passage verbatim: "There has been a great awakening of the colored people of this county to the importance of better schools, from one end of the county to the other. We have in course of erection and projected 27 school buildings for colored people. Practically all of these will be good, substantial, and built according to state plans, and will receive state aid. Around these schools community interest is much felt; in some places it is intense. We believe when we have builded and equipped good school-houses and aroused community interest for better schools, a more competent teaching force will naturally result." Mr. Williamson makes no mention of his own untiring labors, patient, tactful, with rare knowledge of the people to whom his appeals have been directed, with magnanimous faith in their capabilities, and skill to turn their enthusiasm to steady and permanent progress. Here is a typical instance of that which is increasing over nearly the whole South, a southern white educator molding the life of the Negro people, and receiving from them the earnest response and affectionate gratitude which is the richest of all rewards.

The results of the year were evident at the annual county meetings of the public schools, and at the state educational conventions of public school teachers at Birmingham in April. The white and colored teachers met separately but simultaneously, with interchanges of speakers and correllations of proceedings. The college teachers, a select but considerable representation, were a surprisingly intelligent and dignified body, and their meetings, held in a large and really beautiful Negro church, were as unassuming, earnest, and progressive as skilful leadership and intense earnestness could make them. Their program included the reports of the county workers for colored schools, who are supported by the Jeans fund and directed by the white county superintendent, William F. Feagin, at both conventions, were infused with the nobility and statesmanship of the Atlanta congress. He emphasized the justice and necessity of thorough education for the Negro race, appealed for an equitable division of appropriations between white and colored schools, and insisted that the educational work with its implications of material and moral uplift be kept separate from any divisive question. Whatever fears of the future may be suggested by the development of the Negro are not to be taken into account, he said. It is for us to meet the plain duty that confronts us, keeping pace with the unfolding plan of that wisdom which brings out of our devout justice and compassion, greater and better achievements than human minds can forecast.

The exhibits of the schools, both white and colored, were held in different parts of the same hall. The displays of the colored schools, especially, were largely in domestic science. They were directly traceable to the teachers' institutes of last summer. They showed the wisdom of the Negro teachers in advancing along the line which proved most feasible, and from which progress can be made in other manual training and agriculture. Nearly everything was for the improvement of Negro home and farm life. Specially noteworthy were the exhibits of Macon and Lowndes counties, in which Tuskegee and Calhoun are respectively located. In the former the conditions are unusually favorable, in the latter peculiarly difficult.

In this region as in many another which this progress typifies, a decisive change is evident not only in the public schools and their effect upon their communities, but also upon Negroes' material and moral interests generally, in their farming methods, homes and churches, and in their ambitions and outlooks. Of many a region, as of this, it is true that no year has shown an advance comparable to this year's progress. A prominent cause is the larger devotion of the southern white educator and his closer alliance with teachers from the North. The northerner's work in the South is transformed in this co-operation. He feels as never before the exquisiteness of southern courtesy and hospitality, with interchange of methods and facilities. His position is ceasing to be that of one who comes from another section, but he may regard himself as belonging to the state where he labors, unobtrusively identifying himself with its deepest interests. A place is cordially awarded him in the general educational progress of the South, and his special service to the Negro is accepted as a service to the whole southern people. He receives from the southern educator invaluable suggestions and directions and the latter recognizes the educational system and method of his northern colleague as one of the most solid and brilliant of the world's educational achievements, and the indispensable instrument of his own enlarged ministry to the Negro race. To both partners extensions of work and influence are open which neither could find alone. This alliance of the educator from the North with the best representatives of the white South, involves no limitations or repressions, and is favorable to relations with colored allies.

The only grave perplexity in this situation concerns the enlarged support of northern friends of the South in a work enlarged by this southern reinforcement. The southern states face a double educational problem, both of whose phases extend beyond their own resources and separate responsibilities. In proportion as the South assumes her own great and essential share so much the more dignified and authoritative is her appeal for the cooperation of all parts of the nation. The fitting response to the great southern movement which is manifest in the Atlantic conference and in the practical devotions of the past year is a much worthier support of the rapidly enlarging work of those institutions founded directly or indirectly from the North, which by patient efficiency and adaptiveness have won the admiration of southern educators and are admitted to an honorable place in the growing alliance.

Compulsory Education In Southern States Is Urged

Advertiser 11-28-14

Argument Against Such Law on Account of Negro Has Been Worn Thread-bare, and Some Phases of It Are Pathetic.

A vigorous plea for compulsory school attendance laws in the Southern States is made by William H. Hand, State High School Inspector for South Carolina, in a bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Education. After pointing out that the six States still without compulsory laws—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, and the four States with compulsory laws that apply only partially—Maryland Virginia, Arkansas, and Louisiana—are all Southern States, Mr. Hand presents statistics showing that although illiteracy has been reduced rapidly in these States within the last two decades, they still have the highest percentage of illiteracy among the white population.

"The figures can have but one meaning," declares Mr. Hand. "They show that compulsory education reduces illiteracy.

"The opponents of compulsory education insist that the people will send their children to school without being obliged to do so, if only they are shown their duty and their obligation to their children. These opponents declare that the younger generation of white children are already in school. Neither contention is true. In 1910 the 12 Southern States had 788,699 native white children between the ages of 6 and 14 not in school.

Parents Don't Appreciate.

"Who are these illiterate white children, and why are they not in school? Some of them are the sons and daughters of parents themselves ignorant and unable to appreciate or to understand what an education means to their children and to the State. Some are the children of sordid fathers and mothers who are more than willing to make wage earners and breadwinners of their untaught offspring at the expense of their future manhood and womanhood. Many are at work on the farms, sacrificed to the monotonous round of planting crops, cultivating crops, harvesting crops, and again planting crops. Some are at work in stores and shops or engaged as messenger boys, all at a small wage. Many are employed in the nerve-dulling and blood-sapping environment of the mills, receiving good wages as children in exchange for vigor of body and training of mind as men and women; while thousands of others are roaming the streets and country lanes, the training ground for idlers, vagrants, and enemies to law, order, and decency.

"When the State has provided schools for all its children, it has performed only a portion of its duty. If a universal school tax is justifiable on the ground that popular education is a necessity, compulsory attendance by the State is also justifiable. The State has no right to levy and collect taxes for a specific purpose and then permit that purpose to be defeated at the hand of indifferent or selfish parents.

No Hardship Worked.

"Objection is often made that compulsory attendance would work hardships in the homes of the poor. Is it not a fact that the poor child is the very one who most needs the aid of the State to bring him into possession of his own? He it is who must soon face the complexities of modern life and the insistent demands of citizenship with none of the advantages common to birth or wealth. The poor child is the very one whom the State ought to help, because he himself is helpless.

"The argument against compulsory attendance on account of the negro has been worn threadbare; surely the time has come to drop it. Some phases of it are pathetic. Is it wise or expedient to permit thousands of white boys and girls to grow up in ignorance lest in forcing them into school the aspirations of the negro child should be awakened? Shall the white man remain ignorant in order to encourage or to compel the negro to remain ignorant? Is it better for white and black to remain ignorant than for both to become intelligent?

"I yield to no one in the matter of pride over what has been accomplished educationally in the past forty years. We have planned better schools, inspired the tax-payers to vote taxes for schools, encouraged the people to build model schoolhouses, to lengthen their school terms, to employ better teachers and to pay them better salaries, and to make their schools their pride. But what has been accomplished in the way of a substantial decrease in the illiteracy of the citizenship? Of what value are all our school taxes, our elegant school houses, our improved schools to the thousands of boys and girls who never enter the door of a school house?"

City Colored Schools

Ledger 12/15/14

On another page we are publishing a letter setting forth the attitude of the City School Board in the matter of better school facilities for colored children in the city. The Board has done its best to secure the necessary appropriation for the erection of an annex to the John T. West School. Opposition to the project developed in the City Council, because it is proposed to establish a high school course at John T. West School.

President Daughtery has pointed out the need of the new building to accommodate the attendance at this school, and he has also pointed out that other Virginia cities provide high school courses for colored Children. He states that "it is the opinion of the School Board that the colored population of Norfolk should have equal advantages with the colored population of any city in Virginia.

School Bonds Again.

Ledger 12/15/14

During the past week I have visited several of the schools, especially those in Petersburg, and must say it is an absolute shame for our children to be packed in those things called school houses. They are unsanitary, poorly lighted, overcrowded, the teachers overworked, and the condition is indeed deplorable, and in spite of all our petitions nothing has been done so far to bring about better conditions. You will notice from the papers that our white neighbors are putting a $4,500,000 bond issue before the public for the purpose of making improvements in various departments of the city, and of this amount a million and a half dollars are to be used for school improvements, and you will be asked to vote on this before very long. Now out of this million and a half the committee agrees to give the Negro schools only $140,000 of the bonds for school improvements. Out of a million and a half only $140,000 to the Negroes! And the Negro schools are the ones that really need improvement. It seems to me that the more ignorant a race of people are, the more needs to be done for them along educational lines; but our neighbors seem to think different. Let me urge some of our influential colored men to get together on this question and take it up with the committee and ask that a larger amount be appropriated for Negro schools. We pay our taxes and are entitled to a square deal. Find out just what the white people are going to do in this matter before you cast your vote.

Education - 1914
Common Schools, Condition of.

A Bond Issue of $4,100,000 Is Plan of Sub-Committee to Care For Schools and Other Needs

Constitutional
12-2-14

Committee Recommends That $1,500,000 of This Amount Be Spent for New School Buildings for Both White and Black.

NUTTING SAYS ISSUE SHOULD BE $3,500,000

Police, Fire, Park and Waterworks Departments All Put in Liberal Estimates of Their Needs for Improvement of Service.

Ambitious plans for the rehabilitation of the entire public school system of Atlanta, and the expansion of every other department of the city government, were adopted Tuesday afternoon when the sub-committee of the bond issue committee agreed to a tentative report which comprehends the issuance of $4,100,000 in bonds for all purposes.

Imperative needs of the school system were given a thorough airing by the committee, and in its report to the general committee it will recommend that the schools' share of the bond issue be $1,500,000.

Included in the school apportionment of the proposed bond money is an item of $800,000 for four new high school buildings, $560,000 for white grammar schools, of which seven are to be new primary schools of four grades each, to cost $105,000, and $140,000 for new negro schools.

The $1,500,000 includes all new buildings and equipment.

The general committee will meet on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock to receive the report of the sub-committee.

May Be Pruned.

It is not regarded as likely that the general committee will accept the report as it stands.

Members of both the sub-committee and the general committee believe that the entire bond issue should be kept within $3,500,000, and it is possible that demands of some of the departments will be pruned further until the minimum is reached.

Alderman James R. Nutting, chairman of the sub-committee, wants the issue kept as close to the $3,500,000 mark as possible. Like a majority of the most conservative members of council, Alderman Nutting does not care to take a chance by overloading the issue and risking defeat of the entire project, schools included, by stirring up prejudice against the entire issue.

"I don't think there is any doubt of the people supporting an issue of $3,500,000 for all purposes, including schools," said he, "but I do fear that if we attempt to load too much on we are going to be stalled. We have got to be absolutely square with every voter in the city on this issue if we expect success."

If the general committee adopts the tentative report of its sub-committee, Alderman Nutting and other leaders in the bond issue campaign in council will immediately have City Attorney James L. Mayson draw up the proper ordinance to authorize a bond election.

Special Registration Necessary.

Thirty days must elapse from the day the city first advertises its proposal to issue bonds before an election can be held. This requirement will throw the election into the new year and will necessitate a special registration.

Enthusiasm ran high among bond issue advocates Tuesday afternoon following the important developments during the meeting of the subcommittee, particularly because of the fact that prospects now loom bright for an early expression from the people.

The entire bond issue will include the following projects:

Sewers and disposal plants, $1,000,000; waterworks (not including pipe), $750,000; Grady hospital, $350,000; fire department (to motorize apparatus), $250,000; parks (for a new cyclorama building only), $75,000; police, $100,000; schools, $1,500,000, and municipal warehouse, $75,000.

In the original estimate of the needs of the school department Alderman Armistead, chairman of the school committee, included an item of $60,000 for a school building and lot for the Ansley Park neighborhood, also an item for $40,000 for a school building on the lot recently purchased by the city at Spring and Eighteenth streets, but after it was shown the committee that the Spring street school will be adequate to care for the needs of the Ansley Park section, Alderman Armistead agreed to eliminate the $60,000 from the white school apportionment and tacked it on the apportionment for negro schools, which was originally fixed at $80,000. This brought the negro school apportionment up to $140,000, which the school board is certain is adequate to take care of the negro children for at least five years.

Over $2,000,000 Asked for Parks.

Definite action on the demands of the park department was postponed by the committee.

Park Commissioner Charles Belcher asked the committee to include $2,029,000 in the bond issue for the park department's portion, $1,300,000 of which to be used in the purchase of playgrounds and the remainder to be used to carry out the plans of the park department to complete the park system and erect a new cyclorama building.

At first the committee thought Commissioner Belcher was joking, but when the entire park board invaded the committee's meeting and gave the proposal a serious aspect, members decided that the proposition was too big for them to handle, but agreed to put $75,000 in the issue for a cyclorama building and instructed General Manager Carey to get up a conservative and sensible estimate of the actual needs of the department and submit a report to the general committee.

Alderman Nutting suggested that the park department put the playground estimate on a minimum basis.

"The primary idea of this bond issue is first, to give the city departments money to expand and meet the demands of progress, and second, to inaugurate a period of construction work which will give thousands of our idle citizens work during the months when work will be scarce because of the financial depression throughout the country," said Alderman Nutting. "We agree with the park board that the city needs more recreation places for the people, but playgrounds won't give much work to our unemployed, whereas a million dollars spent on new buildings, sewers and other projects will keep many of our workmen from distressing times."

The committee included $75,000 for a municipal warehouse, chiefly on the suggestion of City Purchasing Agent Chambers, who explained that his department is saving the city about $5,000 a month, or $60,000 a year, since he inaugurated the system of buying supplies in bulk. He told the committee that with a warehouse in which to store supplies the city can increase its saving to $100,000 a year.

Needs of Schools.

The following itemized statement of the needs of the school department was submitted by Alderman Armistead:

Girls' High School, including equipment and laboratory (on present site)		$200,000.00
English Commercial High School, including equipment and laboratory		200,000.00
Boys' High School, including equipment, laboratory and site		200,000.00
Tech High School, including equipment, laboratory and site		200,000.00
		$800,000.00

Grammar Schools (White).

(Including Equipment.)

10-Room building on Spring street lot		$ 40,000.00
10-Room building at or near Moreland and Euclid avenues	$40,000.00	
Lot for same	10,000.00—	50,000.00
10-Room building, East Atlanta		40,000.00
8-Room building near Pearl and Gaskill	$25,000.00	
Lot for same	3,000.00—	28,000.00
10-Room building on Milton avenue lot		40,000.00
8-Room building in Capitol View	$30,000.00	
Lot for same	3,000.00—	33,000.00
6-Room building Exposition Mills	$20,000.00	
Lot for same	3,000.00—	23,000.00
6-Room building at Howell Station (Goldsmith lot)		20,000.00
6-Room Annex to English Avenue school		25,000.00
4-Room Annex to Peeples Street school		16,000.00
12-Room building to replace Battle Hill	$45,000.00	
Centrally located lot for same	10,000.00—	55,000.00
12-Room building to replace Oakland City school		40,000.00
12-Room building to replace Davis Street school		45,000.00
7 Primary schools, 4 rooms, including price of lot, at $15,000 each		105,000.00
Total white schools		$1,360,000.00

Grammar Schools (Colored).

8-Room building in Pittsburg	$ 25,000.00
8-room building between Roach and Mitchell streets	25,000.00
12-Room building to replace Summer Hill	30,000.00
3 additional buildings	60,000.00
Total colored schools	$140,000.00
Grand total for all schools	$1,500,000.00

Poor Girls' High School.

A strong delegation from the school board, headed by President George M. Hope, appeared before the committee. Commissioners Terrell and Green followed President Hope, each making strong arguments in favor of the schools.

Commissioner Terrell declared that the Girls' High school structure is the poorest in the United States. He urged that the school be moved, and suggested that an ideal location would be further out on Washington street.

"I would favor placing the high school and the English Commercial school on the same lot," Commissioner Terrell said. "The city could sell the present inadequate plants and devote the money to use on the high schools only. There is a decided sentiment that some of the present school plants should be sold by the city."

Commissioner Terrell said that he would urge two separate high school plants for the Boys' High and the Tech High.

The committee discussed the plan of placing one of the high schools on the Ivy school lot, but the school commissioners declared that the lot was too small. The commissioners also discouraged use of the old stockade property for the use of the high schools for boys.

Commissioner Dan Green told the committee that from his observations among the people he knows that they are a unit that the schools should be improved, and he expressed the belief that they will vote for bonds for school purposes.

Great emphasis was placed by the committee on the necessity of the city planning to build schools which will take care of the future needs of the city for a period of at least five years. Councilman Charles W. Smith, who is one of the active members of the committee, said that, in his opinion, the city should not attempt to build schools unless they are built substantially.

"We should not overload the city with bonds," said Councilman Smith, "nor should we cramp the city and force the city to try and spend 90 cents for a dollar's worth of work."

Superintendent Summerall, of Grady hospital, asked the committee for $350,000 for hospital improvements. He explained that the city is losing revenue and prestige because of its failure to provide ample facilities.

$750,000 for Waterworks.

W. Zode Smith, manager of the water department, asked for $750,000, explaining that the money will take care of the most urgent needs of the department, but would not purchase pipe. The committee agreed to place $750,000 in the sheet for use in improving the water pumping stations, a need which is second in importance to the school system.

Captain Clayton, chief of the construction department, asked for a total of $1,362,861.10 for all purposes, as follows: Bridges and underpasses, $475,251.45; pavements, $233,812.50; sewers, $888,885.42, and disposal plants, $473,975.68.

Chief W. B. Cummings, of the fire department, asked for a total of $250,000 for his department, the money to be used exclusively for motorizing the present equipment to do away with the expense of maintaining horses.

The police department was not represented, but Alderman Nutting read a letter from Chief Beavers in which the department's needs were estimated to be about $100,000.

COLD BLOODED PREJUDICE

We have been discussing the Double Session evil in the Public School System for several weeks. We have made every appeal to Godliness, humanity, reason and conscience that a moral agency could. We have labored hard to show our white neighbor, who constitute the authority, the inhumanity, unfairness and criminal negligence involved in the Double Session affliction. We have tried to show them that from every standpoint, the authorities were in duty bound to relieve the school system of incubus of Double Session. Not the white school nor the black school, but the Public School System. The Public School is a Public Institution that knows no color line. The provision of the law is ample and replete with remedies adequate to relieve the system of every affliction. The law is all right, but the men who administer the law are all wrong. In the first place, the people at the back of the men who place them in authority are all wrong. They seem to have no conscience when it comes to a black man.

It appears from the administration of our Public Schools, that the men in authority have but little of the milk of human kindness in their souls; that they are void of that high sense of Christian philanthropy and human kindness necessary to promote the best interest of the public welfare.

When we read in the Constitution Tuesday morning these words, "Atlanta should not and does not propose to tolerate the retention of twenty-one classes in her white schools upon the basis upon which some of the Negro schools of the city have to be operated." We were nonplused, our confusion was worse than confusion confounded,—that a great daily paper, half of whose readers are Negroes, should make such a cold blooded heartless confession; should make such an unpardonable and downright sinful utterance; should make an utterance so void of common sense, and so disregardful of the prayers of humanity. The editorial confession of the Constitution does not rise to the dignity of human sympathy. It was the most brutal confession and utterance we ever heard,—that the white people of Atlanta should not and do not propose that one of their schools should be operated upon the same basis that the Negro schools are operated, when it comes to the Double Session. The white man who made this confession is largely supported by Negroes. His paper is read by as many Negroes as whites. Yet, he offers this insult to a law-abiding, respectable constituency. If they would withdraw their support from the Constitution its advertising rates would be cut in half. But the Negro leadership is cowardice personified,—it has no manly resentment,—when smitten upon one cheek, it turns the other. When its very manhood and womanhood rights are insulted, it only grins in the white man's face. We often hear the expression, "That we can not resent a wrong or redress a grievance so long as we have no vote. If we have no vote we have money, and we could refuse to read the white man's paper who is antagonistic and fights against our most vital interest. We can refuse to trade with a white merchant who does not cater to our trade, and who treats us like dogs when we go in his place of business. We could show some self-respect and appreciation of our own worth by staying out of the Jim-Crow theaters and Jim-Crow cars, to the white man's utter disgust.

If ten thousand Negro subscribers to the Atlanta Constitution were to show their manhood by cutting off the paper, and telling it that so long as it insults and fights against their interest, and disregards their rights, they would refuse to read and advertise in its paper; it would not be long before the Constitution would say, that the people of Atlanta (not the white people) should not and will not stand for a Double Session in any school of our system.

Another cold blooded thing, some member of the Board of Education seems to have been interviewed and said, "That many of the parents of white children are indignant because their little ones are subjected to conditions which very nearly approach conditions in the Negro schools."

We take no exception to what the white parents say, we commend them for fighting the Double Session. If they did not resent it they would not be worthy of the illustrious history of the white race. But we do take issue and protest against any member of the Board of Education, or any other public servant giving voice of approval to the conditions now obtaining in the Negro schools.

They cry of poverty no longer holds good. And the statement that the City Council can not find money to relieve the congested conditions of the Public School is not worthy of belief. If Atlanta can not provide ample provision and facilities for the education of her youth, with millions and millions of taxable property; with a tax rate of $I2.50 per thousand, there is something fundamentally wrong in the economy of our municipal affairs. The government is either incompetent, or dishonest; $12.50 per thousand on the taxable property of Fulton county ought to afford revenue adequate to meet every need of the municipality honestly and economically administered.

There is no need of writing editorials; there is no need of praying over this matter; there is nothing for us to do but to go before the constituted authorities and tell them in a respectful and manly way, that they have money enough to provide us relief, that it is their duty to do it, and if they don't do it, that they are cowardly criminals; that they are inhuman; ungodly and are enemies both to the public morals and to themselves. That the refusal of the white man to provide relief in the Public Schools for the Negroes, is nothing less than a bold cold blooded attempt to make criminals of us all; and that the appropriation of $11,000 of public funds for the use of white schools is a misuse of a public trust, and the man guilty of the perpetration of this outrage, deserves the rebuke and condemnation of a Christian community.

We have but little faith in the integrity of the pretention of our white neighbors to help us up, so long as they snatch from us our legal rights and benefits. The Negro must register and vote, and take a hand in directing the government that is so unmindful of his interest. And we must kick out of our pulpits and platforms every Negro leader who does not protest against the indignities thrust upon us. We are law-abiding and love our native health; we love Atlanta and our home. Our tears have washed the hills and our muscles have made fertile the soil. We are going to stay here and fight it out in spite of the cold blooded abridgement of our rights on the part of our neighbors in everything that is worthy of our country's best. But it is incomprehensible, that a people wearing the livery of a Christian civilization could make so cold blooded attempt to depress, oppress and crush out a liberty loving people.

Education - 1914
Common Schools, Constitution

Wilmington, Del.
STAR
OCT 18 1914

The Education of The Negro

What Wilmington and the State of D elaware Are Doing For The Education of The Negro. The How ard School, No. 16, a Type.

BY ELISABET H CARLISLE.

Some years ago there appeared in a twentieth century collection of literature by one hundred of America's greatest negroes, a paper entitled, "The Negro Teacher for the Negro Child." It was written by Mrs. Alice Ruth Moore Dunbar, the teacher of English in the Howard High School No. 16, in this city, and it not only attracted a great deal of attention to self but was the means of giving the system of education of the negro in Wilmington, the widest publicity wherever the education of the race is a factor of local moment. Mrs. Dunbar was born in New Orleans and educated in the public schools and in Straight University in that city; she also taught four years in the former. She resigned to study in Boston, and in Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, after which she taught a year in the public schools of Brooklyn. From this varied experience both as student and teacher in both the South and the North, it was Mrs. Dunbar's firm conviction that the future of the masses of the negro race will be safest in the hands of teachers of their own race. Negro boys and girls will be stimulated to achievement by learning what others of their race have done. Negro teachers can most sympathetically teach a proper appreciation of the deeds of the race and pride in them. In the system of public education of the negro in Wilmington, Mrs. Dunbar found the opportunity she sought to work with and for her race, to raise the standard of its ideals, and to instill a belief in every boy and girl in his own individual ability to do whatever any member of his race has done.

From Wilmington to Trinidad, B. W. I.

Not only was Mrs. Dunbar's article of interest in this city where separate schools are maintained for the races, but it was thoughtfully read where the systems make no such special provision. Among those who were deeply interested in the appeal for the negro teacher for the negro child, was Samuel A. Roach, a citizen of the island of Trinidad, British West Indies. The schools of the island were extremely poor. There were no seperate schools for the negro children, and the education they received was practically nil. Mr. Roach wrote to Mrs. Dunbar and asked if she knew of any place in the States to which he could send his daughter, who was then in a private school, to be educated under circumstances such as were advocated in the paper he had read. The result of the correspondence was that in 1904 Mr. Roach brought his daughter to Wilmington and placed her in the care of Miss Edwina B. Kruse, principal of the Howard School, who was to su pervise her elementary and seconda education and fit her for colle Roach entered the fourth grade and went through all owing classes, graduating She is now in her senior erlin College, and is fittin teach public school musi her entire course she has e ity of a high order, and painstaking and intelligen of women of her own ra been efficiently prepared service in turn to her race, talents and gifts.

The Howard Sch

The splendid appearan school parade on Tuesda of the thousand boys and the negro schools was commented upon, and incre their presence in such large numb freshly called to mind what the city is doing for the public education of the race. Dr. Booker T. Washington believes that education will ultimately solve the race problem. He believes, however, that it must be education of the head, the hand, and the heart—education in its broadest sense which begins in the home and includes training in industry, in habits of thrift, as well as in mental, moral and religious discipline. While the system of education is the same in the white and negro schools of the city, the teachers of the latter schools who have been specially trained for their work, have used the widest latitude in adapting it to the needs of the negro child.

At the head of system is Howard School No. 16. It was built through the efforts of General O. O. Howard while at the head of the Freedman's Bureau, and dedicated on September 20. 1869. General Howard was present and made a stirring address. Through his efforts the City Council appropriated $5,000 which he supplemented by another $5,000 from the Freedman's Bureau. The school was under the management of the Delaware Society for the Moral Improvement of the Colored People—an association composed largely of Friends. On October 12, 1873, the school, through the efforts of Robert C. Fraim, was incorporated into the public school system of the city. The little building of two stories and four class rooms has grown into a four-story building with twenty-two rooms. It has seventeen school rooms with a seating capacity of eight hundred, a manual training department, a sewing and dressmaking department, a draughting department, a domestic science laboratory, a general science laboratory and an assembly hall with a seating capacity of five hundred. There is also a kindergarten which is at present overcrowded with its thirty-five pupils.

General Howard visited the school in 1899, thirty years after its dedication and was deeply impressed to see his ideals perpetuated in the growing self-activity of the race. During the course of the year many people from all parts of the country visited the school, to the greater number of whom its daily routine is a revelation of the possibilities and achievements of enthusiasm and conscientious efforts.

Enrollment in Negro Schools.

The Board of Public Education has provided five schools for the education of the negro boys and girls in this city—the Howard School No. 16, and Schools Nos. 18, 21, 22 and 29. The total enrollment is 1,206, divided as follows: School No. 16, exclusive of the High School, 424; School No. 18, 77; School No. 21, 195; School No. 22, 70; School No. 29, 440. In the Howard High School there are 17 boys and 42 girls. There are fifteen members in the class of 1915. The faculty of Howard Schoo. numbers 21; of No. 29, 12; of No. 18, 2; of No. 21, 6, and of No. 22, 2. The school has graduated 163.

The Curriculum.

The course of study pursued in the negro schools is identical with the city system in every respect except in the high school, where only one course—the Latin-scientific—is offered. This is a college preparatory course and the young men and women are fitted to enter, either by examination or cirtificate, higher institutions of learning. Howard school is regularly accredited certificate privileges in many of the colleges and its graduates have taken high honors in a number of instances. Out of the class of ten graduating last June five are now in college. Miss Beatrice Hall and Miss Nora Owens are at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Thomas S. Anderson and James Elwood Comegys are at Lincoln University, Miss Leila H. Young is at the Sargent Normal School for Physical Training, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Three members of the class are in the teachers' training school, Miss Lena Richardson, Miss Amy Lee and Miss Natalie Miller. In addition to the above, Alfred R. Chippey is now a junior at Cornell and Stansbury Carter, of the class of 1913, is studying medicine in the University of Michigan.

To the fact that Miss Kruse has the selection of the teachers under her jurisdiction is due, in large measure, the success of her schools and of the entire system of education for the negro. The work throughout the high school and the seventh and eighth years of the elementary schools is departmental, and each member of the faculty is a specialist in his particular field.

In the high school the English is taught by Mrs. Alice Ruth Moore Dunbar, whose recent specialization was a year at Cornell. Mrs. Dunbar, in addition to her ability to teach English, is also a writer of note and a constant contributor to leading magazines. Latin is taught by Miss Anna F. Brodnax, who comes from Plainfield, New Jersey. Miss Brodnax was the only negro in her class, and was its valedictorian. At Oberlin College she won a Phi Beta Kappa Key. Miss Arleon C. Bowser, of Boston, a graduate of Radcliffe College, teaches the German and history. Miss Nellie Nicholson, of Baltimore, who has the mathematics department, is a graduate of Brown University. Emanuel T. Whitten, a Howard School graduate, and also a graduate of the School of Pedagogy at the University of Pennsylvania, teaches history and civics. Robert T. Harris, of Washington, D. C., teaches the science.

The domestic science department is in charge of Miss Blanche R. Benzard, a graduate of Pratt Institute. The lunch room is also in charge of Miss Benzard and two assistants. About one hundred and fifty pupils are served with lunch each day, and the lunch room is self-supporting. Practically all of the children in the primary grades go home for their lunches so that only the older pupils who live too far away from the school remain. The girls are especially interested in the lessons in cookery and take great pride in applying themselves so that they may excel in the various phases of the work.

Mrs. Helen W. Anderson has charge of the sewing. In all of the grades where sewing is taught the pupils have instruction two hours daily. In the High School dressmaking is scientifically taught and its practical application comes when the girls of the graduating class make their own dresses for commencement.

Miss Agatha Jones, a graduate of the School of Industrial Art and the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, is the instructor in drawing and art. Miss Caroline B. Williams teaches the music, under Miss Krumme's direction and the manual training is in charge of George T. Whitten, a graduate of Howard High School and of Drexel Institute.

The boys in the science department under Robert L. Harris, are learning to apply constantly what they are taught. The student electricians keep in repair the bells, lights and clocks at school, and do all the wiring for special occasions. Mr. Harris succeeds to a marked degree in inspiring the boys with his own enthusiasm and in making his department extremely valuable and helpful.

Miss Alice Baldwin of Boston, the teacher of pedagogy in the normal school, has under her care and responsibility the training of the pupil teachers.

In the Elementary Grades

The seventh and eighth years, the advanced grades of the elementary schools are also organized in special departments. Miss Caroline B. Williams, a graduate of the Springfield, Mass., High School and Westfield Normal School, teaches physical geography; Miss Helen Hill, a graduate of Howard High School, mathematics; Mrs. M. Leila Young, a graduate of Straight University, New Orleans, reading and literature; Miss Helen E. Henderson, a graduate of Boston Grammar and High School and Salem, Mass., Normal School, grammar and history. Below the seventh year the teachers are all, with one exception, graduates of the Howard High and Teachers' Training School. Miss Geneva M. Lawrence, a teacher in fifth year, comes from Portland, Maine, and is a graduate of the High and Normal Schools. The other teachers are Miss Josephine Weston, Miss Frances Scott, Miss Mary Brooks, Miss Sylvia Carty, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Henrietta Gray and Miss Gertrude Henry.

Miss Mabel Brooks is the kindergartner. All departments of the Howard School, No. 16 as well as School No. 29, are under the supervision of Miss Edwin B. Kruse, who brings to her work not only profound learning and executive ability, but a capacity for enthusiastic leadership that is an inspiration to her teachers. Whatever project is in hand receives Miss Kruse's undivided interest and it is due to this fact and to the loyal support and co-operation of the teachers that the status of the negro schools is kept upon so high a plane.

The Life of the School.

Strangers who visit the Howard School for the first time invariably remark upon the spirit of the school. The conduct of the pupils is good and the work thruout interesting. For instance, taking advantage of an inherent love of music, Miss Kruse has the rhythmic movements of the writing lessons set to music. Interest in literature is stimulated by public speaking contests. Special exercises of merit are held upon different occasions, at which the school orchestra assists. The work in the manual training shop, the domestic science and dressmaking departments, the lab-

oratory and drawing rooms, as well as in the class rooms for higher academic training, is all interesting and well worth seeing. Those who have never seen the Howard School in session have missed a very illuminating opportunity. Wilmington is doing a splendid thing for the future of the negro race in this city. Increasingly greater attention will be given to the industrial phases of education, so that the large percentage of the boys and girls who leave school early in the grades may not go out to swell the army of the unemployed and unemployable. Howard School graduates are doing well, but some provision must also be made for those who do not graduate. This is not in any sense a negro problem, but refers universally to the pupils in the white schools all over the country from the fifth year forward. An interesting career among Howard School graduates has been that of Ralph E. Brock of the class of 1900. After leaving Wilmington, Mr. Brock studied forestry and was for a number of years the only negro State forester in Pennsylvania. At present he is employed as forester upon a large private estate in Wilmington, at a very lucrative salary.

The Howard School Commencements.

Probably the most interesting time in the school years is compassed in the days and special events that cluster around the annual commencement exercises. These are of special significance not only on account of the student part of the exercises, but because Miss Kruse lays under contribution the very best speakers of her race for that occasion. Among the notable men who have addressed Howard School graduates are Booker T. Washington, ex-Congressman George H. White, of North Carolina, Mrs. Mary Church Terrill, of Oberlin, one of the most distinguished women of her race, W. E. Burghardt du Bois, editor of The Crisis, and an author of profound learning; M. B. C. Mason, of Cincinnati, head of the Freedman's Aid Society ,and Frederick E. Butler, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., an alumnus of Howard School.

The singing is a special feature of these and other public exercises and it is safe to say that the negro children to a greater extent than the children in the white schools profit by the money that is spent upon the music in the public schools.

Each year shows marked gains in the quality of the work done and nowhere does this show more clearly than in the essays and orations. The work of the class of 1914 was most highly commended, and Mrs. Dunbar was congratulated upon the success of her department.

The fact that graduates of the Teachers Training School find employment at once in nearby States speaks well for the training they receive under Miss Baldwin, and the employment also of so large a number in our own schools is a gratifying recognition of the merits of our system.

Negro Education Thruout the State.

In his report upon public school attendance for the year 1912-13, Dr. Charles A. Wagner, State commissioner of education gives the total number of rural schools for the education of the negro as one hundred and eleven. The total number of pupils enrolled in the three counties is 5,129. The length of the school term was one hundred thirty-seven days and the average number of days attended was only fifty-seven. The total amount of money expended was $29,408.81, of which sum $15,191.57 was virtually wasted thru the non-attendance of pupils. Dr. Wagner says the percentage of attendance cannot be expected to be as high as that in the white schols but it ought to be greater than it is. He suggests that the smaller children might go to school during the good weather when the larger children must work and remain at home in the winter when the attention of the teachers could be given exclusively to the needs of the larger and older pupils. Fifty-eight per cent. of waste in the expenditure of school funds is not good business and some steps are immediately necessary to change present conditions.

The Delaware State College fo Colored Students, located near Dove was established to give negro boy and girls the advantages of a colleg education at a cost not prohibitive It has finely equipped buildings on farm of ninety acres. The colleg receives $10,000 as its share from th Federal fund, and the State appr ated money for the erection of build ings and contingent expenses. Eac student pays $2.25 a week for board tuition and all necessary expense The college is open to both sexes fro this and other States. In addition t the regular college courses there a normal course for the training o teachers, a practical course in agr culture, domestic science and sew ing. The farm is a source of revenu

The State of Delaware and the cit of Wilmington are providing ampl facilities for the education of th negro population, and it only remain to devise some means by which th advantages offered may be more gen erally understood by those for whon they are intended.

Education 1914
Common Schools, Conditions of

NEGRO SCHOOLS AND NEGRO TAXES

Strong Argument in Favor of Negro Education in South

I recently visited, Laddie, a southern city of some 80.000 population, about half white and half colored. I called upon the superintendent of schools and in the course of a general conversation upon school matters, I congratulated him and the city upon the very fine and excellently equipped High School for the white students and asked why something more could not be done for the the colored students. The reply was thoughtfully put and was significant.

"You cannot expect that the 50% of the people who pay 95% of the taxes will do as much for the other 50% who pay only 5% of the taxes, as for their own."

"But," I said, "the argument is not good. The Negroes pay more than 5% of the taxes. The man who happens to pass the money to the tax collector is not necessarily the man who pays the tax.

"Neve rtheless," was the reply, "that is the argument."

Now there are some things, Laddie, that you and your friends ought to be very sure of. First—that you pay more than 5% of the taxes; second—that your very numbers add to the tax-valuation of such a city as that under consideration; and third—that if, for sake of argument, you grant 5% as the portion of the taxes the Negroes do pay, it will be good policy on the part of the city to broaden very much your school facilities on the general consideration that the criminal class of Negroes is fed entirely from the uneducated class.

First, 40,000 Negroes represent 8,000 families. Of these, 2,000 families live in homes that they own or are acquiring. These 2,000 families pay a large part of the tax that actually passes from the hands of Negroes into the hands of the tax receivers. The other 6,000 families pay rent. Is $100. too large for the average rental? If not, then these famiies pay $600.000. (six hundred thousand dollars) into the hands of property-owners. Negro rents pay an exceptionally high rate upon the valuation. If ten per cent, then the valuation of the rented property is $6,000,000. If 5 per cent. then $12,000,000. Doubtless an average of these values or $9,000,000. will be nearer the actual vaualtion. If we may assume a tax rate of $14. on a thousand the tax thus paid is $135,000. This money represents a portion of the city taxes paid by colored people into the city treasury; even though the money is paid in by property owners and not by the renters themselves.

We may assume that the first 2,000 families average $50. apiece in taxes; and so pay $100,000. annually into the city. So that the total tax paid by the colored citizens of one city directly or indirectly, is in the neighborhood of $200,000. (two hundred thousand dollars). If the total tax were $1,000,000. (one million dollars) then the proportion paid by the negroes is one-fifth or 20%. This is markedly different from the 5% which is the popular impression. As a matter of fact, the total tax in the city under discussion approaches $800,000. (eight hundred thousand dollars.) We will not press our approximations too far, as they are approximations. These figures simply mean that that half of the city's population least ready economically to bear a large share of the burden of taxation does actually contribute from 10% to 20%, with the evidence toward the larger fraction. It would be an interesting problem to work out, but if it could be done, the result would be of marked significance.

In a recent editorial in The Columbia State the editor states that the Negroes of South Carolina are paying taxes on $55,000,000. of property; and that if all the tax thus paid were appropriated solely to Negro education, the amount thus appropriated would be in excess of the Negro school-fund. But this $55,000,000 does not include the property rented by Negroes in that state. Just what factor will connect the property owned by Negroes and the total property upon which they pay taxes may not be easily determined. It probably is not four; it may not be as high as three. But in all likelihood the Negroes of South Carolina pay taxes directly or indirectly upon from $125,000,000. to $140,000,000. of property. This but illustrates and accentuates the argument that everywhere the Negroes are paying a much larger proportion of the tax than is usually credited to them; and when this is really understood, and if the principal is still to be maintained that there shall be some ratio between taxes paid and school appropriations granted, we may expect a more generous appropriation toward Negro schools.

Second:- If there is any meaning, Laddie, in the phrase—"the unearned increment"—there must be in the city under consideration-as in many another city, people who are deriving handsome incomes from the mere presence in, among, and around them of 40,000 Negroes. Doubling the population of a city not only adds to the taxable acreage, but raises the valuation of the acres hitherto taxed. In a recent discussion with an Atlanta business-man, he remarked that for his part he would be glad if all the Negroes could be made to leave the south. I replied: "If all the Negroes in Atlanta were to leave the city, Atlanta would become a small town. If all were to leave Georgia, the shrinkage of values would bankrupt the state." And it would. The business involved in housing, feeding and clothing 40,000 people even if on a lower plane, or upon a plane absolutely low, is very large. The housing factor, yielding an annual rental of $500,000. has entered into the previous discussion, The business involved in feeding and clothing 40,000 people must add much to the tax valuation of business property. The needs of 40,000 people in one economic plane do not differ markedly from those of 40,000 people on a different plane. The man with an income of $1,000. a week does not spend fifty times as much for food and clothes as does the man with an income of $1,000 a year. Just how much business results from the presence among 40,000 white persons of 40,000 Negroes is another problem difficult of solution. There can be no question however as to its value to the city even though the figures are difficult to approximate.

Forty thousand Negroes will spend at least on the average $5. a year for shoes This is a comcomfortable business of $200,000. This is not in itself a large item in a city's business, but it is one item. Ten such items make a business of $2,000,000 annually. If the raw material to feed 40,000 is one dollar per week per capita, the total is $2,000,000. per year. Even if fifty cents, here is a business of $1,000,000. and this any city would be desirous of holding on to.

No claim is here made that the added tax due to the added valuation of property because of the presence of 40,000 Negroes in a city should be considered as paid by them. But nevertheless, a recognition of this increased valuation which should show itself in a generous school appropriation would be retroactive. The better schools would attract a worthy class of colored people to the city, and their presence would enhance business and therefore valuation. Good schools, like good roads, attract population and enhance values. In fact one of the chief causes of the influx of colored people into the cities is the better schools.

As a business proposition it will pay any southern city that will maintain good primary and secondary schools (Grammar and High Schools) for its Negro population. This will react upon the the quality of the Negroes involved, their increased efficiency and consequent enhance economic status, and this will react again favorably at every point of civic life.

I have tried, Laddie, in what I have said, to show that you and your friends pay a larger portion of taxes than that with which your white friends usually credit you; and that your presence in large numbers is an economic asset to the city you dwell in.

There still remains the third argument in favor of generous appropriations for colored schools, namely; that the criminal Negroes come from the submerged tenth of the race and that the submerged tenth is largely an illiterate and ignorant class. Any careful student of the problem of Negro crime will soon reach this conclusion. Perhaps the first statement of this conclusion, based upon a careful study of the facts, was made by the Atlanta University Conference upon Negro Crime in 1904.

In her recent book, "In Black and White," Mrs, Hammond says page 10: "Our criminals, like the criminals of every country, come chiefly from the economic class which lives on or over the poverty line,—from the submerged tenth. * * * it is just the Negroes who belong in this economic class * * * who furnish the most of our (Negro) criminal supply * * * the poorest, the most ignorant, the ones least able to resist temptation, the folk underfed, untaught, who was born in squalor, who live in ignorance and in want of all things necessary for useful innocent, happy lives * * *."

Even more recently, the Atlanta University in its conference for the present year (1914) made in connection with the Probation Court of Atlanta a careful study of a hundred Negro arrests in Atlanta. The heredity, the environment and the personal history of these criminals were carefully studied. The study is still being carried on. But the results of the study of the first hundred showed conclusively that all were either illiterate or had had only the slightest schooling; and that most of them come from those on or below the poverty line. I saw a letter written by one who seemed to have had the most advantages. He claimed to have reached the sixth grade. This may be true. but the letter showed no evidence of it.

A few years ago a Negro was hung in Atlanta, legally hung. His guilt was unquestioned. His history was this: he was the unfathered child of an abandoned woman. She deserted him as soon

as she could. He simply "came up." Kind hearted people got him to go to school; its restraints were too irksome. He never returned after the first day. With no training for work and no inclination to it, he drifted more and more into the criminal class * * * until the law ended a career hopeless from the start.

I once heard a worthy New England voter protest in town meeting against the High School appropriation on the ground that the more education a criminal has the more dangerous a criminal he becomes. To this there can be no question. But the High School is not a school for training criminals, though doubtless some criminals have had High School training. But the the educated Negro is not in the criminal class

Standing on the steps of the College for Negro youth which you attended, Laddie, I listened to a southern business man, a white man, as he admired the campus and the buildings. Finally he said: "This school must mean a great deal to the colored people of this city.,'

I replied: "Yes, and to the white people as well. This school is worth a million dollars a year to this city."

And that is true, Laddie, whether considered from the point of money spent in running the school; that paid by the students in clothing and other supplies; the taxes paid by the families of graduates and under-graduates; the rents paid by the same, and their annual living expenses; etc., etc. or from the higher point of view of the morals of the student body, and of the families of the graduates and under graduates and in their influence for good in all civic, economic, religious and educational progress.

Some things, Laddie, you and your friends must be sure of. The Negroes in the south pay a much larger portion of the taxes than that usually credited to them; they are an economic asset to their communities; the criminal Negroes are not supplied from the educated class.

Until the democratic principle that all children shall have equal rights and privileges in the public schools, irrespective of race, color or economic condition, is accepted in the south as in the north, these three propositions are arguments in favor of a larger appropriations for Negro schools.

E. H. Webster.

CAPITOL SCHOOL QUESTION BOBS UP DESPITE R. C. BRUCE

Brilliant Colored School Superintendent Unable to Get Permanent Harmony in Washington School Board

WOULD PUT OYSTER BACK AGAIN

Washington Correspondent of The News Gives Thrilling Account of Inside Politics Which Keeps District of Columbia's Schools in Nerve-Racking Ferment.

Washington, June 15.—Prof. Roscoe C. Bruce, superintendent of the colored schools here, finds it convenient, and at the same time necessary, to divide his time between administering the duties of superintending the colored schools and taking a hand in the selection of colored school board members who will be agreeable to him. A disagreeable feature of this latter assumed duty is that frequently after an "agreeable" candidate has been selected he or she does not prove tractable, and this necessitates the calling in of his friends to caucus on that intractable member's successor as soon as his term expires. Attorney Richard Horner and Prof. Tunnell, of Howard University, at first "agreeable," proved intractable, and finally came out in open revolt, joining with Mrs. Caroline Harris against Prof. Bruce's administration, and urged his separation from the school system. Prof. Bruce counselled with his friends, a sort of kitchen cabinet, and the result was that Attorney Wm. L. Houston became Prof. Bruce's favorite candidate to succeed Prof. Tunnell. The "forces" were lined up behind Mr. Houston, they being powerful colored political officials, and Mr. Houston was duly appointed, although Prof. Tunnell had served but one term when two terms at least has been the custom. But Attorney Horner, still a recalcitrant, and more so because of the displacing of his co-laborer, Prof. Tunnell, made a trip to Chicago and found that Mr. Houston had voted there less than five years prior to his appointment, which made him ineligible, the law stipulating that a board member must have been a resident of the District of Columbia five years preceding his appointment When this evidence was presented to the appointing power, Mr. Houston was compelled to resign his appointment. Before Prof. Bruce and his "forces" could decide upon Mr. Houston's successor, Dr. Charles Marshall brought sufficient influence to bear to secure the appointment. As he had not the personal endorsement of Prof. Bruce, or any of his advisors, no time was lost in an attempt to line the doctor up as a supporter "agreeable" to Prof. Bruce. Dr. Marshall, however, while not clearly intractable, has not been considered an uncompromising supporter and blind follower of the colored superintendent, and rumor is current in Washington that if the doctor is denied a second term, as was Prof. Tunnell, it will cause Prof. Bruce no heartache. When Attorney Horner's term was up, although it was known that he would not refuse another appointment, he had proved very much of an obstructionist for Prof. Bruce, and so the place went to Dr. C. Childs. Dr. Childs had won board membership without the favor of Prof. Bruce, but the suave head of the colored schools, always diplomatic, and always incomparably smooth, soon had Dr. Childs lined up with him, and, to use the vernacular of the ball game, "is playing inside ball." Mrs. Caroline Harris, another recalcitrant board member, who joined with Prof. Tunnell and Mr. Horner in asking that Prof. Bruce be let out, for some reason, did not receive a reappointment, and that she did not cause any great emotion in the breast of Prof. Bruce or his friends and advisors. To succeed Mr. Houston, and later to succeed Mr. Horner, various names were canvassed at the "very accidental" caucuses held at Prof. Bruce's house and elsewhere, it is stated, among whom were Dr. A. M. Curtis, Dr. Cabiness, Dr. Childs and H. C. Tyson, but none of these, it is said, aroused any enthusiasm on the part of Prof. Bruce. While the kitchen cabinet, which passed on the adaptability of candidates for school board membership, were floundering around in a sea of uncertainty as to whom should be supported for Prof. Bruce's sake, or at his behest, Drs. Marshall and Childs slipped through the opening and secured the appointments. Since then, Dr. Childs has "made good," it is assumed, with Prof. Bruce, but Dr. Marshall foolishly assumes he, and not the assistant superintendent, should be the creator. Hence he is likely to become persona non grata to Prof. Bruce and the kitchen cabinet.

Mrs. Harris was succeeded by Mrs. Cook, and the appointment of Mrs. Cook was "very agreeable" to Prof. some intimates first suggested Mrs. Cook. Whether Mrs. Cook, who is regarded as a very strong-minded, self-possessed and highly intelligent woman, will prove a constant and cheerful supporter of Prof. Bruce and his policies remains to be seen. It is worthy of note that some of the "personally and caucus picked" candidates have before their terms expired proved obstinate, even revolutionary in their attitude towards Prof. Bruce and it is this being forced to select members who will stand hitched only to find it is necessary to select their successor that makes the position of head of the colored schools here an Arcadian dream.

It should be said, however, that Prof. Bruce always had a strong and powerful supporter in the person of President Oyster, of the Board, for whom Prof. Bruce, it is reported, acted as sort of amanuensis, speech and card writer, statistician, or something of this sort. However, this is but rumor, and rumors are always current in Washington. President Oyster, however, is no longer a member of the Board, and as this powerful prop has been removed from under Prof. Bruce, he is left to intrigue for himself, if he feels so disposed. The new superintendent, also, is head of the Washington public schools, Dr. Thurston. He is simply an educator, administrator and executive, who wants results, and talks little. He keeps his own counsel, and as he knows thoroughly the needs of the schools, the public trusts him implicitly to govern and to appoint his subordinates, one of whom is Prof. Bruce. It is said that President Oyster, Dr. Childs and Prof. Bruce did not select Dr. Thurston as their choice but somehow the majority of the Board members, showing great indifference to the three, believed in him and elected him. A movement was started recently to get Capt. Oyster back on the Board, and the movement it is alleged, was sponsored to some extent by Dr. Childs and Prof. Bruce. It failed, however. Prof. Bruce can not be blamed for desiring Capt. Oyster back, for then he would be supported in any policy he inaugurate for the governing of the colored schools. Making and unmaking colored members of the School Board Washington is a strenuous, exciting and compensating, to some, pastime

SEP 4 1914

Negroes Ask Council To Buy School Books For the Poor Children

One of the series of mass meetings to encourage the colored people to send their children to the schools instead of allowing them to run about the streets was held in Turner Monumental A. M. E. church Sunday night. A large number of parents were present. The principal address was made by E. R. Holmes, president of The Holmes Institute, who said that there were more than 3,000 colored children in the city who did not attend school.

"One thousand cannot attend on account of lack of room," he said. "Fifteen hundred because their parents do not send them to school. Five hundred on account of their parents' inability to buy the necessary books.

"These children represent one-third of the homes of the colored people of the city. They are growing up without an education and nine-tenths of them without the influence of a Christian home, and are allowed to run about in the streets and are breeders for the recorder's court and the chaingangs. In the state of Georgia, one-half of the colored children do not attend school."

Resolutions were adopted by the parents to ask the city council to furnish books for the unfortunate colored people of the city. A night school for the working boys and girls of the city was organized and will open in the chapel of the Holmes Institute on the first of October.

Education 1914
Common Schools: Condition of

CITY BOARD ASKED TO FINISH BUILDING

adverse 7-16-14

Negro Business League Requests Early Completion of the School at Grove and Ripley Streets

Negro citizens of Montgomery, through the Negro Business Men's League, have appealed to the City Board of Education to take such steps as are necessary to finish the school building at the corner of Grove and Ripley Streets, which was begun several years ago.

The negro business organization called the board's attention to the fact that the erection of a school for negro children, on the lot at Grove and Ripley Streets, was provided for in a bond issue of $150,000 which was voted upon and carried about five years ago, and that while construction on the building was begun, it was never finished, and therefore has never been in a condition for occupancy as a school house. Very crowded conditions in other negro schools of the city were pointed out.

Emil J. Meyer and Kirk Jackson, members of the city school board, acting as a committee, called upon the City Commission this week and presented the matter, asking for relief, and recommending that an appropriation sufficient for the completion of the building, be made at as an early a date as possible so that the building could be made ready for occupancy by next fall, the beginning of the 1914-15 school term. The matter was referred to the commission as a committee of the whole. Individual commissioners expressed themselves as in favor of the appropriation, if the city's finances would permit of it.

The $150,000 bond issue referred to by the Negro Business Men's League was consumed by the erection and fitting out of the Sidney Lanier High School, with the exception of about $4,500 which was put into the negro school building at the corner of Grove and Ripley Streets. An additional $4,500 is needed to complete the construction.

Alabama has been discussing the great question of compulsory education several years, and now that the legislature will meet soon, there is new interest in that question. The only thing that is in the way, is the citizen Negro. The absorbing question is, "How can such a law be passed that will not include the Negroes and compel black people to send their children to school?

We don't see how it can be done, but we know our friends so well, we are almost certain that they will find a way out. You see, to pass a law that would compel all the people to send their children to school, would also compel the State to build school houses for black children and hire more teachers to teach them. This is just what they are not going to do. Take Montgomery county the county in which the Capitol of the State is located, for instance. This county has more money invested in its jail (in which to incarcerate its Negroes) than it has invested in school houses for their education.

Now to compel this county to build school houses and pay teachers for colored children would be to compel it to reverse its policy of more than 50 years standing. It is a narrow, stupid policy that keeps the whole State ignorant rather than provide for and encourage the education of Negroes. This sentiment is wide spread among white people of Alabama, and the legislators have got to take strict account of it before any compulsory educational law is passed.

LET THE CITY COUNCIL AND SCHOOL AUTHORITIES COME CLEAN.

Atlanta Independent 10/3/14

During the last few weeks there has gone up a great howl among the patrons of the white schools on account of the double session, which was put into operation by the board of education. An appeal was made to the city council, who got busy and has raised a sufficient sum, amounting to about $8,000, for the purpose of abolishing the double session, which works such a terrible hardship upon the white teachers and pupils. The people rose up in their might and entered their most hearty protest, and so that matter is adjusted. The Constitution, our esteemed contemporary, entered the thickest of the fight and did not stop until the money was forthcoming with which to go back to the single session, and so the white schools have only one session as before. But it has not seen fit to say one word relative to the Negro schools. It only published an article from Mr. Thos. W. Holmes, who called attention to the injustice wrought upon the Negro children and the Negro teachers, but the Constitution has not said one word in protest. Among other things in its issue of September 30 under the caption, "The end in sight of cruel double session," it had the following to say:

"The announcement that the Finance Comittee of Council will report approximately $8,000 to be applied to the abolition of the double session abomination will be received with universal approval.

"This sum remedies the nuisance for a little more than two months, and it means that the winter term will begin under the old civilized term of single sessions and morning hours, thus relieving the Atlanta public school system of the most serious drawback it has encountered since its establishment."

Note the caption, "The Cruel Double System at an End," and yet all the Negro schools are having the double sessions as before. Evidently the Constitution does not consider the Negro schools a part of the public school system, for it declares that the matter is adjusted, because the double session has been wiped out in the white schools. Such rank and brazen discrimination was never made in a civilized community. The Negro people pay their taxes just like other people and are entitled to the same rights that other people are, who pay taxes, and yet not one word is said in their behalf on the part of the Constitution, the leading mouthpiece of the community, and not a single remedy suggested by any one to relieve the congested condition that obtains in the Negro schools. The teachers are overworked and the pupils are herded together as if in a sardine box, but our esteemed contemporary says that the whole matter has been adjusted simply because the matter has been remedied in the white schools,—that constitutes the whole public school system in Atlanta. The Negro schools are not considered in the equation, and since the white schools have been remedied, the great school prolem has been solved.

Just as Mr. Thomas points out, "This terrible condition," says he, "in the colored school is worse than that in the white school, because it is more extensively used. We have a teacher now teaching the fifth grade in the morning and the 6th grade in the afternoon, I am told. This gives some idea of the matter when you consider that almost every grade in every colored school up to the 5th grade is double." He says further, "We were allowed one school out of the $300,000 bond money, and that very school was put to the necessity of having double session the first year it was operated." He told the unvarnished truth. Such gross injustice and discrimination is a reflection upon the fair name of our great city, where the teachers are overworked, doing twice the amount of work that they should do, and the children are crowded almost to suffocation.

The double session was all wrong for the white folks, and a great howl went up that almost reached the heavens; but it is all right for the poor Negro. Not one word is said in his behalf, not a single remedy has been pointed out, and not a single paper has raised its voice in his behalf, and yet our white neighbors declare that they are our best friends and that they give us a square deal. This double session has obtained in the Negro schools for several years, while in the case of the whites it was only attempted this session. The Constitution refers to it in the case of the white schools as a nuisance, as uncivilized, and yet, it can not say that this double session is inhuman and cruel to another class of citizens, who pay their taxes just as that class of citizens whose protest has been heard and whose grievance has been redressed.

Let the school authorities of the city come clean. We appeal to them to give us a square deal, to treat us as citizens and not as serfs. We are compelled to pay our taxes; it is compulsory, then we are entitled to a square deal in the school facilities of the city. If one class is to have double sessions, then all the schools ought to have it. Equal rights to all and special privileges to none should obtain. The Independent has always been conservative. It has always commended the city and school authorities for every good thing they have done, but this is such a gross injustice, such a glaring exihibition of discrimination that we feel that we owe it to ourselves and the community to call attention to it. It is unjust, unfair and un-American. The Independent believes that all classes of citizens should be treated alike. Public office is public trust, and all classes of citizens should share and share alike. The authorities should not make flesh of one class and bone of another. This has been their besetting sin. They can not rise to the dignity of meeting out justice, and equity to their black neighbor as the law directs. The laws should not be administered one way for one class, and another way for another class. The scales of justice should be evenly balanced, and should be blind to race, creed or color. Let our school authorities come clean and give the Negro a square deal. If it is inhuman and cruel to subject the white schools to double session, it is equally inhuman and cruel to subject the Negro schools to it, and The Independent asks the school authorities of the city of Atlanta to right the wrong that has been perpetrated upon the Negro people in this great city. It is a foul stain upon the fair escutcheon of the city of Atlanta, and the matter ought to be adjusted at once.

SIX PASS TEACHERS EXAMINATION

NEW SCHOOL NEAR READY

Smallest Proportion of Successful Candidates Ever to Take Examinations—New School Will Probably Open With All Grades in Operation—Those Who Passed

As a result of the examination last month for positions in the public school system of the county, the names of the successful candidates were given out at a meeting of the Board of Education Monday afternoon and caused much surprise.

The total number of Negro applicants to take the examination was seventy four, the largest number on record and of this number but six were reported as successfully making the required mark for eligibility to appointment in the system.

The small percentage of successful candidates has caused much disappointment to those who took the examination, for in view of the large number that presented themselves at the test it was expected that the eligibility roll would be greatly increased.

The reason for the large number taking the examination this year is the opening of the new Cuyler street school in October. The new school is the largest Negro school building in the city and will be the means of at least eight additional teachers getting into the system. This addition, of course, is conditional upon whether or not a full school is conducted at the new school, and it has been intimated that such will be the case. The school is now having the finishing touches put on and is practically completed. The

principal of the school will be Prof. John Wesley Hubert, of the training school at White Plains, Ga.

Those who passed the examination are, in alphabetical order, Miss Rosa Ashton, Miss Edith Bythewood, Miss Etta Cannick, Miss Harriet Jones, Miss Eloise Holmes and Miss Delphine Stoney.

SCHOOLS NEED LOCAL TAXATION AND SUPERVISION

Advertiser

Alabama Educational Institutions Should Be Placed Under Control of Central Body

7-19-14

Some Suggested Remedies for the Pressing Secondary Educational Problems in Alabama.

The fact that Alabama now placidly rests on the bottom rung of the educational ladder seems to justify a discussion of the needs of our secondary schools.

'Tis true the past few years have been years of steady educational development in Alabama. Notwithstanding this fact our State is still trailing. And it seems that it will continue to do so unless strenuous reformatory steps are taken.

We are daily impressed with the fact that no extensive business can be successfully promoted with great dearth of capital. Education is one of the most extensive in the category of businesses. Those actively interested in its promotion are engaged in the business of better fitting the following generation for life.

The depleted condition of the State Treasury during the past few years is conclusive evidence that the State has done about all it can do for the schools. Our constitution requires that 30 of each 65 cents be set apart for public schools. That is certainly liberal, and as much as we should expect from the State. On the other hand, the fact that we stand practically at the bottom in education tells us most emphatically that we must have more money for the improvement of our schools. What is to be done? Hon. Henry J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education of Alabama, together with many other eminent educators, thinks a constitutional amendment should be passed allowing communities to tax themselves for school purposes. In other words, local taxation for school purposes should be made legal. This seems to be our last resource.

More Efficient Supervision.

It is poor business policy, though to spend money in an endeavor to improve our schools, and to institute a fight for local taxation in order that more may be had to spend, unless we see that this money is being judiciously expended. Steps should be taken to effect more efficient county supervision. Then our superintendents of Education should have some one over them, to see that they earn their salaries. Why not have a man whose business it is to travel from county to county, visit the superintendents, see if they are doing their duty, and if not inform the good people of the fact.

The maximum effectiveness of our secondary schools is reduced at least 50 per cent by irregular attendance. It is absolutely impossible for a teacher, though she be one of the best, to do her best work when the attendance is as irregular as it is in our State. The only feasible remedy for this condition of affairs, yet untried, seems to be some form of compulsory attendance. Probably a very mild form should be instituted at first. For instance, suppose to begin with, we require all children between the ages of 8 and 14 to attend school ninety days annually. This would enable the schools to do far more efficient work in every sense, for neither the children nor the teacher can do even moderately good work when one-fourth of the class is absent today, and tomorrow, although this fourth is present, another fourth is absent, the next day another, and so on.

Consolidate Rural Schools.

Before compulsory attendance is put ing to effect, however, the rural schools should be consolidated. With consolidation free transportation is always linked. Therefore, would it not be perfectly legitimate to compel even country children to attend school when free transportation to and from the school building is afforded them? Consolidation adds greatly to the attractiveness of the school for the children. Better, prettier and more comfortable buildings can be afforded. More expensive teachers and equipment may be had. And there is quite a difference between walking five miles through the mud to school every morning and riding the same distance in a comfortable closed wagon.

The Legislature is too large a body to charge with the details of school administration. It seems absurd to expect such a body to attend efficiently to the intricate needs of the school system. What would a committee of one hundred and twenty-five men do? Practically nothing. 'Tis likely each of them would expect and wait for the others to do the work. But even if they were all energetic men it would be almost impossible for such a large number to agree and reach conclusions. In regard to the school system the Legislature of our State is just such a committee. Under these circumstances is it strange that we rank very low in the educational scale of States? But our schools must be controlled by some central body. The question is, what shall this body be?

Virginia, as well as numerous other states has set us an excellent example by placing the control of the entire school system in a State Commission of Education. Such commission serving as the supreme court as well as the executive head of the whole school system of the State. For obvious reasons this commission should be composed of only a few members. Let the Governor, the State Superintendent of Education and the Attorney General be ex-officio members of the commission.

Then let two other members be appointed by the Senate in the following manner: Give the trustees of the University, of Auburn and probably of other institutions of learning in the state the privilege of nominating one man each. And permit the Normal School Board to nominate two men. Two, because this board controls all the Normal Schools of the State. From these nominees let the Senate elect two members of the commission. Then let these five elect some educator from the rural district and one from the city to complete the board. In this way a commission would be formed, composed of seven members, which would fully understand all the intricate educational problems of the different sections and be equally as competent, and much more harmonius than a larger committee.

The duties of this commission should be manifold. Concretely stated it should articulate and harmonize the different parts of the school system. It should have made out and corrected all state examination papers; regulate the course of study for high schools, and settle all questions that might arise in any of the educational departments. In short it should reign supreme over the entire educational department of the State.

Several state appropriations should be placed at the disposal of this commission to be distributed by them. For instance the furtherance of the consolidation movement might be stimulated by putting a premium on abandoning one room schools, say one hundred dollars for each one room school the district closes.

Small bonuses could be given for additional teachers in high schools. for example a high school with only three teachers and greatly in need of another. Let it be within the power of an agent of this commission to offer to pay half the salary of the fourth teacher for such a school. This commission should encourage and assist in organizng "boys corn clubs." "girls tomato clubs" and "sewing clubs" etc. In short it should actively aid every educational movement put on foot in the State.

To summarize. Let us vote for local taxation for school purposes, and indeavor to have better county supervision. To have better supervision we must vote and use our influence against the superintendent who remains in the city while he should be engaged visiting the schools of his county, and the one who attends college during his tenure of office. Compulsory attendance and the consolidation of rural schools should follow. After these reformations the schools of the state should be placed under the control of a central body. This should be a comparatively small body. The legislature is too large. Place them under the control of a State Commission of Education composed of from five to ten men. When these movements are carried out the schools should show great improvement. And Alabama should soon rank among the first in education as she does in so many other respects.

INSPECT COUNTY PUBLIG SCHOOLS

The Journal & Tribune 5-3-'14

Hamptor Party Made Two Educational Tours In Elizabeth City County

Under the direction of Mrs. Estelle M. Evans, the county supervisor of colored schools, two educational tours were made last Wednesday and Thursday looking towards the improvement of the rural schools in Elizabeth City County. On Wednesday five schools were visited, and addresses being made by Prof. J. H. Binford, secretary of the Cooperative Educational Association of Va., Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of the Hampton Normal School, Messrs Jackson Davis, director of colored schools in the State, George J. Davis and W. R. Rawlins and Revs. A. A. Graham, E. H. Hamliton and R. H. Bowling.

On Thursday three schools were visited, addresses being made by Prof. Binford, Messrs Jackson Davis, Wm. A. Avery, Thomas A. Bolling, Mesdames B. B. Munford and Harris Barrett, Major Morton and Drs. Wilton, Merle, Smith and A. A. Graham.

These brief addresses were earnest, straight-from-the-shoulder talks to the patrons urging them to co-operate with the teacher, to keep their children in school and to supplement if need be out of their own pockets the state or county appropriation that the school term might be lengthened and better schools provided. It was pointed out that this is what the white people have had to do in many counties the county school fund not being adequate.

That this sane and timely advice was not being given in vain was evidenced by the tense interest with which the hearers at each school listened and by the marked improvements since a similar tour last year. And that there had been improvement was forcibly brought out by Mr. Thomas A. Bolling the master of ceremonies in his address on Thursday afternoon. He told of how the interest awakened had been so great that many of the patrons had opened their homes to the cooking classes rather than see them discontinued for lack of funds and equipment; each school had been whitewashed the work being done by the boys or from money raised by the school; while the patrons' leagues and girls' clubs organized in each school had raised money to paint the inside of each school-room the average cost being $18.

One of the commendable things noticed during these two days was the manifest sincerity on the part of the white friends in their efforts to help solve the Negro's educational problem. Prof. Binford repeatedly and eloquently emphasized the possibilities laid up in every child whether white or black and spoke with much feeling of the State' desire to help the children of both races. Mrs. Munford, the wife of a Confederate Colonel and herself a prominent woman in the state, spoke of the sympathy felt by the thinking element of her race for the Negro in his struggles to get an education.

Dr. Wilton Merel-Smith of New York urged upon the boys and girls their duty to get all the training they could and to aspire to become all that the child of any other race dare hope to. Those who spoke did so with earnestness, while the others showed their interest not merely by attentive listening and viewing of the exhibits but by being moved in many cases to give financial aid.

To Mrs. Estelle M. Evans is due much credit for the fine showing these schools have made.

It has been under her capable direction that the industrial work has been brought to such a high standard and that the patrons' and girls' canning clubs, etc., have been organized. Many were the words of praise concerning the splendid work of this modest but hard working and efficient woman.

Education—1914
Common Schools

We Must Have the High School

The Journal and Guide

There are at least six cities in Virginia that have provided facilities for instruction in the high school branches in their public schools for colored children.

Norfolk, the second largest city in the state has refused so far to sanction a high school course for colored children.

With the sanction of the school board the principal of one of the grammar schools taken over by the city in the annexation of new territory has continued high school work carried on when the school was under Norfolk county control. The city council, however, several months ago refused to grant an appropriation for the extension and maintenance of a regular high school course. The council as then constituted opposed the expenditure of public money for the education of the city's colored population above the seventh grade grammer course.

In this respect the city council was in disagreement with the city school board, which was in favor of "giving the city's colored population educational advantages equal to those provided the colored population of any other Virginia city."

The council was also placing the city of Norfolk in a class by itself with regard to Negro education. No other city of its size in the United States spends so little annually for Negro education. This is no idle statement but can be verified by educational statistics.

The city of Norfolk has a colored population variously estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000. The city has never spent a great deal of money to provide colored public schools. The city has never actually built but two grammar school buildings for the colored population. These are the Cumberland Street school and the Berkley ward school.

The Princess Anne avenue building was turned over after it became useless as a white school. So was the Queen Street school building. The John T. West and Church Street schools were secured by annexation of county territory.

The present grammar schools are inadequate to meet the demands of the city's colored school population. All the buildings are overcrowded, especially the John T. West school.

The law provides that the state shall furnish a public school education for every child within its borders. The law does not say that there shall be a certain prescribed course for white children and a certain prescribed course for colored children. The law provides, however, that the administration of the schools of both races shall be under one head. By force of circumstances the entire management and supervision of the schools for both races are in the hands of the white race. If the objects of the laws are perverted it is due to the injustice of the white race.

The law prescribes one tax rate for all of its citizens, white and black. If the white man pays ten cents on the dollar the black man also pays ten cents on the dollar.

The payment of taxes entitles every citizen to certain privileges, among which are public school facilities. If the white tax payer receives his just proportion in return for his ten cents on the dollar the black tax payer should receive his just proportion in return for his ten cents on the dollar.

Ignorance is a poor investment. If the city is with-holding the advanced course of study from its colored population upon the grounds that such a course will make them efficient it is making a fatal mistake. If its aim is to provide enough instruction to meet the law but still leave the colored population inefficient the thousands of dollar that the city is spending annually for the maintenance of such a colored system is a wast of the taxpayers' money.

Education for efficiency is the only education that pays. For every dollar that the city spends on its colored population for such education it will reap large dividends in better citizens, larger tax payers and fewer idlers and dependents.

Simple justice to the colored population of the city demands that the present city council pass the appropriation for the annex to the John T. West school, which appropriation was held up by the old council. If this money is made available sufficient room will be provided to overcome the present overflow at this school and meet the requirements for the continuation of the high school department.

BLACK AND WHITE IN THE SOUTH

The New York Age

The following article, by Dr. Booker T. Washington, was published in a recent issue of the *Outlook*: 4-30-14

For a number of years I have had the feeling that the more liberal and advanced thinkers of the South among the white people do not know the poor school facilities that are provided for members of my race in certain sections of the South. Often when I have been traveling through the South upon educational campaigns I have reminded white people in my audiences of the poor school facilities that existed right in their own town or county for the education of the Negro. Frequently these white people have not only expressed surprise but have thanked me for my frankness in letting them know about these bad conditions, and then they have taken hold of matters and have greatly changed conditions. In many cases the white people are so busy about their own affairs that they do not take time to find out how the Negro is faring in the matter of education.

When speaking to the white people in the South from the platform I always try to speak with perfect frankness, but in a spirit of friendship and sympathy. I intend to pursue that policy in this article. I have seldom encountered any direct or stubborn opposition to Negro education among the white population, but what I have found is indifference growing out of ignorance of conditions. Certainly we must have truth and facts as a basis for any progress that both races are to make.

A few weeks ago three of the most prominent white men in Mississippi were shot and killed by two colored boys. Investigation brought to light that the two boys were rough and crude, that they had never been to school, hence that they were densely ignorant. While no one had taught these boys the use of books, some one had taught them, as mere children, the use of cocaine and whisky. In a mad fit, when their minds and bodies were filled with cheap whisky and cocaine, these two ignorant boys created a "reign of murder," in the course of which three white men, four colored men, and one colored woman met death. As soon as the shooting was over a crazed mob shot the two boys full of bullet-holes and then burned their bodies in the public streets.

Now, this is the kind of thing, more or less varied in form, that takes place too often in our country. Why? The answer is simple. It is dense ignorance on the part of the Negro, and indifference arising out of a lack of knowledge of conditions on the part of the white people.

Let me not mince matters, but state facts as they are, since it is only through knowledge of actual facts that progress of both races can be made. It is true that in a few sections of the South there is little to complain of with reference to Negro education either in city or country districts. In other sections of the South, however, the opportunities for Negro education are deplorable, and so long as there is little or no opportunity for Negro youths in these sections of the South to get the education which will teach them to keep their bodies clean, to know the law, to exercise self-control, to labor for its own sake, so long will there be crime, so long will the lives of the best white people and the best black people in the South be in danger from ignorant colored people and ignorant white people.

Take, for example, the State of Mississippi, the State in which this crime was committed. By the last enumeration in that State the school population was 712,000; of this number 400 were Indians, 302,00 whites, and 410,000 colored. During the year 1912 244,000 colored children were enrolled in the public schools; this is just a little over fifty per cent. The average attendance, however, in the public schools was 143,000, or about thirty-five per cent. of the total number of colored children in Mississippi. In other words, sixty-four per cent. of the colored children in Mississippi attended no public school during the year 1912. In Hinds County the average salary of colored teachers during that year was about $16 a month for five months.

South Carolina is another Southern State which is backward in Negro education. According to official reports, in district 9, Beaufort County, of this State, there was expended on the white children enrolled in the public district $2.74 per capita, or forty-six times as much on the white children as on the colored children.

In district 10, Charleston County, there was expended $202 for each white child, $3.12 for the colored; in district [illegible], Abbeville County, $11.17 for the white, 69 cents for the colored; in district [illegible], Edgefield County, $7.45 for the white, 18 cents for the colored; in district [illegible] of this same county, $[illegible] for the white, 58 cents for the colored; in district 9, Fairfield County, $[illegible] for the white, 18 cents for the colored; in district 12, same County, $[illegible] for the white, 29 cents for the colored.

Under these conditions, let us see how long the colored children are in school during the year in certain typical districts of South Carolina, then we may get further light as to the cause of crime and idleness in portions of the South.

In district 28, Edgefield County, the public school for colored children was kept open by public funds about two and one-half months and the teacher was paid at the rate of $15 per month. In Anderson County, district 40, the colored public school was open two months and closed ten months. In Barnwell County, district 31, the public school was in session one month and closed eleven months. In South Carolina the average length of the school term for the colored people, outside the cities and large towns, is from two to four months.

The seriousness of this can be understood when it is kept in mind that there are almost a million colored people in South Carolina and that eighty per cent. of them live in rural districts. Thus in one State of our great free country 260,000 colored children are provided with public education for but three or four months in the year. Under these conditions it would require twenty-eight years for a child to complete the eight grades of the public school.

Of course any one knows that a two months' or a three months' school, with a mere pittance of a salary for a teacher, means almost no school. The buildings in which these schools are conducted, as a former State Superintendent of Education in South Carolina said some time ago, are in many cases not fit for stables. But South Carolina is by no means the only State that has these breeding spots for ignorance, crime, and filth which the Nation will, sooner or later, have to reckon with. In Alabama, my own State, we have one of the finest and most liberal Governors of any State in the Union. The Superintendent of Education, as is true of many county superintendents of education, is also generous in the matter of Negro education; and yet in Alabama we have counties where conditions are almost as bad as those in South Carolina.

Take, for example, Wilcox County, Alabama. Here there are 6,200 white people and 27,600 black people. There are 1,884 white children of school age and 10,667 black children of school age. For the education of these white children there was spent in 1912 $33,000, or $17 per capita; for the education of the 10,000 black children there was spent $3,750, or 37 cents per capita. Accord-

ing to the report of the State Superintendent of Education of Alabama, there are 328,024 colored children in Alabama. Of this number 190,000 did not enter any school at all during the last year, and 90,000 of those entering were in school only from two to three months. Thus it is seen that in the single State of Alabama there are almost 200,000 colored children who apparently are growing up in ignorance, notwithstanding all that has been done and is being done. In Alabama, as in other States, some are being educated in the elementary departments of the industrial schools and colleges, but their number in proportion to the total is very small.

Some of the more touching and heart-reaching letters that I receive regarding accommodations for colored children come from Southern white people of both sexes. The following is one example of many. A Southern white lady, the wife of a former official in Alabama, in a letter speaking of the rural schools in her county, says:

"Dr. Washington:

"Since being elected President of the School Improvement Association of this county, I find conditions gloomy enough for both races, but it is strictly relative to the colored race that I am writing this.

"There was some irregularity in the application of Dr. Dillard, of New Orleans, for the fund for the supervisor of the colored schools, and this leaves me absolutely without means with which to supply this crying need.

"Now I am asking you to send me one of your best teachers—I mean most conscientious teachers—to visit each colored school in this county in the capacity of supervisor. If once a quarter would be too much to ask, then let them come at least twice during the scholastic year. The county superintendent has promised to appoint me a president of the School Improvement Association, and I shall personally undertake the direction of her work. If only you could see the heart-breaking need as I see it!

"You have been called the 'Moses' of your race; then this call is to you to help lead your people out of the wilderness of ignorance and inefficiency. This is one of the opportunities to prove your sincerity.

"Allow me to recall to your remembrance the liberal and sympathetic attitude held toward the Negro race by my husband, not only during his incumbency as a State officer but in all his dealings with them in private as well as in public life. The matter of improving the schools of this county has become a question of conscience, and something must be done. This appeal goes to you in the name of our Christ in behalf of his needy little ones. Yours for betterment, etc.

"P. S.—We have only sixteen colored schools. After I had determined on this step, I consulted my superintendent, and he heartily sanctioned it."

In a letter to the Montgomery "Advertiser," December 29, 1910, explaining why the black counties of Alabama, Macon County excepted, had lost population from 1900 to 1910, I said: "I do not believe that the leading people, and especially landowners, of the 'Black Belt' counties know how little money some Negro schools receive. More money is paid for Negro convicts than for Negro teachers in Alabama. About $46 per month is now being paid for first-class, ablebodied Negro convicts, $36 for the second class, and $26 for the third class for the twelve months in the year, while in some counties Negro teachers get from $15 to $17 a month for a period of three or four months in the year."

While I have dwelt a great deal upon conditions in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Alabama, I do not mean to imply that these are the only States where such conditions exist. I have used them merely as examples of conditions existing in some pertions, at least, of practically all of the States of the lower South.

On my visitts to the country schools in these and other States I have seen some very pathetic sights. In some of the so-called school buildings the roofs leak, the winds blow up through the cracks of the floors and down through the ceilings. I have seen in many of these schools five little boys and girls trying to study out of the same book; in some cases two children would occupy the front seat with the book between them, with two others peeping over their shoulders, and a fifth trying to peep over the shoulders of the four. The ignorance and stupidity that control in some of the schools are almost beyond belief. I have seen scores of little children sitting for hours on a rough bench with no back to it and their feet dangling in the air six or seven inches from the floor. In other cases I have seen, during the very cold, windy, winter weather, schools conducted in malarial districts where there was no provision made on the inside of the house for warming the room. A fire would be built on the outside of the schoolhouse, and teachers and pupils would study on the inside for a few minutes until they got so cold that they were compelled to go outside to warm their fingers and feet, and then, after a few minutes, return to their studies on the inside. When these conditions exist in a school with a term of only three or four months, conducted by a poorly paid teacher, it is wonderful that any progress at all has been made in such places in the matter of public education.

Now, as I often saw yhen speaking in the South—and I never say anything out of the South that I do not say in the South—in those counties and districts in which this color line is drawn in the matter of fitting these people for the duties of life under free conditions, no color line is drawn in the payment of taxes or in the punishment of crime. The colored boy who has $1.50 a year spent on him for his education is punished by the same court under the same rules of evidence as the white boy who resides in the county and has $15 a year spent on him for his education. Aside from other results of this kind of shortsightedness and injustice, this lack of school facilities is fast driving some of the best colored farmers from the farms, where they are of best service to the white people and to themselves, to the large cities, where, in spite of certain disadvantages, they are reasonably sure of finding some kind of school for their children.

Any one living outside of the South cannot realize how heavily the Southern States have taxed themselves within the last quarter of a century for education and was tremendous sacrifices they have made. It is hard to put in words a true or adequate description of the awakening that is now spreading all through the South in educational matters. While all this is true, we must not fail, however, to look facts in the face, even though they be disagreeable and discouraging facts. The best friend of the South is he who will tell the truth.

It would for this reason be manifestly unfair, while calling attention to the deplorable conditions that exist in some sections of the South, to ignore the many counties and cities in which the public authorities have vision enough and such a high sense of justice that good opportunities are furnished, in length of terms, salaries of teachers, and in the kind of schoolhouses, for the education of Negro children. This is notably true in the State of Texas.

Outside the large cities and towns in the Southern States the opportunities of Negro education are generally poor, but there are rural districts in which good schools are furnished for the Negro people, almost as good in some cases as those for white children. This is true of both Virginia and Texas. In fact, I think Texas is ahead of all the Southern States in its wisdom, generosity, and far-sightedness in the distribution of the public school money. And I am sure that the State of Texas has not lost anything, but has gained, in having a high and useful type of Negro citizen.

I was born in the South, have lived in the South, and am just as proud of the South as any white man could be. For this very reason I want to see it get to the point where it will cease to be continually held up to the civilized world as the most criminal section of our country. But we can get rid of this reputation only in proportion as education replaces ignorance, as thrift and industry replaces idleness and laziness, as high moral character replaces immorality.

These bad and unhealthy conditions exist in many parts of the South, I repeat, because liberal and thoughtful white people too often do not actually know what is going on with reference to Negro education. These white people are so absorbed with their own personal business, or in matters that concern white people, that they do not have time, or take time, to find out the actual conditions in which colored people live. This leads me to hope that what I have said in this article may impress the leading white people in the South with the importance of looking into and making known the facts in regard to Negro education.

In some parts of the country public attention has already been directed to the importance of this matter. In Russell County, Alabama, for example, where I have recently been, the white people are pleading for Negro schools, more Negro teachers, and they are not ashamed to let the world know that they are in favor of Negro education. The same is true of many counties and cities in the South; but, when all this is said, we must face the fact, disagreeable as it may be, that when we consider the growth in population among the colored people in the rural districts of the South, where eighty-five per cent. of the Negro population lives, the Nation still has a serious problem which we must meet in a spirit of generosity and handle with wisdom, and, above all things, with courage.

THE BOND ISSUE AND THE NEGRO.

The city council has taken up the matter of a new bond issue for the city of Atlanta. The daily newspapers have teemed with editorial and other news-matter intended to educate the people up to a favorable consideration of the idea, to be expressed by their votes when the issue is presented to the qualified voters of the city. In one issue of one of the daily papers there was carried a tentative budget for the distribution of the $3,000,000 or more, by it suggested, and it allotted $1,500,000 for the schools of the city, and the news item further stated that this sum was to be prorated between the whites and blacks, viz., to white schools, $1,463,000; for "the repair of colored schools," $37,000. When the philanthropists of the North are appealed to "let us alone" in the matter of the education of the Negro, frankness should impel the statesmen to use an apportionment sheet like the above to help them out, not to convince the men of conscience and of means, but to really show what will be result when the Negro is left to the kindly mercies of rulers elected in modern municipal elections in our State. With the budget might also be sent, the wail of the hundreds of poor black children unable to even get a chance to enter the public schools; then add the story of double-sessions for Negroes, overcrowded and ill-ventilated rooms in which the poor little blacks are huddled like sardines in a box; then, too put in Mr. Statesman of the "let us alone" variety, the fact that the buildings are shackley, aged, ragged, reached by mud-paths, and from a fire standpoint, death-traps. If bonds are to be voted the Negro will insist that his cause be equitably treated; that he is 45 per cent. of the population, and the real taxpayer of the premises where he dwells, whether home or hovel, he's the taxpayer; for if he rents, his landlord in fixing his rent charge, includes the item of tax to ascertain the charge to the tenant, and the landowner merely becomes the toilers' clearing house for the payment of taxes.

Atlanta Independent

Daily Herald, Denison, 14. Nov 1914

COLORED NIGHT SCHOOL HAS GOVERNING BOARD

Having an Average of 20 Pupils in Attendance The School is Pronounced a Success.

It will be news to the white people of the city to know that there is a negro school superintendent and a colored board of trustees right here in Denison. It is true that they derive no power and acquire no pay from the city, but they have their titles just the same and actually operate and maintain a public school. Not to conceal their identity but for the convenience of their pupils, this school operates at night only. Instead of having five sessions per week, it has six and there are no vacations. Neither is their the familiar "rod" in the school room, for the pupils are nearly all grown-up folks.

This wonderful school system, within a school system, is the Denison Negro Night School whose sessions are held nightly in one of the overflow buildings on the Anderson Colored High School ground. The pupils pay a small tuition fee each month and from this the teacher is paid. A movement is being started now to have the school board pay the teacher.

J. H. Owens, editor of the Denison Bulletin and one of the most prominent and public spirited of local Afro-Americans, is the principal and sole teacher. He states that his attendance averages twenty per night and that one of the most inspiring and interesting scenes of colored people, is to see the school in session.

Though there are several younger pupils, the majority are old men and women, many of whom have grandchildren who are in the high school department of the public schools. So old are some, they can not see without their "specs" and they smile and congratulate themselves, and each other, when they learn how to spell some word or do some sum, so simple that their grand children knew it "long time ago."

Prof. Owens, who is an experienced teacher, says that no pupils of his ever advanced so rapidly and that the school is making an excellent showing. On Thanskgiving night the school is to give a spelling bee.

A. H. Terrell now one of the leading negro business men of the city but formerly principal of the Anderson High School, and Jas. Love, barber, were the promoters of the school and are known as superintendent and chairman of the school board.

Education 1914

Common Schools, Conditions &

Some Needed Reforms in The School Laws of Alabama

Advertising 1-19-14

The fact that marked progress has been made in our educational system for the past few years is not indicative of the fact that we should now fold our arms and rest contented. Nor does it mean that we stand very high on the ladder of educational progress. In proportion to the amount of legislation that is carried on at each session of the Legislature far less is for educational progress than for any other phase of legislative action. It is my purpose in this paper to discuss briefly some of the needed reforms in the laws governing the schools of Alabama that should be enacted at the next session of the legislature. It will be impossible to outline fully an ideal system of government for all the schools of the State in all their phases of acivity. So it shall be my province here to mention briefly those reforms which I consider most necessary.

Beginning with the State Board of Education, in my opinion, it would be far better if the State was divided into say nine districts with one member from each district to be elected by the legislature for a term of four years. These divisions need not conflict with but coincide with the congressional divisions. The tendency here would be to make educational and political divisions coincide in interests. The State Board should have the right to come before the legislature with the educational needs of their respective districts. This Board should have the power to administer the educational laws and should control the educational and charitable institutions of the State. A distinction should be made here between State and county divisions of which I shall speak later.

Should Be Sole Executive.

The State Superintendent of public instruction should be elected by the State Board of Education. He should be competent to handle the affairs of the office and should be chosen from any section of the country the Board sees fit just as the churches choose their pastors. This superintendent should not be required to remain under the authority of the Governor.

The County should be divided into say six or seven districts. The people of the district should have the power to elect one member of the County Board from each of these districts whose terms of office should be four years. These districts should be independent supervisory and tax paying and regulating districts to suit their own needs and circumstances. This board should with the County Superintendent have exclusive control over the schools of the county, it should approve the teachers elected by the Superintendent and approve the course of study made out by the teachers and the County Supervisor. Each member of this Board should be required to look after the building, repairing and improving the school houses and property in his district.

The County Superintendent should, like the State Superintendent be elected by the County Board for a term of four years from any section provided he possesses the necessary qualifications and experience to discharge the executive duties of the office with the County Board. It would be a good plan to require of the County Superintendent some standard of efficiency as is required of the teachers of the State, say to pass uniform examination, on subjects pertaining to the problems of the county schools and to rural life in general.

In cases where it is deemed necessary a separate city or town may constitute a separate educational district, may elect its own School Board the chairman of which may represent this local Board in the meetings of the County Board. All the action of the special board should in a general way be under the supervision of the County Board and the County Superintendent.

Tax System Reform.

A greater reform is needed in our system of taxation, than in any thing else. The very reason that our schools are in such a deplorable condition today is owing to the dire need of more funds with which to run them. Supervision and even instruction in most of the schools are carried on in an inferior way far from meeting the needs of the children who are and should receive instruction in them. Yet men spend far more than it would take to pay for the education of their children for strong drink, tobacco and other very harmful things for the sake of seeking to satisfy their desires for the pleasure they afford. Such states of affairs as these should be looked on with shame; for the most precious jewels of the land are the children and for the mercy of God they should be protected and instructed in all that it takes to make them efficient for the highest type of citizenship.

The local one, two and three mill tax is only a step in the right direction. Quite a number of the counties have this special tax in force now, but the trouble is, not enough money is secured in this way to run the schools as they should be run. The district should have the power to levy a certain tax on the property of the county for the purpose of maintaining buildings, improving grounds, equipping the schools and paying the salaries of the teachers, supervisors and superintendent. It should have the right to change this tax limit from year to year to meet the needs of the schools in the district. This money should be paid in to the county treasury to be spent in proportion to the bona fide attendance in those schools, in the town and county respectively. This would do away with unfair distribution of the school funds that belong to some sections more particularly than others. An example of this unfairness may be seen in the city of Birmingham in Jefferson County.

The taxes necessary to maintain the State Department of Education, to pay the salaries of the superintendent, supervisors and clerks, to pay for the running of the extension activities of the State should be raised from the State as a State tax, collected and placed in the State Treasury subject to be checked on by the Superintendent when he sees fit and when the educational needs demand.

Special Amendments.

Special amendments should be made to the school laws putting all the normal schools of the State on the same basis of salary and course of study, letting them remain under the same Normal School Board as they are at present. This board should visit these normal schools frequently and make careful inspection of them in every detail and report said condition to the State Superintendent once a year. This board should with the county superintendent select a faculty subject to the approval of the State Superintendent and should with the faculty make out a uniform course of study for all of them.

All the county high schools should likewise be put on the same salary basis. If this is not done it will not be long before many high schools will be applying for special appropriations as Dale County now has to which under present conditions they are entitled. The teachers in these and all the schools of the State should be required to pass examinations in only those subjects they intend to teach. It is unsound to think of a teacher in a high school or normal school being required to pass an examination in those branches particularly suited to the rural school problems. Neither should any teacher be granted a life certificate under any conditions. Honorable mention might be made of services faithfully rendered, but he should be required to pass a specified examination say every ten years, six would be better. This would insure him against stagnation in his profession.

In the Teachers' Institutes a sufficient number of supervisors should be provided for even if they come from the best teachers of the county to warrant the division of the teachers into departmental sessions where discussions could be brought up that relate to the direct needs of every teacher in the county. One or two general sessions each day would be sufficient, the remainder of the time could be much more profitably spent in these special sessions for round-table discussions.

Many of these suggestion are theoretical, it is true, but if in practice, they would go far toward constituting an ideal system of education. Some effort should be made to bring about a co-ordination of all the schools of the State, the elementary with the high, the high with the normal and the university and technical schools. It seems to me that all these boards, or representatives from them, could meet once a year and make out a complete course of study that would meet all the requirements for proper co-ordination and articulation of work, so that there would be absolutely no leakage in the entire system from the elementary grades through the college.

I am heartily in favor of compulsory attendance only when these reforms or most of them have revolutionized the schools of the State making them, in a measure, free in every way, provided with competent teachers and entirely comfortable and well supervised. Let the bright millennial dawn of a better day appear when the boys and girls of the State shall appreciate and enjoy all the benefits of an ideal educational system, one that solves their every need.

J. M. Farris.

MORE SCHOOLS AND BETTER ONES.

Of the great factors in the moral, intellectual and economic life of a people, there is none greater and more fundamental than education. It is one of the essentials that lays at the very foundation of their intellectual, moral and economic development. This has become so generally accepted that it is scarcely worth while to discuss it. People everywhere appreciate and accept it as a fact. It is indispensable, and no race of people can reach their highest development and possibilities without it. One great writer has said: "That education is one of the deepest principles of independence need not be argued to an enlightened people, for in an arbitrary government where the people neither make laws, nor choose those who legislate, the more ignorance, the more peace; but in a government in which the people fill all the branches of the sovereignty, intelligence is the very life of liberty." He further declared that an American would resent his son being denied the use of a musket, but he would deprive him of a stronger safeguard if he should want that learning which is necessary for a knowledge of the constitution. Hence, The Independent does not feel called upon to make an elaborate argument to convince any fair minded and right thinking people of the importance of education, for it goes without saying; but what The Independent would stress is thorough education, an education adapted to one's station in life.

It believes that every boy and girl should have a good common school education, whether he is a blacksmith, carpenter, painter, farmer or a bricklayer; for it is impossible for him to make the best showing unless he knows how to read, write and cipher. And this should be thorough and practical, and the teacher should be so well up in his or her calling that they can give them a thorough training in these elementary branches. It believes that this kind of an education is sufficient for the masses, but this should be thorough, systematic and practical. But this can not be done with the rude school houses which are so prevalent in the country districts. Many of these houses are not fit for animals. Cows, horses and pigs should have better shelter than are furnished the Negro children in the country. The seats provided for them are painful indeed,—no backs, too high or too low; in short, something fierce. It is utterly impossible for them to master their lessons, for the seats are so uncomfortable and hurtful for them to study. It is a disgrace to the great State of Georgia to have human beings occupying such seats. As stated above, better houses and barns are prepared for hogs and cows and horses.

Most of these school houses are worse than no school at all, and the average term is not more than three or four months, and that time is spent in these miserable, unsanitary, so-called school houses. The average boy or girl does not go more than two or three terms, and that ends their school life. What can they do? Almost nothing. They are not able to write their names legibly. The truth of the matter is, they have no chance to study consecutively, which is one of the greatest essentials in an education. The boards of education of the various counties throughout the State only afford these meager and inadequate facilities, and yet speak of the great educational system of Georgia. The system is really a foul blot upon the great Empire State of the South, and it speaks very poorly for those who have the educational interests in charge, and it ought to be remedied. No black boards, no seats, except backless benches too high or too low for any comfort and for physiological development.

But the whites are for the most part amply provided for. Not only do they have good school houses, but good seats, and teachers who are well paid, and in many communities the boards of education provide wagons to take the children to and from the school house. And yet the authorities claim that they give the Negro a square

deal. We pay taxes just as they do. We help to keep up the public highways and public utilities, and yet, we are forced to take these poor, meager facilities to educate the Negro youth. How can it be otherwise that he comes up ignorant, undeveloped and a fit subject for the chain gang and penitentiary? Why are our white neighbors so surprised when they hear of crimes committed by these ignorant and forsaken young people? It should be remembered that they are to become men and women and part of the citizenry of the State, and it is entirely a question of whether they receive the proper education and training as to whether they will become good, upright citizens, or a class of criminals. And the school authorities of the State who have the school system in charge, are responsible. Not only are the schools poorly provided for, but there are not enough of them. The children are crowded in the school rooms like a parcel of sheep in some little shanty not good enough for cows, where one may as well be out of doors in time of rain or storm. These are the great educational provisions made by the great empire State of the South.

Sometimes there are seventy-five or eighty pupils to one teacher. Think of it, one teacher having the oversight of this number. Is it possible for them to teach this great number of minds? It is a sufficient number for two or three teachers, much less one. The Independent calls attention to these facts because they are true. You only have no travel through the country a short distance before you will find just such a condition obtaining. Something should be done about it, and The Independent urges our own people to get busy; and if the boards of education, who receive the money gathered from our taxes, fail to do the square thing by us, then it is up to us to take the matter in hand, and build such school houses as will be comfortable and will enable the Negro youth to receive that education that will fit them for citizenship and for life's duties. In view of the importance of education, and in order that they me be able to compete and play well his part in the great drama of life, the Negro leaders should get busy and take their matter in hand by calling the school authorities attention to it and supplement them and keep the work themselves. We owe it to our children; we owe it to our community, we owe it to our race.

LOUISVILLE, KY

CITY'S HIGH SCHOOLS TO GRADUATE 257 WHITE AND 50 NEGRO PUPILS

In the commencement exercises of the various Louisville High Schools, which begin next Monday with the Girls' High School and continue throughout the week, diplomas will be given to a total of 307 graduates, of which 257 are white pupils and 50 are negroes. There are 124 graduates from the regular course in the Girls' High School and 25 graduates from the two-year commercial course of that institution. Seventy-two pupils will receive diplomas at the Male High School and 36 at the Manual Training High School commencements:

The names of the graduates are:

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Ruth Ades, Clara Elizabeth Alberts, Lady Evelyn Allmond, Elsie Marie Beck, Susan Frances Brooks, Isabella C. Buck, Catherine Stark Burge, Mary Louise Burrell, Anne B. Burton, Fannie L. Cain, Mary Etta Cain, Bessie G. Canada, Susan B H. Clark, Martha Collins, Zeenah Macdonald Crawford, Alice Anna Currey, Frieda Diecks, Helen Naomi Eggers, Catherine Gertrude Ellinger, Edna Elizabeth Fledderman, Lola Estelle Fields, Ethel Ruth Frisbee, Angeline Cecilia Gallo, Edna Earl George, Mary Elizabeth Goodwyn, Marjorie Goodwyn, Margaret Grant, Laura Ellen K. Green, Margaret Mary Grogan, Georgia Lloyd Hampton, Ida Anna Heller, Elsie Marie Heuser, Cristine Catherine Hopkins, Ruth Louise Hover, Anne C. Hutchings, Louise Elizabeth Janes, Edna Margaret Kantlehner, Charlotte Margaret Kienzle, Meta Louise Krauth, Emma Loraine Kremer, Laura Lang, Freda R. Laub, Miriam A. Laub, Mary Green Lawrence, Sophie Rogers Lee, Clara Bonnie Magruder, Roberta Tyler Marshall, Sunbeam Lackland Mason, Allyce Mai McCallum, Rinetta McCormick, Susan Barr McDermott, Elizabeth Caroline Amelia Metz, Evelyn Miverva Meyer, Stella Meyer, Martha Porter Miller, Louise Meriwether Monroe, Helen Moran, Anna Gertrude Morgan, Naomi Mathilde Mueller, Margaret Meldrum Munn, Josephine Newman, Katherine F. Nilest, Helen Norton, Freda Louise Norwood, Nancy Graham Offutt, Ada Stith O'Neal, Minnie Passamaneck, Golda Farris Peden, Julia Bullitt Rauterberg, Theodora Finck Reager, Helen Mercedes Rosebery, Blanche Friedman Sanders, Melta M. Schaus, Fannie Scher, Lida May Scholl, Christine Averitt Shouse, Lillian C. Simons, Sadye Simons, Catherine Belt Snyder, Gertrude Keith Speed, Eva Hawes Stafford, Lillian Gertrude Stafford, Gertrude Alline Starbuck, Lillie Mae Stewart, Louise Krider Stilz, Mary Evelyn Sullivan, Lillian Louise Terry, Mary Mauryn Tomlinson, Virginia Ray Towle, Margaret H. Turpen, Hazel May Uhl, Marion Isabelle Warden, Nelda M. Watermann, Cornelia Watkins, Grace Elizabeth Watson, Zerelda Wycoff Webb, Carolyn Wile, Pearl Allen Williams, Jessamine Caruth Young, Lenore Catherine Zimmerman, Anna Lee Bishop, Mary Elizabeth Carroll, M. Elizabeth Durning, Sara Margaret Geisser, Julia Courtnay George, Rose Gordy, Harriet Viola Hadfield, Maydelle Hatcher, Marguerite Barbour Holson, Louise Pargny Jones, Mary Virginia Kerr, Pauline Kinkade, Elsie Hadley Knighton, Daisy Lezitan, Renny Meyer, Betsey Moorman, Susie Nellsen, Harriet L. Owings, Grace Ottilie Ruthenburg, Slyvia Ethel Sands, Elsie Schneider, Lucille Sleadd, Lily Mae Speed, Edna Wiggins.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL — TWO-YEAR COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Margaret Bauer, Lillian C. Best, Adelaide H. Byerly, Mae Cofer, Mildred A. Franck, Mildred Higgins, Katie May Horn, Nettie Grace Horn, Viola Irene Luckhardt, Viola M. Smith, Lillian J. Sparks, Selma Ullman, Lillian Lawrence Veazey, Stella M. Washer, Evelyn W. Whitmyer, Lillian Amelia Young, Ruth A. Sauer, Kathryn C. Cress, Mary Kathryn Graves, Eleanora Brooks, Viola M. Mueller, Elizabeth Nestele, Laura Eva McGinity, Margaret A. Burk, Inez Bannon.

MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Gilbert S. Ades, Leon M. Ades, Lawrence Lewis Anderson, Basil Bruner Barnett, Henry Venable Bell, Delbert Floyd Billig, Robert Bingham, Jr., William Wallace Blakely, Jr., Halbert Kelley Blandford, Henry Winter Borntraeger, Carroll Robert Brown, Helm Bruce, Jr., David Max Brucker, James Clark Courtenay, Sidney Clinton Cowles, Charles Winkler Dorn, John Louis Driscoll, William Grinstead Duncan, Byron F. Dunkin, Louis Philip Ewald, Henry B. Flarsheim, Salem H. Ford, Frederic John Galvin, Harry Goldberg, Lawrence Samuel Grauman, Herbert Robert Grossman, Edward Francis Gudgel, John W. Head, George Whiting Hibbitt, Herman Lewis Hirsch, Paul S. Holsclaw, Frederick Hummell, Jr., Thomas Grant Humphries, James B. Jacob, Robert Reed Jewell, William Joseph Kallbreier, Emil M. Keller, Harry Charles Keyer, Clarence R. Klemm, Edgar William Kopp, Robert Jacob Krieger, Edward J. Lamy, John H. Lamy, James Deally Lewers, Roy Martin, W. J. Bryan McAuliffe, Logan Monroe, Nathan F. Nairin, Stanley Newman, James Stephens Norton, Arthur Kimble Querbacker, Thomas White Pearce, Albert Rieger, Goldsborough Robinson, Clifton R. Roche, Edwin Newton Rock, Alvin M. Rothstein, Geo. H. Sambrook, Otto Eberle Seelbach, Paul R. Seng, Edward H. Schoening, Jr., Allen Schoenfield, Herbert S. Smith, Ben G. Thomas, Carl Albert Timmer, Ernest L. Vogt, Chester Davison Walz, William Robinson Ward, Charles J. Weber, Robert Louis Weber, Stanley Jerome Weber, Alex. J. Zimmerman.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

Henry Christian Herrman, William George Woelflin, Jr., Clarence Edward Wolff, Henry Francis Baker, Edwin Carl Rueff, Henry E. Mueller, Richard Henry Almstedt, Karl Duvall Kubaugh, Lester Holman Carnahan, Sherley Hudson, Christian Bedford Stege, Stuart Caldwell Campbell, Charles Oscar Ewing II., Russell Sylvester Bellman, Armin J. Bruning, Cobb Milner, Arthur Clayton McCarty, William F. H. Schenider, Albert Anthony Zoeller, Edward Paul Bartman, Oscar Frederick Rehm, Chester Allen Johnston, Hiram F. Roberts, Frank Benedict McAuliffe, Gus Weaurton Leep, William Randolph Knoefel, Joseph Aubrey Hunter, Marvin Hunter Taylor, Carl Benidect Starr, Henry Charles Drew, Jr., Herman Louis Becker, Samuel Warren Coons, John Barbour Duerson, Louis H. Bauer, Emil Walton Noceto, Harold Whitney Miller.

CENTRAL COLORED HIGH SCHOOL.

Kenneth F. D. Baker, Mattie Belle Bentley, Nannie Godall Board, Ethel Elizabeth Bright, Hazel Elvira Crice, Alice Belle Cornelia Dehoney, Consuelo Edwards, Gladys Elizabeth Farrow, George Francis Green. Hattie Moss Helm, Orena Ethyline Martin, Eva Gertrude McAfee, Ethel Belle Mitchell, Walter M. Mitchell, Mattie Louis Morris, Willie Elsie Mosee, Nellie Gray Parks, Ida Beatrice Patterson, Mabel Estella Pendegrast, Percy Edwin Peters, William Gordon Pierce, Lucile Virginia Powell, Bertha Rebetta Ray, Douglas Overton Reid, Mary Lee Robinson, Beulah Beatrice Rodgers, Christopher Columbus Smith, Ruth Ellis Smith, Alice Lee Angell Taylor, Annie May Thompson, Madeline Idabelle Tutt, Vivian Lorrine Wilson, Freda Adlisha Nurse, Cassie Bernice Owens, Isabel Wise, Etta Palestine Taylor, Thelma Lucille Cook, Decora Amelia Simmons, J. Frank Gray, Jr., Mabel Alma Wilfreda Robinson, Joseph George McCoomer Larkins, Albert Paul Parks, Shipley Charles Duncan, Amelia Albena Wood, Bessie B. Harris, George S. Wise, Bamaliel L. Morris, Irene Octavia White, Clara Vannatta Parker, Georgia Muisetta Thompson.

Baltimore, Md. American
APR 8 - 1914

SCHOOL IN BAD WAY

Unsafe and Insanitary Conditions at Colored School in Waverly.

That Public School No. 115, for colored children, at Waverly, is a firetrap, is unsanitary and that the surroundings are immoral, was declared in a communication addressed to the Board of Public Safety yesterday by Miss Elisabeth Gilman, representing the Baltimore Committee on the Negro Problem, which is composed of a number of the most prominent men and women in the city.

The complaint was referred to Dr. Nathan R. Gorter, commissioner of health, and Clarence E. Stubbs, inspector of buildings, for investigation and report. If it is found that conditions are as serious as is claimed, it is in the power of the Board of Public Safety to condemn the property for school purposes. Previous examinations there have resulted in reports that he building is insanitary.

Miss Gilman declared in the letter that she desired to call the attention of the board to "the pitiably bad conditions at the school and to urge that action be taken to remedy the grave defects." She declared that the building, which is a frame structure, was not only a firetrap, but is unsanitary for various reasons, and that the "winter" hydrants are a menace.

It was recommended by Miss Gilman that the pupils should be transferred to another building as any patching up of conditions would not be of any great benefit. There are 227 children on the roll at the school. Attached to the letter was a list of the names of the men and women of the city who are on the committee which made the complaint.

When asked what would be done, later in the day, Dr. Gorter declared that a thorough investigation of the circumstances would be initiated and that a thorough and complete report would be made to the Board of Public Safety.

NEGRO PRINCIPAL FOR ATLANTIC CITY SCHOOL

Special to The New York Age.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 8.—The Atlantic Avenue School, the only school in the city attended exclusively by Negro children, will have a Negro for principal, if the wishes of the Negroes of the city are considered favorably by the Board of Education.

The ministers of the city churches, members of the Ministers' Union, at their meeting last week, passed a set of resolutions requesting the board to appoint a Negro as principal of this school, and the resolutions were signed by practically all the ministers. It is reported that the board has under advisement the carrying out of this idea.

Prof. W. Bruce Evans, former principal of the Armstrong Manual Training School, Washington, D. C., was in Atlantic City a few days ago looking over the situation, making the visit by invitation of a prominent official of the board. If the change is made, it is probable that Mr. Evans will be appointed.

This school was originally presided over by a Negro principal, but because of certain conditions the board dismissed him and appointed a white man as principal.

The resolutions were signed by the Rev. M. P. Anderson, pastor of St. James' A. M. E. Church, as secretary; the Rev. W. M. Langford, pastor of Price Memorial A. M. E. Church; the Rev. W. H. Booker, pastor Third Baptist Church; the Rev. E. W. Clark, pastor Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. I. L. Martin, pastor Asbury M. E. Church. Several of the ministers preached special sermons to their congregation in the effort to generate a city wide interest in the movement.

WHITES OFFICER LOOK AFTER COLORED BOYS

Louisville, December 11. In reply to an open letter to local Board of Education, written by Lee [illegible] Brown, editor of the Louisville News, School Superintendent E. O. Holland has replied that Basil Pierce, the colored attendance officer, is unable to look after more than five of the thirteen colored schools of the city and that the remaining colored schools are looked after by the five white attendance officers.

He points out that there 8,968 colored children between the ages of six and twenty, 57.71 per cent of them are enrolled in school. Only 55.23 per cent of the whites are enrolled in the public schools.

Education 1914

Common Schools, Condition of

Negroes Apprehension.

Don't Like Arrangement for Rural Schools —Fearful That Their Interest Will Be Overshadowed—Anna T. Jeannes Fund Involved—Blended With General Education Fund—Big Task to Look After the Schools in the State.

The announcement through the State Department of Education by Superintendent S. H. Thompson of the appointment of Prof. Samuel L. Smith, of Clarksville, Tenn., to be supervisor of rural schools of Tennessee, does not take well with the Negroes. The announcement that the work is to be through the General Education Board in conjunction with the Anna T. Jeanes Fund for the Negroes. Special attention will be given to the development of rural schools among the colored people, or rather supervision, construction, sanitation, general health ideals, and illiteracy of these people. The work is purely beneficent and is intended to direct the education of the Negro in the way that will be most helpful.

The State has not been able to do very much in the direction of industrial education for Negroes except through the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Nashville. This is intended to give the Negro a larger training in doing things with his hands and give him an opportunity to become not only self supporting, but also of great use to people of his own race who may not be fortunate enough to get this training.

While Prof. Smith is doing this work, he will also do some work among the white schools and will serve in a general way all the educational interests of the State.

The fact that Prof. Smith will, it is stated, do some work in the white schools, is taken by thoughtful colored people to mean that all or most of his time will be consumed in that way. This probability makes Negroes apprehensive when they remember the proceeds from the Anna T. Jeanes Fund are to be dumped in with that of the General Education Board, that the fund left for their special benefit may be lost to them. It is realized that the task of looking after the rural schools in Tennessee is a tremendous one and they are fearful that by blending the work all of the supervisor's time will be consumed in the work in white schools and that the help Negroes so much need will be greatly delayed.

At a recent hearing by the House Committee on Reform of the Civil Service, when the bill of Representative Aswell of Louisiana segregating Negroes in the government departments was being discussed, Chairman man Godwin of Georgia as an evidence of his friendliness for the Negro race, declared: "I pay taxes for the education of Negroes." By the same token Negroes in the South who pay taxes must show their friendliness for the whites and contribute toward their education. The fact is that Negroes educate themselves through their labor which earns the money with which taxes are paid by white or black. But the whites have the custody of the taxes and arrogate to themselves the right to legislate upon the manner in which the taxes shall be expended in all ways, even including Negro education.

The expenditure for Negro education in the south as compared with that expended for education of the whites is most shamefully unfair and unequal. Dr. Booker T. Washington brings this out very clearly in a recent article in "The Outlook" in which he discusses the relation of meagre school facilities for Negroes to Negro crime. Dr. Washington cites the following statistics afforded by the educational system in vogue in the state of Mississippi:—

"Take, for example the State of Mississippi, the state in which this crime was committed. By the last enumeration in that state the school population was 712,000; of this number 400 were Indians 302,000 whites and 410,000 colored. During the year 1912, 244,000 colored children were enrolled in the public schools; this is just a little over fifty per cent. The average attendance however in the public schools was 143,000 or about thirty five per cent of the total number of colored children in Mississippi. In other words sixty four per cent of the colored children in Mississippi attended no public school during the year 1912. In Hinds County the average salary of colored teachers during that year was about $16 a month for five months."

WASHINGTON TALKS TO LARGE AUDIENCE AT THE JEFFERSON

The Age Herald,

Asks Co-Operation in Educating the Negro and Gives Statistics Showing Condition

4-11-'14

Dealing plainly with the educational conditions in Alabama, and giving facts and figures to show that Alabama was far down the list when it came to educational efficiency, concluding with a strong plea to all the educators of the state, white and black, "to lift the load of ignorance from all the people, regardless of race or color," Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee institute, spoke at the Jefferson theatre last night before an audience that filled every available seat. In his audience were leading negroes of the state, negro business men of Birmingham, and leaders in the colored state convention, as well as prominent white men and women of Birmingham and officials of the Alabama Educational association.

Dr. Washington was frequently applauded as he exposed the poor educational facilities in Alabama for negroes, and particularly was close attention given when he asked for co-operation on the part of the white people and showed the continual struggle and sacrifice on the part of the negro teachers.

Committees Named

President Pickens appointed the following committees for the ensuing year:

Programme—Mrs. J. T. Washington, chairman, Montgomery; R. B. Hudson, Selma; Minnie L. Johnson, Birmingham; S. T. Clanton, Selma; J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee institute; E. W. Jones, Bessemer; B. H. Barnes, Selma; E. C. Silsby, Talladega; W. H. Brazier, Mobile, and U. S. Jones, Demopolis.

Registration—Joseph Lawrence, Montgomery; W. T. Breeding, Montgomery; D. W. Woodward, Tuskegee institute. The three members of the executive committee appointed by the president are J. H. Creed, Talladega; Joseph Lawrence, Montgomery; G. W. Trenholm, Tuscumbia.

In the outset of his address Dr. Washington paid a high tribute to the leaders of the convention and declared this meeting in Birmingham to have been the best and most successful in the history of the organization. In the course of his remarks he said:

Are Still Behind

"While we have made great progress as a race and as a state in material matters, especially in agriculture, we are still woefully behind, as I shall show in detail, in providing schoolhouses, length of school term, number of schools and pay of teachers. All these questions are vital to the civilization of any race of people, and so long as we are without proper public school facilities, Alabama will not cope with the other states in producing that from the soil which it is necessary for the people to live on. Alabama, according to an estimate by the 'Orange Judd Southern Farming,' consumed from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913, 93,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this amount 39,000,000 bushels were imported into the state at a cost of about $35,000,000. This same authority estimates that the south's cotton crop barely offsets its imports of foods. If this is true for Alabama, then every year this state is importing some $50,00,000 or $60,000,000 worth of foodstuffs that ought to be raised right here. Largely because of ignorance, we are standing out of the state every year millions of dollars to be used in purchasing grain and foodstuffs which could be produced in Alabama and this money kept in the state and turned in the direction of better schools, churches and homes.

"The most notable progress of the negroes of Alabama has been along agricultural lines. They constitute 50 per cent of all persons in the state engaged in this occupation. Seventy per cent of the negroes of the state are engaged in agriculture. There are 110,440 who are operating farms. They are 42 per cent of all persons operating farms in the state. The progress of the negro in agriculture in the state appears to be keeping pace with the progress of the state as a whole along this line.

Progress in Education

"No body of teachers in the country

are more interested in their work than you are. The fact that each year at your annual gatherings a larger number of teachers assemble than at any othe rsimilar gathering of negro teachers in the south, is an evidence of this. Nowhere in the south are the colored teachers making greater sacrifices to promoting the cause of education than you are. Through your efforts school terms have been lengthen, schoolhouses built, the home life of the people made better and communities improved.

"In spite, however, of all that has been done, Alabama has still a low rank among the states in the matter of public school education. In fact, it is almost at the bottom. We must do what we can to bring it up to the top.

"The number of negro children of school age in the state is 328,624. Of these 134,876, or 41 per cent, are enrolled in school. That is, for every two children in the public schools there are three out. Only one state, Louisiana, with 39 per cent enrolled, makes a worse showing than this.

"There was spent last year in the state for teachers' salaries $3,100,239. Of this amount $395,674 was for negro teachers. This is $20,482 more than was spent the year previous. The expenditure for a child of school age is for colored $1.20; white $7.

"The average salaries for negro men and women are $157 and $137. Neither white or colored average as much as is paid for first-class convicts.

"There are 2371 negro teachers in public schools of the state; 1650 or 70 per cent hold third-grade certiffcates; 544, or 23 per cent, hold second-grade certificates; 162, or 7 per cent, hold first-grade and life certificates. There has been a decrease in both the number and percentage of teachers holding first and second-grade certificates. Three years ago there were 174 colored teachers in the state holding first-grade certificates; 608 second grade and 1607 having third-grade ones. Twelve years ago 6 per cent of the teachers had first-grade certificates.

"It is often said that Alabama is too poor to educate all the people. In the words of another, I say that Alabama is too poor not to educate all the people. Ignorance is costly from every point of view. Ignrance is a perpetual handicap, a perpetual burden. Ignorance is a constant temptation to the stronger man to weaken and degrade his own soul by doing injustice to the ignorant man. Ignorance means more crime, more poverty, less production, more dependence upon others. Ignorance, then, let me say again, is the most costly product which we can grow in Alabama.

"Let us go from this great meeting determined to convince the white man that it is worth while to educate the black people ,and to impress upon ourselves the importance of doing our duty and joining hands with the white citizens of Alabama to lift the load of ignorance from all the people, regardless of race or color."

Enrollment of Colored Students in Public Schools.

The public schools opened on the 21st. The total enrollment of colored students was slightly below that shown on the opening day of last year, but it is expected that the new comers who will be in attendance by the 1st of October will bring the total considerably above the figures of the corresponding period of 1913. The enrollment in detail is as follows:

Normal School No. 2	274
M Street High School	747
Armstrong Manual Training School	521
Phelps (Business High School)	110
Graded Schools 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th Divs.	11,373
Cardozo and O Street Vocational Schools	191
Total for Colored schools	13,216

The night schools will open as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for them.

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN
APR

COMPLAINS OF NEGRO SCHOOL

Miss Elisabeth Gilman Shows Defects In No. 115.

Upon complaint of Miss Elisabeth Gilman, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, for many years president of Johns Hopkins University, the Board of Public Safety yesterday detailed Health Commissioner Gorter and Building Inspector Stubbs to make a thorough inspection of Public School No. 115, Merryman's lane, west of York road. It is a colored school.

In a letter to Richard H. Johns, president of the Board of Public Safety, Miss Gilman made the following statements about the school in behalf of the Baltimore Committee on the Negro Problem, composed of many of the foremost women of the city:

"It is a fire trap; it is unsanitary, and the water supply from the winter hydrants is a menace.

"Either the group of buildings should be thoroughly changed or the pupils should be transferred to another building. The surroundings are detrimental to morals. There are 227 pupils in the school."

It is a frame building and has been complained of before. Officials of the Health Department and of the State Board of Health examined it several months ago and pronounced it to be in bad condition.

A recommendation as to what should be done with the building will be made by the Board of Public Safety, it was said, as soon as Dr. Gorter and Mr. Stubbs submit their report.

Washington Star

17 October 1914

Examinations for Colored Schools.

Examinations for teachers and librarians for the colored public schools are to be held this month. The examinations are to be held at the Franklin School, commencing at 9:30 a.m., as follows:

October 23-24, dressmaking in vocational schools; October 30-31, librarian in high and normal schools; October 30-31, night high and elementary schools; October 30-31, ungraded classes (incorrigible).

GEORGIA CHILDREN TO HAVE NEW TEXT-BOOKS

Constitution 8-23-14

The City Board of Education in Atlanta has recently selected the school books to be used during the next five years, all except the geography, which was selected for one year only. This fact is due to the war in Europe, after which it is thought the entire map of Europe will be changed. That will necessitate a change of geographies, and progressive Atlantians do not care to have their children bounding Germany, if it should happen that there is no such country, six months from now.

Another proof of the progressive spirit of Atlanta is the fact that women teachers have recently been recognized as deserving equal pay with the men of the profession. Everybody knows that they do better teaching, as a rule, and at last the women teachers in Atlanta are to receive the same remuneration for the same work that the men do.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cleveland, O., July —.—The following is the list of Afro-American teachers appointed to teach in the mixed graded schools in this city: Misses Bertha and Mabelle Blue, Mrs. Sarah Bailey, Miss Eleanor Alexander, Miss Emma Tolbert, Miss Cora Bean, Miss Bertha Sutton, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. C. Bedford, Mrs. Florence Smith, Miss Hazel Smith, Mrs. Ida Cash, Miss Helen Chesnutt, Miss Nina Chaffin, Miss Willa Shook, Miss Hazel Mountain, Miss Georgia Fields, Mrs. Miranda Cheeks, Misses Mamie and Genevieve Davis, Misses Mabel and Lavina Early, Miss Emma Johnson, Mrs. Hattie Price, Mrs. Inez Fairfax, the Misses Grant, Miss Stella Huston, Miss Malzarine Hamlett and Miss Emma Johnson

White Schools Now on Same Basis Colored Schools; Both Working Injustice

Constitution 10-10-14

Editor Constitution: While the double session situation in the public schools of Atlanta is being discussed, with a view to finding a remedy, permit me to ask, through the columns of your paper, the consideration of the public for the colored schools.

The double session expedient now used for the first time in the white schools was born of necessity four or five years ago in relieving the congested conditions in the colored schools.

This terrible condition in the colored schools is worse than that in the while schools because it is more extensively used. We have a teacher now teaching a fifth grade in the morning and a sixth grade in the afternoon, I am told. This gives some idea of the matter when you consider that almost every grade in every colored school up to the fifth grade is doubled.

We were allowed one school out of three million dollars bond money, and that very school was put to the necessity of having double sessions the first year it was operated.

The situation is one that requires a change if we are to be half educated during the next few years or as long as this condition obtains with us. We feel that the board of education and Professor Slaton in particular have done all that they could do under the circumstances to take care of us, but now we are squarely up against the proposition of being compelled to either send our children in large numbers to private schools, which we are doing through necessity, or have them stay at home through lack of seating capacity in the public schools.

I cannot believe the people of this city know our true condition. If they did, I believe they would demand a remedy while they are demanding one for the white schools. We are asking for an impartial investigation of this matter, which I know will reveal a condition of affairs simply startling. Only the surface of the question has been touched.

We do not come to the people of our city hurriedly; we come after years of double session tribulations, and know the evils visited both upon the teacher and pupils.

We most respectfully call attention to the fact large numbers of our children are sent to private schools and yet there are many left out altogether.

Will the white people of our city help us? I firmly believe they will, when they come to know our true situation.

THOS. W. HOLMES.

Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1914.

PLEA FOR CITY'S COLORED SCHOOLS

Constitution 10-10-14

Editor Constitution: For fourteen years or more the colored schools have been doubled in grades below the fifth, and then came doubling of the sixth.

This is a condition that is very dangerous, both to the pupil and teacher. The teacher has to report in her door at quarter to 8 o'clock to watch the children coming in, etc.; and from 8 until 12 o'clock she is on a constant rush to get the various subjects treated before 12, when she dismisses; and has from 12 until 12:30 to eat her lunch. At 12:15 she is in her door to look after the afternoon class coming in. She is rushed eating her lunch, and is in danger of indigestion, dyspepsia, etc.

It is absolutely absurd to undertake to teach fifty or sixty children in so short a time, for you can't do the individuals justice. You can only do concert work and look after a few nearby pupils, and the others, perhaps in some distant corner, only get personal attention once in a great while, and he becomes careless in his work, inattentive, and finally discouraged, and stops school; perhaps loses all ambition. His ambition to be a creditable man was lost right in the schoolroom.

And, too, crowding so many children into one room before it is thoroughly ventilated is insanitary, and breeds disease.

The child comes to school, tries to grasp a subject, but fails with only a faint knowledge of it. He, therefore, can't make his class unless he does a nerve-racking amount of studying at home. I lost a dear little girl last February, who was doubled in the sixth grade and who was very ambitious, and studied too hard to accomplish the work of the grade. I gave her what coaching I could at home, but had the teacher had more time to explain the lessons it wouldn't have been so difficult for her to master. Consequently she studied day and night, became nervous, lost appetite, and finally broke down and died.

The situation is certainly alarming, and something ought to be done to relieve it and give to the colored child an opportunity to get full benefit of days spent in school, and also of health and strength so he can be a good citizen. I earnestly beg the city council and mayor for an appropriation to build more schoolhouses or rent such adequate quarters as is necessary to accommodate the children, and also for the restoration of the eighth grade in colored schools.

Very respectfully,

LOUISE TOWNSLEY,
449 West Mitchell Street.

Education 1914
Common Schools, Improv...

Rural Extension Work Responses Pleasing To Superintendent Feagin

Among Reports Received Is Most Enthusiastic One From Prof. Hudson

advertiser 12-21-14

PEOPLE APPRECIATIVE

Gratifying response to his instructions seeking furtherance of the rural extension work is being received by State Superintendent Feagin from the heads of county high schools over the State. Detailed suggestions as to the best means of making this movement count for the most are being distributed among the county educators by Mr. Feagin, who believes that the idea contains possibilities of great improvement in conditions among the rural population of Alabama.

Among the reports most recently received, which demonstrate the keen interest that has been aroused by the efforts of the Superintendent, is that of Earl M. Hodson, principal of the Lawrence County High School Prof. Hodson writes in a most enthusiastic vein of the cordial co-operation that is being offered himself and his associates by the people among whom they are working

Appreciated By People

"Such work as I have outlined herein," he says in concluding his report. "is appreciated by the people in the communities visited. The teachers and pupils are co-operating with me in my efforts to make the high school felt in Lawrence county. Local friends have aided the movement by placing teams at our disposal free of charge for the extension work"

A portion of this young educator's letter to Superintendent Feagin briefly setting out the extension work that has been undertaken by his school, follows:

"The proposed work embraces visits from the principal and teachers to the schools of the county, entertainments by members of the faculty and high school pupils, educational addresses and personal visits to the homes of the farmers for the purpose of stressing better agricultural methods.

"During the month just closed, we have endeavored to give encouragement to the clean-up and school improvement movement, instituted by your department. I am glad to report some splendid results from the work directed by us.

Bought Milk Tested

"I have recently purchased a small Babcock milk tester and am using it as a means of encouraging the movement for better dairy animals. I carry the tester with me on my Monday trips and rarely return to Moulton without having tested the milk of one or more cows. My efforts along this line are enthusiastically received by the farmers, which is of course very gratifying to me.

"I am convinced that much good can be done by following your extensive plans. The movement appeals to me as one of service to the patrons of the school, and people of the county in general, and I shall continue to give it my active support."

The suggestions of the State Superintendent as to the best means of promoting the extension work may be thus briefly summarized:

Through evening classes or moonlight sessions for grown-ups once or twice a week; athletic contests, lectures, debates, lyceum entertainments; though the use of the school building and grounds for popular recreational and civic activities through such features as a home garden plat for every boy and girl, cultivated under the direction of the school; milk testing for families of the neighborhood, spraying and canning demonstrations on home premises, and work of a similar nature involving various phases of farm life; in short, make the school the civic, intellectual and educational center of the community, a public institution in fact as well as name.

Co-Operation Wanted

"This work can be made more successful,' the Superintendent points out "by securing the co-operation of rural teachers. One rural school might concentrate its activities in a school garden only another in manual training only, another in cooking and sewing, another in canning and poultry clubs another in home beautiful clubs, and so on until that one form of extension has shown itself well worth while to the community near the school. By visits, suggestions, plans, sending of helpful literature, the high school faculty can help keep effective work going in several schools

"In definite connection with the work suggested above the local farm demonstration agent, extension workers from the colleges of the State, and others should be called upon for lectures at the proper time and on the work in hand.

"There may be given yearly under high school direction at one or two rural schools a lyceum course consisting of the lectures suggested above and of such lectures as "Care of the Teeth," by a local dentist; "Prevention of Disease," or "Causes of Typhoid, by a local physician; "Cleanliness in Home and Town" by some public spirited citizen; "Our New Banking Banks by a local banker; etc., and varied entertainments given by an instrument company, or musical evening by local vocalists and orchestra clubs.

Should Be Practical

"The class work in sanitation should be so practical and the sanitary condition of the school grounds should be so perfect that conditions in the home, in public buildings, and on the streets would be improved. Through home beautiful, town beautiful, school and town improvement clubs, the school should find opportunity of elevating conditions and preparing public opinion for energetic sanitary measures. An organized campaign against the house-fly and mosquito, for cleaner court houses, better ventilated churches, more attractive stores, streets and yards, may as well start in the school as anywhere."

OCT 16 1914

CITY COUNCIL MEET

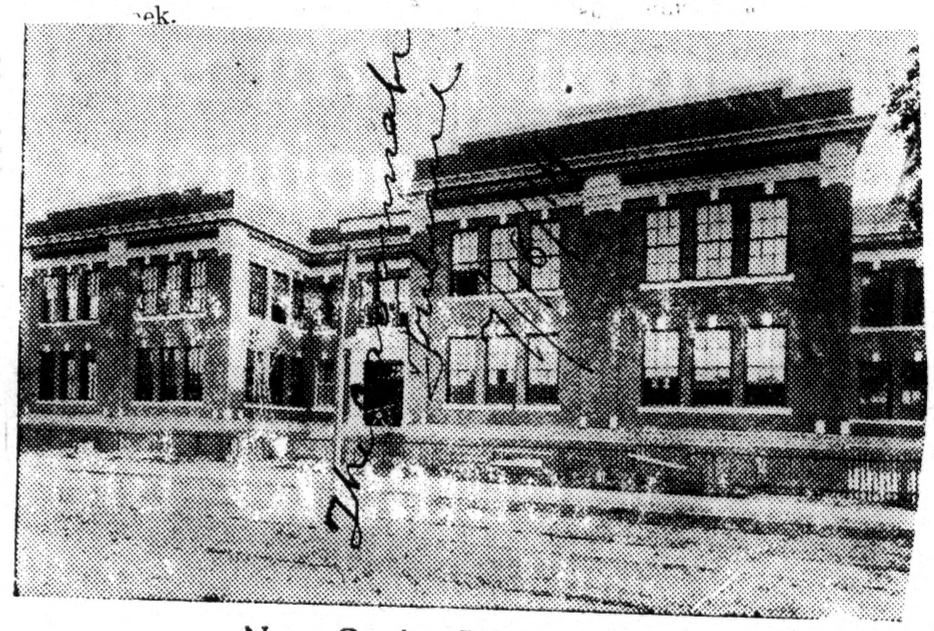
Colored People Ask for School Appropriation. Fireman Wants Assistance.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS LAID OVER

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held Thursday night with all ten members present. Messrs. Warden and Masters being the absentees. The meeting was presided over by President Embrey.

Mr. Ford, chairman of the Finance committee read the report of the mayor, in which he stated that fines amounting to $44.00 and dog tax amounting to $200.50 had been collected and turned over to Treas. Howard. The salaries of the Police officers were ordered paid. The treasurers report showed that during the past month the sum of $35,858.66 had been collected and $30,984.32 had been expended leaving a balance in the treasury of $4,874.34.

President Embrey informed the council there were present a body of colored citizens who wished to be heard regarding an appropriation. It being the pleasure of the council, Rev. Ransome, pastor of Shiloh church (N. S.) the spokesman for the delegation was invited to the floor and addressed the body in reference to the council making an appropriation to educate the negro youth at the Mayfield Normal school. Rev. Ransome stated here were 42 pupils at the school, 36 coming direct from the city limits and that 5 per cent of the parents of these were taxpayers in the city. The speaker asked that $100 a month be appropriated for the proper educating of the negro youth. Several members of the council asked questions pertaining to the school and its work after which, on motion of Mr. D. W. Scott the subject was referred to the finance and school committee to make a report at the call meeting of the council week.



New Cuyler Street School.

Educations—1914
Common Schools, Improvement of

Enterprise, Ala., Sept. 2, 1914.

Dear Editor:

The Colored Alabamian 11/19/14

Please allow me space in your newsy columns to say a few words of the work being carried on in the county through the Home Makers Club, under the direction of Miss Lillian B. Dabney, teacher in charge.

On Saturday, August 29th, a very creditable exhibit of canned goods, sewing and cooking was arranged at the Coppinville Industrial School, Mr. E. H. Tindell, principal. The object of the work is to teach colored girls and their mothers how to cook, sew and to keep house and become useful citizens.

Among the speakers were Superintendent C. H. Byrd; Prof. Jas. L. Sibley, State Rural School Supervisor; Prof. W. I. Pitman, principal of the County High School; Prof. Allgood of Birmingham; Hon. J. E. Pitman, County Demonstration Agent. All the addresses were along the lines of better farming, better homes and industrial education. Prof. Sibley brought out the fact that through industrial education the colored people could hope to win a worthy place in the hearts of the white people. He also pointed out the heavy death rate among the Negroes owning to unsanitary living conditions, and how the disease of one race affect another.

After the addresses a very nice lunch was served the white visitors to show them how the members of the club had mastered the science of cooking.

PUGH IS ELECTED HEAD OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

Conference of Educators Adjourns After Two Day Session at Capitol.

Advertiser

FEAGIN MAKES ADDRESS

11-29-14

E. S. Pugh of Union Springs was yesterday elected president of the Department of Town and City Superintendents of the Alabama Educational Association. Mr. Pugh will succeed John R. McLure of Troy. The superintendents adjourned their session at the capitol after an interesting meeting yesterday morning. R. E. Ledbetter of Cullman was chosen as vice-president, and F. T. Appleby of Lafayette as secretary of the department.

W. F. Feagin, State Superintendent, who was absent on the first day of the conference, appeared at the meeting yesterday and addressed the educators on various phases and needs of education in Alabama. He paid especial attention to the needs which can be met by legislation and appeared hopeful that the cause of education will find a friendly agency in the next Alabama Legislature.

Legislation Discussed.

The subject of needed public school legislation also was discussed by N. R. Baker, assistant superintendent of education of Jefferson county; W. F. Jones, of New Decatur; J. A. Baxley of Greensboro, and W. G. Griggs of Gadsden.

By reaffirming the resolution passed at the last annual session of the Alabama Educational Association, the superintendents expressed their endorsement of such legislation as will provide for the following:

"First—Local taxation within reasonable limits, both by county and by district.

"Second—The creation of a State Board of Education with such powers and duties as are usually conferred on such boards.

"Third—The consolidation of rural schools and the transportation of pupils at public expense.

"Fourth—A reasonable compulsory education law."

C. B. Gamble of Greenville and H. B. Norton of Florence discussed the subject of "A Safe Ratio Between Vocational and Cultural Elements in the Courses of Study." Their addresses had been placed on the program for the opening day, but it was found necessary to carry this feature over until yesterday.

New Executive Committee.

The new executive committee was announced as follows: H. B. Norton, of Florence; H. L. Upshaw, of Eufaula, and E. J. Murphey, of Enterprise. They are the successors in this capacity of E. S. Pugh, of Union Springs; F. T. Appleby, of Lafayette and H. M. Morrow of Thomasville.

The nominations committee, which proposed the officers elected at the closing session was composed of the following: W. F. Jones, H. B. Norton and W. R. Harrison.

STEADY ADVANCE IN EDUCATION

Success of High School In Birmingham, Ala.

BEGAN IN HUMBLE QUARTERS

The Afro American Ledger 12/12/14

Practical Results Obtained Through Many Agencies For the Intellectual and Moral Betterment of Our People In Great Southern Metropolis—Dr. J. H. Phillips a True Friend.

Birmingham, Ala.—With an enrollment of nearly 400 students, with practical departments in kitchen and laundry work, manual training, shoe repairing, umbrella mending, pressing, dyeing, sewing, tailoring, basketry and other vocations, the high school here is proceeding along the right lines, in just the way that will most help the young people of the Negro race, says Ethel Armes, in the Birmingham News. Many of them can work their own way throughout the four years' course, make sufficient money for their books, clothing and food and at the same time acquire a trade which will equip them for earning their livelihood at once upon graduation.

The whole scheme is new to Birmingham, and comparatively little is known outside of the board of education of the practical results gained by this high school. Given encouragement, more space, more equipment, this school will in time take its place alongside the big Tuskegee institute and stand representative in this section of Alabama for perhaps the best achievement of the Negro race in this locality. With the juvenile court work done here for and by the colored people, the Acipco Colored Y. M. C. A. and the T. C. I. educational work for the race, the high school is one of the strong regenerative forces for good in the Birmingham district.

The high school is located in the East Birmingham neighborhood, in "Lanesville." It is a heavy barn of a building, stolid, ugly, queer looking and patched all over, looming sheer up from the sidewalk like the huge battered hulk of an old wooden ship. It was built originally for a theater and dance hall by one "Wahouma Lane," an "Indian doctor" from the black belt, who, having made a sum of money, came to this city in the early days with the idea of building an adjoining city—the "city" of Lanesville. He started with the "Hotel Emma" and this "Lane Auditorium."

"Having more money than sense," A. H. Parker, superintendent of the high school, says, "as Lane's carpenters soon found out. Lane was persuaded to keep adding more stories to this auditorium. His carpenters used plenty of lumber and built everything solid. Then on the top they added the theater. By that time Wahouma's funds gave out, and he disappeared."

Since the school was established the entire neighborhood has changed. Everybody takes an interest in its progress and keeps a personal watch over the school property. A. H. Parker has been teaching in the public schools of this town for twenty-seven years. He was born in Ohio, attended Oberlin university for one year, then came here, where he started to teach in the graded schools. The high school for colored youths was started fourteen years ago by Superintendent Parker in a single room in the old Cameron building. The first class comprised eighteen boys and girls. The following year another class and another teacher were added. By 1914 three rooms were employed and there were four teachers. Today they are using an entire three story building and three outlying cottages and have twelve teachers and an enrollment of 387 students.

Four years ago the industrial feature was added, which makes the school so unique, so effective and so practical an institution. From the very beginning Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of city schools, gave every effort in his power to aid in the evolution of this industrial high school. He understood the special needs of the colored race in Birmingham, and, backed by the board of education, he has worked indefatigably and sometimes against heavy odds to plant the school on solid foundations in this community. Superintendent Parker speaks with enthusiasm of the constant aid and co-operation and suggestive ideas given by Dr Phillips.

He has assigned to us the very best teachers it is possible to get in Birmingham. We have a strong faculty—some remarkable men and women teachers. When one sees these teachers one is not surprised at the good results that have been accomplished. Superintendent Parker says. The thirteen classes that have graduated so far contained in all seventy boys and eighty-five girls, a total of 155.

What are they doing? The question may well be asked, for the maintenance of this school represents considerable money invested by the city. It represents also the sacrifice of the service these young colored people might have rendered in their homes and the wages they might have earned during the four years spent in school, aside from the efforts put forth by the students themselves.

Has this investment of time and energy paid? Here are the facts; one may judge for himself:

Of the 1,500 or more pupils who have enrolled in the school only one

SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS

The Dallas Express

High Compliment Paid Miss Lucretia T. Kennard.

DENTON FOLKS ARE HAPPY.

Dedication of New Building For High and Industrial School Purposes In Thrifty Little Maryland Town Attended by State and County Officials. Work of a Hampton Graduate.

By W. ANTHONY AERY.

A proud day recently dawned for the colored people of Caroline county, Md. The day was fine, and a large number of parents and children, patrons, ministers and teachers met in the new building at Denton, Md., for the purpose of dedicating an up to date training school. A number of white friends were also present, among them the state and county superintendents, the supervisor who has charge of the girls' canning clubs of Maryland, the industrial supervisor of Baltimore county and others.

Interesting and appropriate exercises for such an occasion were held. After the opening, which was in charge of Miss Lucretia T. Kennard, a graduate of Hampton in the class of 1892 and the supervisor of the industrial work in the rural schools of Caroline county, E. M. Noble, the county superintendent, introduced the state superintendent, Dr. M. Bates Stephens, who spoke apprecatively of what the colored people have been doing to improve their schools and their communities.

Near the close of his address Dr. Stephens made the suggestion, on account of the fine service rendered by Miss Kennard to the colored children of the county, that the name of the new school building should be the Kennard High and Industrial Training school. A motion was made to that effect and was unanimously carried.

Miss Kennard then made a graceful speech and said that this school ought to have a motto and that she hoped it might be the one that she had learned

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

at Hampton— Not to be ministered unto, but to minister." She said that she sincerely hoped that the school might stand for service, the new watchword in modern education. The patrons of Denton and Caroline county are to be congratulated upon this additional opportunity to carry on in a more advanced way the academic and industrial work.

Miss Kennard says of her co-workers: "We are very proud of our teachers, because they have the race at heart. They feel that the boys and girls sent to them daily [illegible] simply to get 'book learning,' as the patrons say, but to assist God in developing his image in each child and to awaken in them a desire to become useful men and women."

That this devoted worker is truly energetic is shown by her work for 2,000 children. Miss Kennard herself teaches sewing and cooking. She has taught girls how to prepare good three cent lunches, including "one hot dish, with rolls or crackers, and one made dessert or fruit," and thereby raise money to buy library books. She has encouraged them to make carpets and rugs out of wool, silk and cotton rags.

She has introduced for boys such interesting occupations as shoe repairing, basket making and knife work. Then, too, she has helped to organize patrons' associations, mothers' clubs and has brought together the rural teachers for the study and discussion of live school problems. Through Miss Kennard and her co-workers race relations in Maryland have been strengthened, and both races are taught to see and understand their common interests more fully than ever before.

WORKING FOR NEW SCHOOL

The Journal & Guide 4-25-14.

Bright Educational Prospects in York and Warwick Counties

WILL BUILD GRADED SCHOOLS

To Secure Benefit of Part of State Appropriation For Graded Schools

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Poquoson, Va.—The colored people of the Carey Chapel District met on last Wednesday afternoon to consider the proposition of building a new schoolhouse.

Rev. A. J. Renforth, division superintendent of schools in Warwick and York Counties, urged the colored people of Carey Chaple and Bethel District to unite their interests and build a three or four room graded school and thereby secure the benefit of some of the state appropriation for graded schools.

Mr. Renforth declared that the man who helps himself always finds friends. He referred to the excellent work that had been done by the colored people of Nelson Ditrict in York County. He also referred to the large sum of money that was raised last year by the colored people in twenty-five counties of Virginia, after they had been aroused to the needs of their school conditions. He asked the men of Carey Chapel District to give the school some timber and some labor. He showed that the Negro school population of Carey District was above 200 and the average attendance ranged from 125 to 130.

Lawyer T. C. Walker, of Gloucester County said that it was all right for people to have good churches but they must not forget that it was not enough to go to church and get happy on one day in the week and let their children go to the devil six days in the week. He told of the struggle that the colored people of Gloucester County had had and their victory through the co-operation of men, women, and children who had made up their minds that they wanted to have a good school. Dr. George P. Phenix, vice principal of Hampton Institute referred to the tremendous movement that is sweeping over Virginia for better white and colored schools. He declared that in Virginia counties where the colored people have learned to believe in themselves they have built good schools and have improved the whole country life. He referred specially to the excellent work that had been done by the colored people in Caroline County where the people have relatively few ways of making money.

On questioning Miss Mary M. Brandon, the present teacher in the Carey school, who is a graduate from Hampton Institute in 1892, Dr. Phenix found that there are 63 colored chidren in a school room not more than 10 by 20 feet. He called attention to the excellent work that Miss Mary Brandon had been able to accomplish with very little equipment.

Other addresses were made by Mr. William T. Anderson, of Hampton, who is also a graduate of Hampton Institute in the class of 1894; Dr. A. A. Graham, pastor of Zion church, Phoebus; Miss M. J. Sherman, who is in charge of the Record Office at Hampton Institute; Mr. Frank K. Rogers, Treasurer of Hampton School; and Mr. George J. Davis, manager of Whipple Farm at Hampton Institute.

Lawyer Walker, at the close of the meeting, called for contributions and pledges. Over $50 were thus secured.

Mr. Anderson of Hampton, who helped to interest a number of the white people of Hampton Institute in the work of the Carey school, is working for the co-operation of the colored people to secure money for a good school.

OPPOSED TO LONG TERM, THEY DYNAMITE SCHOOL

Constitution

Building Near Waycross Destroyed When Sessions Are Extended Two Months.

6-30-14

Waycross, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Some time between Saturday night and today the schoolhouse in the Griffin district, seven miles west of Waycross, was demolished by residents of the district who are opposed to a school longer than three months.

Trouble in the fight against a two months' school extension reached a climax in Waycross Saturday when George Kicklighter knocked D. W. Wynn, trustee of the Griffin school, down a flight of steps at the courthouse.

Superintendent J. B. Bourn was advised of the destruction of the schoolhouse by the teacher, who came here en route home. It is reported that dynamite was used to destroy the building.

Investigation has failed to reveal the identity of those repsonsible for the deed. Eight men were in the party that called on the teacher last Friday and advised her to leave.

School and Improvement League

A called meeting of the Portsmouth School and Improvement League was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Reid, Thursday Oct. 1st, 1914, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. The object of the meeting was to formulate a definite course of action to be adopted by the members and friends of the organization in the interest of the schools. Mr. I. C. Norcum, Superintendent of Colored Schools, presided. He spoke of present conditions and showed the urgent need of a school building that would adequately provide for all of the children in the city. Mr. Norcum spoke in highest praise of the superintendent of schools and said that he had supported every measure looking to the interest of our schools that had been presented here during his administration. Reference was made to the fact that the schools had grown in the last five years from an enrollment of less than five hundred pupils and eight teachers to its present enrollment of twelve hundred thirty-one pupils and a corps of twenty-six teachers. Mr. Norcum felt however that the time had come when we should ask for and insist on having a modern equipped school building for our children. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Geo. H. Walter, Mr. H. A. Hunt, superintendent of Schools, Mr. Lorenza Carr, City Councilman, Dr. Joseph J. France, Rev. M. E. Davis, Mrs. W. E. Reid, Mrs. Ursula Sheppard Golding, and Mrs. Fannie Ashe. The speakers were pointed and enthusiastic.

Mr. Walker gave practical illustrations of the good that could come from earnest effort on our part to raise the present school standard. Superintendent Hunt said among other things—"Your cause is just and will have my support." Councilman Carr promised to present the business side of the matter to the City Council and show how they could, by providing a building, not only do their duty to those dependent upon them but pay to themselves the rents that are now being expended for annexes. Dr. France told of splendid promises the members of the council had made some months ago when he had a conference with them and expressed a willingness to serve on [illegible] like committee if his services were required. Rev. Davis advised that we make clean and attractive present quarters and push the building proposition with all the force possible. The ladies in happy speeches told how and why they had united their efforts to bring about the meeting that promises to be so far reaching in its splendid resulst.

The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Chestnut street, school building, Monday Oct. 19th, at 3:30 p. m. Come and bring some one with you. An interesting program will be rendered and refreshments served. The committees appointed to provide refreshments are: Mrs. Laura Jackson, chairman; Mesdames Elizabeth Johnson, Charlotte Driver, Sledge, Green and Norcum.

Negroes Ask Council To Buy School Books For the Poor Children

Constitution 9-21-14

One of the series of mass meetings to encourage the colored people to send their children to the schools instead of allowing them to run about the streets was held in Turner Monumental A. M. E. church Sunday night. A large number of parents were present. The principal address was made by E. R. Holmes, president of The Holmes Institute, who said that there were more than 3,000 colored children in the city who did not attend school.

"One thousand cannot attend on account of lack of room," he said. "Fifteen hundred because their parents do not send them to school. Five hundred on account of their parents' inability to buy the necessary books.

"These children represent one-third of the homes of the colored people of the city. They are growing up without an education and nine-tenths of them without the influence of a Christian home, and are allowed to run about in the streets and are breeders for the recorder's court and the chaingangs. In the state of Georgia, one-half of the colored children do not attend school."

Resolutions were adopted by the parents to ask the city council to furnish books for the unfortunate colored people of the city. A night school for the working boys and girls of the city was organized and will open in the chapel of the Holmes Institute on the first of October.

Education - 1914
Common Schools, Improvement of

SENTIMENT FOR LOCAL TAXATION.

Advertiser 4-12-14

Over in Tuskegee, The News is urging the citizens to hurry and sign a petition calling for a vote May 11 on the question of putting on the one-mill school tax in Macon county. "The county is obliged to have more money for our schools and the one-mill tax is the easiest and simplest method of getting it," comments The News.

This serves to remind us of the growing sentiment in this State for an extension of the system for local taxation for common schools. Under the present Constitution a county cannot levy additional taxes for school purposes beyond one mill. In this respect, Alabama is behind the times. We need, as soon as we can get it, a more liberal system of local taxation. An amendment to the constitution covering this need should be submitted by the next Legislature. A county ought to have the privilege of taxing itself three or four mills more, if it wishes to do so. This money would go to supplement the general fund, and would not interfere with the appropriations by the State for school purposes.

Local taxation, extended as far as the people want it, would go further than any other single thing, to increase the efficiency of our common schools. If such an amendment is submitted by the next Legislature, it will be ratified by the people. Alabama is one of less than a half dozen States that has no adequate system of local taxation.

Better Public Schools and Compulsory Attendance

The Progressive Farmer
3/26/14

IN EVERY state in the South there is need for better support of the public schools. An uneducated people will always be a poor people. Even heathen Japan is now giving its country boys and girls ten months' school a year, with compulsory attendance, while we of the South with all our boasted civilization and Christianity give only about half that term to our boys and girls.

And some of us in the name of "parents' rights" throw fits whenever it is proposed to compel parents to see that children get the benefit of even the meager term the State does provide. Has the child no right to life and light and development and a future?

But "the nigger! the nigger!" is the cry. "If we give our white children the privilege that all other white children in the civilized world are getting—the right to an education, regardless of foolish or criminal parents—won't the nigger children have to attend also? And won't that hinder cotton picking?" O Almighty King Cotton again! How much the South has sacrificed to that great god Diana whom we have made our tyrant rather than our servant! But let us answer the argument.

1. As a matter of fact schools may be arranged to miss part or all of the cotton-picking period.

2. There is mighty little cotton picked by children under twelve years of age, or even by children under fourteen. In any case compulsory attendance for children under twelve would cause little inconvenience, and in North Carolina we favor making the age limit fourteen.

3. We needn't worry about the Negroes; they are going to school anyhow. It's the white children who most need attention.

4. The attempt to freeze out Negro children, therefore, by putting white children in the same fix with them shows about as much wisdom as that of the Irishman who was seen one snowy, blizzardy January night standing in his night-clothes holding a dog by the nape of the neck. "What are you doing, Pat?" he was asked. "Be jabbers, an' the dog eat up my supper," Pat chattered in reply, "an' I'm trying to fraze him to death!" The dog was getting on first rate, but Pat was almost dying. Even so the Negroes are getting along very well under the present policy of neglect, while our white children are paying a terrible penalty.

Mobile, Ala.
ITEM
MAY 14 1914

Negro School Makes Appeal.

The Plateau Institute of which Isaiah J. Whitley is principal, in closing what is said to be one of its most successful years, is making an appeal to its friends and supporters to raise $300 this month which is necessary to close out the year without embarrassment.

This school is doing pioneer work in the county and district among the negroes in the way of promoting trucking, gardening and farming. It has also a strong domestic science and sewing department where students are taught the practical things of life.

Owing to the limited amount of available funds, the principal and School Improvement League has had a hard struggle to keep up the many departments of this work. But the friends of the institution are pleased with the results being reached in the reformation of Plateau and the influence it is exerting throughout the district.

Many of the friends of the work have already made donations this month. Others will doubtless respond. The cause is a good one and is recommended to the public by The Item as worthy of support.

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL
JUN 22 1914

WILL DO SPECIAL WORK AMONG NEGRO SCHOOLS

Prof. S. L. Smith Appointed Rural School Supervisor.

S WELL KNOWN EDUCATOR

General Education Board and Anna T. Jennes Fund Will Provide for Expenses—Means Advance for Tennessee.

Through the state department of education Supt. S. H. Thompson announces the appointment of Prof. Samuel L. Smith of Clarksville, Tenn., to be supervisor of rural schools for Tennessee. This work is to be done through the General Education Board in conjunction with the Anna T. Jennes fund for the negroes.

Special attention will be given to the development of rural schools among the colored people, or rather supervision, construction, sanitation, genereal health ideals and illiteracy of these people. The work is purely beneficent and is intended to direct the education of the negro in the way that will be most helpful. While the State of Tennessee has done much for the colored schools, it is intended that this board shall greatly intensify and vitalize the work.

The state has not been able to do very much in the direction of industrial education for negroes, except through the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Nashville, of which W. J. Hale is president. This new movement is intended to give the negro a larger training in doing things with his hands and to give him an opportunity to become not only self-supporting but also of great use to people of his own race who may not be fortunate enough to get this training.

While Prof. Smith is doing this work he will also do some work among the white schools and will serve in a general way all the educational interests of the state.

Prof. Smith is a man of unusual ability and, while comparatively a young man, has given many years to school work. He is an undergraduate of Peabody College, an A. B. graduate of the Southwestern Presbyterian University of Clarksville and a graduate student of Chicago University, where he did special work in sociology, which gives him special preparation for the work he now undertakes.

As superintendent of the city schools of Clarksville, Tenn., he has caused the schools of that thriving city to take high rank, and his influence has gone throughout Montgomery County and even into many other counties, to the extent that he is called on many times to give direction and to give his valuable suggestions in the construction of buildings, in the making of the courses of study and in doing other things that vitalize the public school work in Tennessee.

Prof. Smith is expected to do his work in such a way as to reflect high efficiency, not only upon himself, but upon all who are in any way related to him or his work.

Supt. Thompson said that he counts the State of Tennessee and the General Education Board very fortunate in getting Mr. Smith's services. He is a man that can not only direct and supervise, but who is able from the platform to make effective speeches, and who can appear before county courts and other organizations in such an effective way as to not only command their respect, but also to solicit their strong support for the many phases of educational work now being developed in Tennessee.

The work to be done over the state will be similar to that which has been inaugurated in Shelby County by Miss Mabel Williams, county superintendent, including institutes for the colored teachers and a general improvement of the negro schools through improved methods.

Refrigerator Deal

BOARD DEFERS ACTION ON NEGRO SCHOOL SITE

Superintendent Cassidy Not In Favor of Buying Good Samaritan Property

After discussing the probable purchase of the old Good Samaritan Hospital buildings on East Short Street as a site for another negro school, for nearly an hour Monday afternoon, the Board of Education decided to defer action in the matter until some future date.

President C. R. Melcher was instructed to communicate with Mayor Cassidy and ascertain the lowest price the hospital authorities would make on the property.

Jordan Jackson and Dr. J. M. Allen, prominent negroes of this city, appeared before the Board and urged the purchase of the property. It is known that Superintendent Cassidy does not think very highly of the proposition to purchase the old building for a negro school, and he stated Monday that he would not recommend such action.

ARKANSAS CITY, KS.
JOURNAL
JUN 5 — 1914

NEGROES ASK IMPROVEMENTS

Committee Reports Crowded Conditions at Lincoln High School.

A delegation of negro citizens visited the board of education last night in the interest of improvements to building and grounds and recommendations for better educational facilities at Lincoln High school. The building is so crowded, the board was told, that classes are being held in hallways and in crowded and poorly ventilated cloak rooms.

In a written memorial which was filed with the board, the committee outlined seven items where improvement is badly needed.

LOUISVILLE, KY
Post
SEP 26 1914

ASS MEETING IN INTEREST OF SCHOOL COMMISSION

A mass meeting will be held in the in terest of the public schools Monday nigh at 8 o'clock at the Eastern Colore Branch Library building. The subjec of the selection of the proper men for the Board of Education will be discussed. Mrs. John Little will be the principal speaker of the evening. The meeting will be held in the public.

Indianapolis, Ind.

NEWS.

GARY NIGHT CLASSES AID COLORED PUPILS

VARIETY OF COURSES IS OFFERED MEN AND WOMEN.

ENROLLMENT EXCEEDS 4,500

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

GARY, Ind., November 28.—If the col ored people of Indianapolis, Terre Haut and Evansville would send committees to inspect the Gary night schools it is believed an interesting and profitable insight into the work would be gained. School authorities of Indiana cities where there is a large colored population would find in Gary's educational plan features valuable to the whole community.

Gary's chief efforts in behalf of the colored people are not confined to the day schools, but are found principally in the evening classes. The Froebel school building is in the heart of Gary's foreign district and near the colored settlement. To realize the important part the Froebel school plays in Gary's night schools it may be said that although the day attendance at this school is 1,900 there are 2,100 persons, mostly adults, attending the night classes.

Professor E. D. Simpson, one of the colored graduates of Indiana university, who has been connected with the Gary schools since 1908, having charge of classes for the children of his race, is subprincipal in charge of colored night classes. He has several assistants, including a young colored woman, Elizabeth Lytle, also a university graduate.

Fundamentals Being Taught.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, penmanship, geography and simple accounting are taught to the older students. Some ex-slaves are studying these subjects and they are faithful pupils. Wherever possible, separate classes are maintained for colored women desiring sewing, domestic science or culture courses. But the color line is no bar and any colored person is eligible to take any one of the 207 courses offered in the Gary night schools, providing he is capable of taking up the work.

"The night schools and the opportunities offered the colored people of Gary," said Professor George W. Swartz, assistant superintendent in charge of the night schools, "is keeping many a young fellow out of the saloons and away from bad company. The women are becoming more interested and the young people have taken to typewriting and stenography in great numbers.

"But we are going to do even greater things for the colored people. Over in the mill there are many negro mechanics who can draw better wages if they can get more mathematics, spelling and mechanical drawing. A young negro electrical engineer, a Purdue graduate, is to start a class in elementary electricity for his fellow-men.

Classes for Young Men.

"What we are going to do this winter is to get as many boys and young men as possible and try to induce them to join our cooking and sanitation classes. We figure that to qualify these young men for chefs is to give them a useful occupation and something that will follow their natural bent, only they will be taught the rules of sanitation and cleanliness."

A visit to the Froebel school at night, where the people of more than forty nations are studying English and other subjects, discloses the eagerness with which the colored race has embraced the educational opportunities here. All of the colored students are neatly attired. In many instances husband and wife are found side by side studying the evening lesson.

"If you have children, bring them along," the instructors tell the married people. "We will take care of them." Two big rooms are set aside for the children of parents who do not wish to leave them at home. There is a playroom and a workroom for the youngsters, and about one hundred and fifty white and colored children may be found there any night, playing or building little houses. Teachers look after them, and the young-sters who are old enough may have the privileges of the night library. And now and then there are entertainments, motion picture shows or athletic affairs going on at the night school, which the older children may attend.

Night Work at Emerson School.

But the colored students are not confined to the Froebel school. In the Emerson night school may be found a class in advanced chemistry. Many of the students are foremen and assistant superintendents from the United States Steel Corporation's coke ovens. The young colored man is finding inspiration in trying to outshine these ambitious industrial workers.

In the business training department many young colored people are taking up the commercial courses and are qualifying to be private secretaries.

To understand why the Gary night schools have such a hold on the people it must be explained that every day school course is taught and special subjects are obtainable for the various industrial lines. The evening school pupil is made to feel that he is just as welcome as the high or grammar school students of the daytime. Superintendent William Wirt, founder of Gary's educational system, long ago decided that every swimming pool, gymnasium, clubroom and playroom should be kept open day and night. The school libraries, clubrooms, playgrounds and assembly halls are open every day in the year.

Practical Work is Done.

In the shops, foundries and manual training departments real work, that is, a continuation of the day labor, is done in the night schools. For instance, the printing apprentices in town are studying the phases of their art. Under the direction of competent instructors they print all of the school stationery, reports and school magazines. All of the furniture for the Gary schools is made by these pupils, and the colored men have displayed some very good craftmanship. The work turned out in these shops offsets the cost of instruction.

The sister superior of the Mercy hospital asked Superintendent Wirt not long ago to organize a class in chemistry and dietetics for the nurses. This was done. Every other evening a dozen nurses come for their chemistry lessons. They will study the intricacies of hospital dieting after January 1. It is probable that these courses will be extended to the colored young women.

"The report for November will show that the night schools of Gary have surpassed in enrollment the day schools," said Professor Swartz. "The day attendance is 4,500. And if the depression had'nt started in the steel mills our night attendance would even be three thousand more than it is."

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN.

June 1914

NEGRO MAY GET PLACE

Anne Arundel School Supervisor Is Now A White Woman.

Annapolis, Md., June 17.—A difference of opinion between the State Board of Education and the School Commissioners of Anne Arundel county as to the interpretation of a new law relating to schools may result in Miss Eleanor Drury, School Supervisor, being supplanted by a negro.

The difference hinges upon whether the appropriation of $1,500 for the industrial education of negro children is to be continued and the construction of the term "colored school supervisor" in the law. Under that provision the county authorities appointed Miss Drury to the position, on the ground that the act requires the appointment of a school supervisor. The State board takes a contrary view, holding that the appointee must be a negro.

Dallas, Texas.

NEWS.

JUL 17 1914

BLACKSHEAR SPEAKS OF NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

URGES SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR STUDENTS.

Superintendent Rapp Lectures on One-Teacher School and Number of Classes Per Day.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Austin, Tex., July 16.—"The negro rural school should be a social, industrial and agricultural center," said E. L. Blackshear today before the rural school week meeting at the University of Texas. He urged that social, industrial, agricultural and economic conditions demand that the negroes of Texas be educated along industrial and agricultural lines, not only for their benefit, but also for the benefit and profit of both races in Texas. With a knowledge of actual conditions in negro schools of the State this speaker declared efficient supervision the greatest need, and that which will most rapidly produce desirable results.

Eli M. Rapp of Berks County, Pa., expressed the conviction that the one-teacher school is a social and economic necessity; something may be done in consolidation, but those not so affected must be improved by placing therein a new kind of teacher, one prepared to teach in terms of environment, in terms understood by those living in the country. It is. so Superintendent Rapp says, the duty of the rural schools to improve living conditions of the farm women, introducing time and labor-saving devices and relieving the women from labor and ennui, which he declared accounts for the fact that 60 per cent of the insane in the Northwest are farm women. Reduction of the number of classes in the one-teacher school to twenty-five was advocated by Harold W. Foght of the United States Bureau of Education at the morning session, and he outlined the advantages of the county as a unit for school administration in his afternoon address. In the first case Dr. Foght believes in correllation rather than alternation; he would teach history and civics together. his composition classes would study and write about agricultural and geographical matters.

Spelling Matches.

Comparing American and Scandinavian education Mr. Foght said the former overdo the matter of spelling and reading, yet do both poorly, spelling is an end and not a means when spelling matches are indulged in by schools for months at a time. "The university, which started the business of spelling matches and brought on the epidemic of spelling for prizes, has already seen the error of its way, and its officers regretted having started a practice resulting in schools over-emphasizing the subject."

At the afternoon session, following Dr. Foght's address, general discussion of the county board and of the county as a unit for school administration and the levy of school taxes was had and many opinions express as to details of a desirable division of authority between the county board and the district boards of school trustees. A resolution was finally passed, the substance of which was that all the authority at present in the hands of district trustees in the matter of electing teachers and some other particulars be retained in the matter of election of the County Superintendent, sentiment seemed to favor a change so that official will be chosen by the county board.

Mrs. Frank Buchner of the School Improvement League of Austin made an announcement in behalf of the Texas Mothers' Congress of the better babies' contests to be held the coming fall and pledged the assistance of the congress to teachers undertaking welfare work as she described.

Bralley Explains School Surveys.

F. M. Bralley explained the aims, purposes and methods of school surveys as undertaken by the extension department of the University of Texas, which have been the subject of staff articles heretofore appearing in The News.

At a special meeting of the Rural School Assembly, L. L. Pugh of Harris County, P. F. Stewart of Bexar County and G. A. Pringle of Falls County presented resolutions commending the university for conducting rural school week, also cemmending the work of Dr. Harold D. Foght and Superintendent Eli M. Rapp, the conference for education, and local organizations for courtesies received during the meeting.

New Texas Charters.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Austin, Tex., July 16.—Charters have been issued as follows:

P. H. Pennington Company of Wichita Falls; capital stock $25,000. Incorporators: P. H. Pennington, C. J. Bartard and Due Millsap.

Three Nations' Club of El Paso; no capital stock; purpose charitable and benevolent. Incorporators: John D. Thornhill, R. H. Sims and Carl A. Schae-

Auto[illegible]ic Pum[illegible] Compa[illegible] of San An[illegible] $2,000; purpose, manu[illegible] ic pump switches. In[illegible]porators: T. W. Robertson, C. M. Chambers and J. Paul Howland.

Hatch Sand and Gravel Company of San Antonio; capital stock $10,000. Incorporators: H. J. Hatch, C. Wedemeyer and C. B. Hatch Jr.

Summerfield Oil and Development Company of Summerfield; capital stock $2,000. Incorporators: J. H. Beall, A. Dixon and J. D. Jay.

A permit to sell stock was also issued to the W. C. Rogers Dry Goods Company of Marlin; capital stock $5,000. Incorporators: W. C. Rogers, A. J. Patton and J. A. Phipps.

The Grand Lodge of the Negro Progressive Colonizing Club of Trinity; no capital stock. Incorporators: C. C. Boze, [illegible] Matthews and G. W. Coasey.

Barden Electric and Contracting Company of Houston; capital stock $10,000. Incorporators: Ed T. Barden, R. L. Jacobs and W. T. Boyd.

The Kennard Oil and Manufacturing Company of Kennard; capital stock [illegible] Incorporators: C. A. Westerman, W. H. Spinks and J. C. West.

Bossier-Caddo Oil Company, of Houston; capital stock $3,500. Incorporators: Sam T. Robb, John L. McMeans and C. G. Ballentine.

Overland-Houston Company of Houston; capital stock $5,000. Incorporators: G. W. Graham, Hugh Potter and Wallace Tyler.

Amendments—Jacksonville Grain and Commission Company of Jacksonville, increasing capital stock from $20,000 to $30,000; Greenville Mill and Elevator Company of Greenville, adding Commerce, Hunt County, as place of business; the Christian Church Worshiping at Fort Worth, changing name to the First Christian Church of Fort Worth; Collin County Mill and Elevator Company of McKinney, increasing capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

The Avis-Wood Oil and Refining Company of Wichita Falls. Incorporators: J. D. Avis, W. T. Wood and W. F. Weeks.

New Braunfels Grocery Company of New Braunfels; capital stock $20,000. Incorporators: Peter Faust, W. R. Posey and Henry Wimmert.

NASHVILLE, TENN

Banner

OCT 2 2 1914

FORMAL OPENING OF COLORED NIGHT SCHOOL

A formal opening of the night school for colored people will be held in connection with the Parent-Teachers' meeting at Hadley School Friday night, October 23, to which the public is invited. Those expecting to attend the night school are especially requested to be present. The regular school work will begin Monday night, October 26, at 7 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged for the occasion, a feature of which will be the speaking by prominent local educators. Several topics will be generally discussed.

Education - 1914
Common School Improvement

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF NEGROES STRESSED

Large Mass Meeting Held Sunday at West Mitchell Street M. E. Church.

Constitution 5-4-14

A large mass meeting of negroes was held Sunday afternoon in the West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist church for the betterment of the social welfare and improvement of educational facilities of the negro people of Atlanta.

The speakers included leaders of both the white and negro people of Atlanta, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested.

W. Woods White presided over the meeting. Mr. White, in an address, emphasized the importance of the church in the work of improving the moral and intellectual life of all people.

Judge W. R. Hammond pointed out that the interests of the white and negro races are common, and made it plain that the white people of Atlanta stand ready to co-operate with the negroes in every way possible to help them to improve themselves.

The need of efficient and unselfish leadership, especially in the schools, was the subject of a talk by Rev. Richard D. Stinson.

Dr. Joseph Broughton, president of the Georgia Sunday School association, told of how the Sunday school work of the state and the country is meaning more in the training of the young and the upbuilding of good citizenship than in the years that have past. He emphasized particularly the necessity of the negroes taking advantage of the Sunday schools for the proper training of their children.

Other speakers were Dr. Marion McH. Hull, W. O. Foote, of Foote & Davies; Nellie Frye, Bishop L. H. Holsey, Bishop J. S. Flipper and others.

Music was furnished by the Morehouse Glee club.

COLORED SCHOOLS PARADE

The Journal & Guide

Successful County Commencement Held at Monroe

3-21-14

Monroe, March 14—For the first time in the history of the county a county commencement for the colored schools was held here today and there were at least 3,000 Negroes here to witness the parade of the various schools.

The success of the undertaking is due to the untiring efforts of Superintendent of Public Instruction R. N. Nisbet. This is the second county commencement held in the State for colored public schools, Forsythe county leading last year. Six certificates were granted to those completing the seventh grade course. Every school in the county was represented. Professor J. F. Paisley, of Winston-Salem, made the speech of the day on the "Educational Problem of the Negroes."

TAX PAYERS ASK FOR MORE NEGRO TEACHERS

The New York Age 10-22-14

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 21.—Ninety per cent. of the children attending Logan School, 19th and Reed streets, are Negroes, the property owners of the 26th and 36th wards sent a petition to the school board Tuesday, October 13, asking that more Negro teachers be appointed for that school.

PATRONS' RALLY DAY.

Will Be Observed In Colored Schools Friday, November 20, 1914

The Richmond

Under the auspices of the Negro Teachers' Association and school Improvement League and by authority of the Department of Public Instruction, Friday, Nov. 20th, has been set aside as Patrons' Day in all colored schools of the State. A program suitable for the occasion has been printed by the State Asociation and copies will be sent to all teachers desiring them. Because of the difficulty which teachers of rural schools have in securing suitable material for occasions of this kind all pieces to be learned by pupils have been printed in full. A unique feature of the program, as arranged is that it contains, mostly the productions of Negro authors.

The colored teachers raised through their leagues during the school term of 1913-1914 over $35,000 for improvement of their schools and for extension of terms. The aim this year is to bring the amount up to $50,000. The slogan set by Superintendent Stearns is: 'Away with illiteracy; a good school in every community and every child in regular attendance."

Copies ot the printed program, for patrons' day in colored schools which contains not only the recitations and songs, etc., but also information as to the organization of leagues may be had by any teacher who will apply for them to E. A. Long, President, Cambria, Va. The supply is limited so it would be well to get your order early. These programs are furnished free to all teachers in Virginia who desire them and who apply before the supply is exhausted

The Annual School Fair will be held here, at the East Suffolk public school, Mrs. J. A. Estes and Miss Bridgeford, teachers, Saturday, April 4. The object of the meeting is to bring together the county teachers, their pupils and their work in Domestic Science. Mrs. G. A. Troy, of Portsmouth, Va., will have charge of the exhibits from the eighteen schools in the Cypress and the Holly Neck districts. She has been the Supervisor of the work in these two districts the last five years. In addition to all the teachers of these eighteen schools, there will be other prominent speakers present, who will give short addresses. The public is cordially invited. Don't overlook the very important fact that The Journal and Guide man will be on hand in the interest of this paper. The interest of the rural public schools in Nansemond county amounts to much, and The Journal and Guide is its friend.

The business men of this city and county are a unit. They are beginning to work and stand for the necessary things as never before. There is no frivolous differences between them that will, in the least, keep them from working together for the very best interest for all. Every man is putting himself in for the great success of the coming Fair in the fall, and for the betterment of the city and county.

The Tuskegee Student 2-7-14

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE BY THE Kindergarten Division of the United States Bureau of Education that a Demonstration Kindergarten has recently been opened for colored children at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by the National Kindergarten Association, cooperating with the Bureau of Education. It will be supported temporarily by Miss Bessie Locke, of New York, in memory of her mother, Jane Schouler Locke. It is believed by those familiar with Chattanooga and its people that it will be necessary to support the Demonstration Kindergarten there but a short time when the local people will become sufficiently interested in this important work to assume the care and maintenance of the kindergarten, thus enabling the demonstrator to go to another city to repeat the demonstration. A second one will soon be opened in another Southern city, which will be maintained by Miss Elizabeth R. Wellington in memory of her mother, Mary D. Wellington.

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Three out of the seven vacation schools will be for colored pupils. In the high school the higher subjects will be offered. The elementary branches will be given in the Division street and the Rogers avenue school. Mason A. Hawkins will have charge of the classes at the Colored High School; William H. Lee at the Division street school, and H. Grafton Browne, at the one on Rogers avenue.

NEGROES WANT BETTER SCHOOLS

The Journal & Guide 4-4-'14

Educational Rally Held by Patrons League of Hampton Public School

THEY WANT A HIGH SCHOOL

Ready to Turn Over to The State $504.00 Toward Purchase of Building Site

(By Wm. Anthony Aery).

Hampton, Va., April 2. — The Patrons' League of the Union St. School held a most successful educational rally on Monday night, April 27, in the First Baptist Church, of which Rev. J. W. Patterson is pastor.

That the people who are working for the establishment of a colored high school have the interest and support of the local white people, is shown by the favorable attitude of the "Daily Press" which referred to the meeting, held in the Baptist Church, in the following words:

Co-operation of White People

"An immense impe was given the movement looking to the erection of a Negro high school in Hampton last night, when a large and representative gathering of colored people met in the First Baptist Churrch and listened to several fine addresses encouraging the desire for better school facilities for the race. It was a gathering of the best colored people on the lower peninsula and the meeting was a credit to the school league, which is endeavoring to raise $1,000 to assist in the building of the new school.

"Hon. R. C. Stearnes, superintendent of public instruction, was to have been the speaker of the occasion, but he was unable to be present and sent Dr. Walter A. Plecker and Jackson Davis in his stead. Mr. Davis is the supervisor of colored schools in the State, while Dr. Plecker is the chief of the bureau of vital statistics in Virginia. Both of them made fine addresses. Mr. Davis declared that if the colored people here comply with the State laws in relation to high schools they will be put on the State high high school fund and will receive assistance in adding teachers to the school. He told of the work the colored people throughout the State are doing along educational lines and added that last year through their efforts 24 Negro graded schools were erected at various points in the State.

"Dr. Plecker spoke of the necessity of better sanitary conditions, but added that he is greatly interested in seeing colored people have a high school here, as he is a citizen, voter, and taxpayer of Hampton.

"City Attorney William C. L. Taliaferro and Councilman Marion C. Ransome made short addresses encouraging the movement and complimenting the coloredored people on the desire for affording better school facilities for their children.

"Rev. A. A. Graham, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Phoebus, was the chairman of the meeting and in his opening remarks outlined the work which the school league is endeavoring to accomplish. He said the colored people were deeply in earnest over the high school movement and that he

hoped the white people of the community would help the cause.

Raising Money.

Mrs. Mamie Robinson, secretary of the Patrons' League of the Union Street School, made a financial report showing that $428 were available for the school building fund. A collection was taken at the close of the evening meeting and the funds on hand finally reached $504.

The colored people of Hampton will continue to work together for the raising of money with which to build a new Union Street school.

NEGRO SCHOOLS ARE DOING GREAT WORK

advertiser 4-26-1

Instruction Along Industrial Lines Being Conducted in Twelve Counties by Competent Instructors

The negro schools of Montgomery and Tuskegee are doing more to solve the "race problem" than any other factor in the State. Through the Tuskegee extension work, supervising teachers are employed in twelve counties for the instruction of negro pupils along industrial lines. In Macon county there are forty negro schools with a total enrollment of 1,098 girls in cooking and sewing classes.

The best exhibits shown at the A. E. A. were from the negro schools. They had a plow stock big enough to farm with, a wash board big enough to wash with, harness good enough to drive with, and furniture all ready for usce, made by the negro pupils. A "home garden" consisting of a fifty-foot box, containing beets, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, etc., was very interesting. Home gardening, cooking, preserving and sanitation is being taught to the negroes at home, during two and one-half summer months, by educated, responsible negro women.

This work is done in ten counties of Alabama in Bullock county there are 142 of these girls being taught to be creditable members of their race, in this way.

The United States Department of Agriculture aids the State Department of Education in supplying the funds for this much needed service.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College at Huntsville is the "Auburn" for the colored race.

The school at Talladega is not a State school, but it is doing a work of tremendous influence.

The Birmingham High School for negroes joined with these other negro schools of good standing in making of the industrial exhibit a monument to their efficiency.

Tuskegee showed a chart of their $237,000 heating system, recently installed. They also had enough pipes of tiling there to demonstrate their method of heating.

Farming, dairying, poultry raising, sewing, cooking, housekeeping, cleanliness and decency are being taught and stressed in all of the best negro schools.

Wilmington, Del.

JOURNAL

DEC 12 1914

URGE NEW SYSTEM IN COLORED SCHOOLS

Teachers Outside Wilmington Think State Supervisors Would Be Beneficial

ALSO ASK FOR HIGHER SALARIES

Special to THE EVENING JOURNAL

DOVER, Del., Dec. 12.—The State Board of Education in session here yesterday received a communication from the colored teachers of the State south of Wilmington, setting forth the deplorable conditions of the colored schools in this State and asking the board through County Superintendent J. E. Carroll, to better the conditions if possible. Charges were made that teachers in some localities are employed whose qualifications are not up to the standard; that the clerks in many of the districts disburse the taxes and make no accounting to the district of the same, and that where the State dividend is not sufficient to pay the salaries, teachers are compelled to hold entertainments which are claimed to be a detriment to the schools. The teachers ask in a set of resolutions that the county commission or the superintendents be empowered to fix the school tax rate in all districts and that all tax collectors be compelled to give bond for double the amount that the duplicate calls for and that the county commission see to it that the collectors and their bondsmen make good every dollar that the collectors fail to collect. They also ask for a State supervisor of colored schools and that all laws with reference to the local colored commissioners be rigidly enforced. They also ask for an increase in teachers' salaries and the keeping open of the schools eight months instead of seven.

The board considered the petition and a correspondence will be had with an educational bureau to learn just how the colored schools in the Southern States are managed.

Messrs. Brady and Hayward, members of the State board, were appointed a committee to confer with the educational committee of the State Grange relative to the law to be presented to the coming Legislature concerning the rural consolidation of schools, the matter to be presented before each grange in the State.

The lists of students attending normal schools outside of the State were received from the several county school commissions and the secretary of the board was authorized to tabulate the same so as to show the year in which each students will graduate.

The committee on teachers' certificates and examinations was instructed to consider and pass upon plans for the next summer school of methods.

Teachers' certificates were issued by the board to the following: Florence M. Harper, Federalsburg, Md., graduate West Chester Normal School; Harry K. Fields, Laurel, Del., graduate of Storer College.

Nashville

1 November 1914

NEWS OF THE COL[ORED PEOPLE]

By D. WELLINGTO[N]

A large number of colored people and many white persons living in the Lake Providence neighborhood, out on the Nolensville pike, took part in the dedication of the new school building for negroes, the affair having been under the auspices of the Davidson county board of education. Several members of the board were present, the school having been given the colored pople by the county, assisted by the Anna T. Jeanes fund which was represented at the dedication by J. C. Napier. There were numerous white speakers, as well as a number of addresses delivered by prominent colored leaders.

The Lake Providence school is one of the best rural schools in the state for colored people, and the building just dedicated is a credit to the colored patrons and the educational system of Davidson county. The money provided by the Jeanes fund is to be used for the purpose of fitting up an industrial department. Prof. W. R. Davis, a graduate of Fisk university, and one of the leading practical educators of the race, is due much of the credit for the showing which this community has made, and he is being complimented by his many friends on all sides for the splendid success he has achieved.

Messrs. Stratton and Anderson, representing the county board of education, and Mr. Thomas Calhoun, a resident of the neighborhood, were among the white speakers at the dedication. It developed that Davidson county has constructed over fifteen school buildings to take the place of lodge halls, churches and other undesirable and insanitary structures where school had been formerly kept. Mr. Calhoun, in his brief speech, gave the colored people of this section an excellent character, declaring that not since his residence there of more than thirty-five years had a single colored man been arrested to his knowledge. Among some of the other white visitors were Esquire Cook, Mr. V. McPherson and Mr. Reid, the builder of the school house.

The formal program carried out by the colored people was presided over by Principal Davis, and among the speakers were J. C. Napier, A. N. Johnson, Prof. J. B. Peyton, Mrs. Davis, W. H. Young, L. D. Ewing, one of the students, and Dr. W. E. A. Ford, the colored physician at Lake Providence. Dr. Ford and his wife greatly assisted Prof. Davis in arranging for the entertainment of the many visitors both during the day and at night when the celebration continued with Rev. Preston Taylor as the principal speaker. Among the visitors were Prof. Hyde, Mrs. Wilkins, a teacher at Flat Rock; Dr. W. H. Buford, Mrs. J. C. Napier and others. The Glee club of Lake Providence furnished splendid music, and at night singers from the Pearl high school of this city rendered a number of selections. Besides Elder Taylor, Prof. D. Shelton also spoke at night. At both exercises there was a large attendance, and it was clearly evident that the colored people greatly appreciated what had been done for them in the way of providing them with adequate educational advantages.

THE STATE AND THE RURAL SCHOOLS. 12-12-14

Editor The Advertiser: advertiser

Alabama has often been charged in being remiss in her duty to the children of her rural communities and right now is the proper time to investigate these charges, and if true to set about to correct them.

It has been given out that the teachers will not receive their pay until December 12th, which fact will work considerable hardship and inconvenience on those who are at the head of the rural schools.

Outside of the fact of this inconvenience imposed upon a class of workers who are of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the State, it remains to be seen if the school terms are not shortened and the salaries of the teachers lessened by useless officers whose pay must materially reduce the salaries received by the teachers.

County Superintendents of Education of the State of Alabama, as a general rule, do little more than attend an occasional meeting of the County Board of Education and act as disbursing agents for the money which the State sends monthly for the payment of teachers.

Now in the face of this fact, county organizers are sent into the different counties for the purpose of explaining to the patrons and trustees of the rural schools, how to improve their school buildings in order to make them standard schools, or when standard schools, how to make them superior schools.

This is all well and good, perhaps these things should be done, but as the school superintendents have plenty of time at their disposal, why not have them to do this work which is really a part of their duty, or if they think the work too onerous they need not strive for the offices.

School organizers receive a salary of $75 per month and are allowed $25 for expenses. In the sixty-seven counties of the State this would mean $6,700 monthly or for a six months' term of work for the organizers, a total of $40,200; which, as it comes out of the educational fund of the State, is that much taken from the rural schools.

Not denying that the work of the school organizers is beneficial, but claiming that these self same benefits could be secured through the efforts of the county superintendents, it is palpable that the State of Alabama is not sufficiently careful of the money which belongs to the children of the rural communities.

It has been claimed that the depleting of the Stat[e] Treasury has been caused largely by the creation o[f a] multiplicity of offices. Be that as it may, it is th[e] next thing to criminal to create offices which receiv[e] their pay out of the already impoverished schoo[l] fund.

Allow the work of the school organizers to go o[n] but force the different county superintendents to d[o] it, and use the money thus saved for greater efficiency in teaching. Cut out favoritism and increas[e] teaching efficiency and length of school term.

ONLOOKER.

Education - 1914
Commencements

FORTY-ONE GRADUATE AT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Lawrenceville, Va.—The 26th Annual Closing Exercises of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, which began Sunday, May 17, with the preaching of the annual sermon to the graduates by the Rev. Prof. W. V. Tunnell, M.A. Howard University, and ended with Alumni re-union and banquet Thursday, were among the best attended and most interesting in the history of the school. The exercises began promptly at 8 p. m., the stage being erected at the foot of the hill south front of the chapel. The slope here forms a sort of natural ampitheatre. The exercises were out of doors because no building on the grounds was large enough to hold the vast crowd. Fully 1,500 people greeted the class of 1914, 41 in number, as they marched on the platform.

Events of the Week.

The events of the week began at 4 p. m. Sunday with the annual sermon by Rev. W. V. Tunnell. The sermon was one of lofty thought and high ideals. The preacher emphasized the importance of the things for which the school stands and doing everything they could in helping to lift up their people. It was a splendid sermon. Sunday night at 8 o'clock the religious societies presented a program in the chapel of singing, recitations, essays, and pantomimed scripture reading. Monday night at 8 o'clock the anniversary of the literary societies was observed by an appropriate play by the Book Lovers' Club. Tuesday at 3 p. m. the annual prize oratorical contest between the middle and senior classes took place. The prize winners were: first prize, "Simmie D'Onner Memorial Prize," Jasper Davis, Lynchburg, Va., $10.00; second prize, "Founders' Prize," Lydia Holly, $5.00; Harriet Carper Memorial Prize in English, Chesleigh P. Franklin; Industrial First Prize, W. M. Whitehead; Industrial Second Prize, A. C. Austin.

Tuesday night the exercises of the Parish School came. This is an event of local importance second only to the Graduating Exercises. The program was the presentation of an operetta, "Elma, the Fairy Child," in four scenes. The little folks performed their parts well and cast was presented splendidly.

Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. Class Day Exercises were held. They consisted of the usual features. The class history was by Ethel Williams; Class Poem, Annie Brown; Class Will, Annie C. Whitehead; Mantle Oration, Geo. C. Cypress; Ivy Oration, William T. Burke.

Bishop Tucker, vice-president of the Board of Trustees, presented the diplomas to the class. The Bishop's remarks were very brief but to the point and timely. The names of the graduates are: academic, Margaret P. Adams, Annie B. Brown, John C. Bryan, William T. Burke, Fostena C. Carr, George C. Cypress, Jasper U. Davis, John M. Dabney, Chesleigh P. Franklin, Freeman J. Graves, Albert L. Hypps, Daisy T. V. Johnson, Ottoway O. Morris, Margaret E. Malone, John L. Mitchell, Celestine B. Nelson, Jennie L. Saunders, Helen V. Stith, Mary I. Washington, Ethel Williams, Victoria E. Wallace, J. Lyman Whitehead, Annie C. Whitehead. The trade graduates are: Alfred F. Noble, Robert Trower, Dovey E. Chaplin, B. Augusta Draper, Lena C. Jones, Mattie O. Morris, Eva B. Nuckols, Lillian V. Sivills, Joseph L. Ashby, Oliver Smith, Charles Draper, Alexander Austin, Festus Elliott, Whitney A. Jones, John B. Lanier, John T. Lifsey and William M. Whitehead.

167 GRADUATE FROM HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Largest Class In The History of The Institution Receive Diplomas

BRYAN DELIVERS ORATION

D. O. W. Holmes, of Baltimore Receives Honorary Master's Degree

Washington, June 3.—The largest number of colored youth in the history of Howard University or as Dean Miller remarked, in the history of the world received the bachelor's degree in Art at the commencement today. The recipients of degrees from all departments numbered 167 and their march from the main hall to the open air theatre at the north end of the campus, where the exercises were held, was the most brilliant of recent years. William H. White, Jacob E. Jones, and Mrs. Helen B. Irvin, formerly teacher of domestic science in the Baltimore High School, are the Baltimoreans who received degrees.

BRYAN SIMPLE IN ATTIRE

Next to the graduates, the chief attraction was Hon Wm. J. Bryan, who delivered the commencement address on "The Measure of Greatness." The short coat and panama hat of the Secretary of State, indicative of Jeffersonian simplicity, contrasted sharply with the academic robes of the University officials. Mr. Bryan said that he would set no limit in dollars and cents to the money a man could rightfully earn. Greatness, however, is not to be measured by money, but by happiness, and he, who would be greatest must serve. For best service, three kinds of education are necessary physical, intellectual, which gives a consciousness of preparedness, and moral. On this last Mr. Bryan laid special emphasis. He remarked the number of college men who strayed away from religion, because they will not believe anything they do not understand. This is not a sufficient reason for can the mystery of the red cow that eats green grass and gives white milk with yellow butter be scientifically explained. The moral things are the things paramount.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon Mr. D. O. W. Holmes, of Baltimore, master of arts; Rev. Alan Hudson of Brockton, Mass., and Rev. D. Butler Pratt, of Washington, D. C., doctor of divinity; Dr. Charles Purvis, of Botson, Mass, and Dr. Niel F. Graham, of Washington, doctor of laws. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of Washington, Rev. Alan Hudson, of Brockton, Mass., and Rev. W. G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls Church, Washington, were announced as the newly elected trustees.

21st ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
HOMER COLLEGE, MAY 21-27

May 21, 7:30 p. m.—Exhibition of the Intermediate Department.

May 22, 7:30 p. m. Annual Concert of High School Department

May 24, 11:00 a. m. Annual Sermon by Rev J. D. Hodge, D. D., College Pastor

May 24, 3:30 p. m. Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. T. J. Warlick, D. D. Pastor M. E. Church South

May24, 8:00 p. m. Missionary Sermon by Rev. A. J. Brown, D. D., P. E. of Alexander District

May 25, 7:30 p. m. Graduating Exercises of English Department

May 26, 2:30-6:00 p. m. Athletic Field Day

May 26, 7:30 p. m. Banquet; Alumni Association

May 27, 10:00 a. m. Graduating Exercises of Academic Department
Address by Rev. W. M. Dogan, Phd Pres. of Wiley Univ., Marhhall, Tex.

May 27, 7:30 p. m. Opperetta by the Department of Music.

Industrial Exhibits during the Week

You Are Cordially Invited

A. M. D. LANGRUM, PRES.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY FINALS.

Fifteenth Annual Commencement.

Commencement week will begin at Virginia Union on Sunday, May 31st and extend through June 3rd. Virginia Union has had a most successful year. The first semester was made notable by the completion and dedication of the new dormitory, Huntley Hall, which accommodates over a hundred students. The entire session has been marked by an increase in the sphere of the school's activities and especially from the student's viewpoint.

On Sunday, May 31st, at 3:30 P. M. the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached in Coburn Hall by Rev. William G. Russell, District Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of Philadelphia. On Monday June 1st, at 8:15 P. M. there will be the graduating exercises of the Academy. This department will have twenty-three graduates.

Tuesday, June 2nd, will be Alumni Day. At 3:00 P. M. the business meeting of the Alumni will take place, while at 6:00 o'clock there will be appropriate Alumni literary exercises. At this time, Dr. A. C. Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York and Dr. A. A. Graham, of Phoebus, Va. will deliver addresses. At 7:45 P. M. there will be the Annual Alumni Dinner.

The final commencement day, Wednesday, June 3rd, will include the meeting of the Social Study Club at 10:00 A. M., at which time Rev. J. B. Brown, of Petersburg, will read a paper on The Social Evil.

The unveiling of the King Gateway, a token of appreciation of former students of Dr. G. M. P. King, will take place. The King Gateway is situated at the entrance to the University campus.

The commencement exercises of the College and Theological Departments will take place on the evening of the same day, 8:15. There will be nine theological and eight college men to receive degrees.

The college graduates will be: W. W. L. Clark, W. N. Colson, V. E. Daniel, J. H. Hayes, R. J. Jones, K. C. Manning, W. A. Nash and N. D. Oyerinde.

Those from the theological department will be: J. E. Briggs, P. W. Cook, W. I. Cousins, E. D. Hildreth, W. J. Jones, Earl Lowry, E. D. McCreary, G. L. Migkins and S. P. Robinson.

Rev. Cash Delivers Commencement Address at Beaufort.

On Wednesday night Rev. W. L. Cash, pastor of the First Congregational Church, delivered the forty-sixth commencement address at Mather Industrial school Beaufort, S. C. A large crowd was present at the exercises, which were excellent, and there were six graduates.

The Mather Industrial school is situated about a mile and a half from Beaufort and is run under the auspices of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago, Ill. The

school is headed by Miss Carrie A. Hunt and is for girls exclusively. It has a boarding department of about 75 and there are twelve teachers, all white except one. The plant consist of six wooden buildings situated on a very valuable piece of land. During the present year improvements to the extent of about $5,000.00 have been made to the school.

SCOTIA SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises of Scotia Seminary were held Wednesday, May 27th, in Westminster Presbyterian church. The music was pleasing, and the essays by the young ladies showed in a striking way the proverbial excellences of the finished Scotia girl: high literary attainment and a graceful, cultivated manner. The programme in full was as follows:

Piano Duet—"Salute a Perth," H. Kowalski, Misses Myrtle Brown and May Smith.

Invocation—Dr. J. Milton Thompson.

Music—"Love in Spring," Mendelssohn. Chorus.

Essay—"Act Well Your Part," Miss Annie Thompson.

Essay—"The Power of Music," Miss Myrtle Brown.

Music—"Dreaming," Chorus, Shelley.

Essay—"The Red Cross Society," Miss Starkaline Adams.

Essay—"The World Learning to Write," Miss Bethel Alexander.

Piano Solo—"Sous Bois," Victor Staub, Miss May Smith.

Essay—"Life of Jerry McCauley," Miss Henrietta Leary.

Essay—"The Cook's Place in Domestic Economy," Miss Helen Bampfield.

Music—"Absent," Metcalf, "In the Time of Roses," Chorus, Reichardt.

Essay—"Our Debt and How We Pay It," Miss Mary Robertson.

Essay—"Our Term Motto," Miss Marie Davis.

Piano Duet—"Grand Polka de Concert," H. Bartlett; Misses May Smith and Theodora Percival.

HIGHER COURSE.

Essay—"Treatment of Criminals," Miss Sarah Russell.

Essay—"Rebecca of York," Miss Bessie Ratley.

Music—"Auld Lang Syne," Walters Chorus.

Conferring of Diplomas.

Benediction, Dr. P. W. Russell.

This Commencement closed Dr. Verner's sixth year as President of the Seminary. The enrollment during the year was 278, and, as is the case almost every year, a number of applicants had to be refused for lack of room.

The graduating classes numbered 35—2 from the Higher Course, and 33 from the Seminary Course.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF FORT WORTH I. & M. COLLEGE.

After one of the most successful years in the history of the school, the Fort Worth I. & M. College began its closing exercises with a drama, "The Noble Outcast," given in the auditorium of the Fort Worth High School. The play received the hearty approval of a large and enthusiastic audience. The principals were equal to the occasion and were well supported by the rest of the cast. Excellent music was rendered by the E. R. C. Orchestra before the rise of the curtain and between the acts.

On Saturday night, the Codwell Literary Society rendered an excellent program in the college chapel. Although there had been a heavy downpour of rain all the afternoon, as many friends as could possibly do so braved the storm and by their presence gave great encouragement to an undaunted body of earnest students. In the afternoon of this same day, the picnic had to be abandoned on account of the rain, but the students had their festivities inside and seemed to enjoy everything just as well as if there were no storm.

On Sunday morning, it seemed altogether unlikely that the exercises could be carried out as planned. But, after a while the rain ceased and we made our way to the car and to Mt. Gilead Baptist church where the few who came were amply rewarded by a most excellent sermon by Dr. J. E. Knox of Dallas. He emphasized the fact that Jesus is the Light of the World and that any education which leaves Him out of the account is very inadequate. He also showed the wisdom of students getting in harmony with their surroundings in their homes, churces and communities; even urging men to get into harmony with Heaven while here on earth. His sermon was a master-piece of thought and delivery.

On Monday night, although rained out, the religious organizations rendered an excellent program. During the year they showed that they had represented in every department of our denominational work and still had more than $70.00 to turn over to the M. and E. Convention through the school.

Every day we were rained out. Accordingly, on Tuesday night, the audience was confined chiefly to the students and those living close by. But, in spite of the conditions our music students gave an excellent account of themselves. Prof. Codwell was present and at the close was agreeably surprised when Miss G. M. Littleton on behalf of the Codwell Literary Society in well chosen terms presented an enlarged photo (20x40) of the Prof. to be placed upon the walls of the college as a deserving memento for the strenuous efforts put forth by him in pushing our Educational Cause.

Prof. Codwell was very perceptably moved and spoke his gratitude at this expression of appreciation for him and his efforts. Mrs. Wilson, the matron, on behalf of the teachers, then sprang a great surprise on the president of the school by presenting his likeness to hang along side that of Prof. Codwell's to show honor to him who has put himself entirely upon the altar for the success of the school.

On Wednesday evening the heavy rains continued to fall which forced us to hold our graduation exercises in our small chapel. Some of the visitors present were Revs. L. K. Williams, J. E. Knox, E. M. Clemons, and Prof. J. M. Codwell. The graduates were: Messrs. I. B. Buford, E. L. Davis, and J. O. Garland from the Preparatory Course; Mrs. H. O. Nelson and Mrs. L. A. Garner from the Missionary Training Course; and Mr. O. C. Coldert from the Theological Course. Each did credit to himself and the institution. Prof. Codwell delivered the graduating address; subject, "Lift As You Rise," which showed careful preparation and was well received by all. The exercises came to a close after the presentation of diplomas by the president, with the singing of the Hallelujah Chorus by the college Choral Club. The music throughout was of a very gratifying nature. Miss Florence Jackson won the prize offered to the one selling the greatest number of tickets to the drama. It was a beautiful lavalliere. We start for another better year than ever.

M. J. JOHNSON, Pres.

SIXTY-EIGHT RECEIVE DIPLOMAS AT HAMPTON

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Hampton, Va.—Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, presented sixty-eight diplomas to the members of the academic senior class at the class-day exercises that were held on May 27 at the Madison House porch.

Dr. Frissell declared that Hampton had faith in its graduates because of the work that Hampton boys and girls have already done in serving the best interests of their communities. Dr. Frissell, in his call to a life of courage, cooperation and devotion, said that the Hampton students must work with the white race for the uplift of all classes. They must see the best in men and women and must work for the coming of the Kingdom of God here and now. They must give their lives that others may have life and have it more abundantly.

Dr. Frissell read that poem of Robert Louis Stevenson which has given so many men and women courage in facing difficult problems: "Give us grace and strength to forbear and persevere. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare to us our friends. Soften to us our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent

endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength, to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving to one another."

Farewell Address

Nathaniel P. Miller of Farmville, Va., delivered the farewell address. "The time has passed," said he, "when a man is recognized and given a high seat by society because of his rank and ancestry. He is now honored for his ability. The world is waiting with outstretched arms ready to receive the man, regardless of race, rank, creed, or color, who can and does produce the goods. It is willing to give him a fair trial. It is saying, 'Let the best man win, whoever he is.' The age demands men whose feet stand on the ground, who can see things as they really are, and act accordingly."

Hampton Senior Class.

The Hampton class receiving academic diplomas represented many states and included nine "Hampton grandchildren." The average age of the girls in the class was nearly twenty-three years; that of the boys nearly

Eleven of the senior boys began their career at Hampton Institute by working on the Shellbanks farm. This number at graduation represented one corporal, three sergeants, one first sergeant, three and lieutenants, one first lieutenant, and two captains.

The class song and the tree song, ding the words and music, written by Howard D. Mas- Townsend, Del.

F. I. S. COLLEGE, LADONIA, TEXAS.

Last Wednesday, May 27, 1914, saw the end of the commencement exercises of the F. I. S. College, Ladonia, Texas, of which Hon. R. L. Smith is President; Prof. McClelland, principal, ably assisted by a thoroughly equipped faculty. The editor of the Dallas Express was there and takes pleasure in publishing here in these columns something—a few words—in the effort to enlighten the public as to the accomplishments of the institution. The enterprise is the bi-product of the Farmers' Improvement Society, an organization which exists to help the farmer and agricultural pursuits generally. It can thus be easily seen that it is an industrial effort.

The discipline is perfect, the course of study entirely within the range of reason, while as we said above, major attention is shown to the idea of being able to do as well as to know.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the F. I. S. College. It deserves unstinted aid from the state and nation to the end that the great work which it has in hand may be prosecuted to successful issue.

Samuel Huston College.

Special to The New York Age.

Austin, Tex., May 18.—Wednesday marked the closing event of Samuel Huston's commencement week, and this has been one of its most successful years. There were eleven graduates from the normal department, eleven from the academy and two in the dressmaking departments. The Rev. W. E. Blackson of Gonzales, Tex., preached the annual sermon. The Rev. Pezavia O'Connell of German Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., preached the baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning and delivered the commencement oration on Wednesday because the Rev. Levi Gilbert of Cincinnati, O. was detained by sickness. Miss Emma Vera Richie, of Hubbard, was salutatrian; Miss Susie Smith of Mauriu was valedictorian; John W. Neal, Miss Mary Ella Brown and Miss Mabe Oliver delivered orations. Music wa furnished by the Choral and Treble Cluf Clubs, also the college band President Lovinggood and his faculty are to be congratulated on their proficiency. Most of the students are returning home and most of the faculty will engage in research work this summer.

Education - 1914.
Commencements.

COMMENCEMENT AT WESTERN UNIVERSITY

A Week of Music, Song and Oratory--- Great Kansas Institution Sends Forth Many Boys and Girls Ably Fitted to Fight Life's Rugged Battles.

Quindaro, June 6.—The eighteenth annual commencement exercises of Western University, State Industrial Department was held Thursday, June4th. A large enthusiastic crowd witnessed the program and saw the class of twenty-nine young men and women receive their diplomas and start out in the broad arena of life. All events leading up to that occasion were marked with success on every hand. The recitals by students of the department of music were in every way up to the standard.

For the first time in the history of the institution, the students of the Theological department rendered a splendid program including a masterly address to the class by Dr. W. H. Thomas, D. D., pastor of Allen Chapel, Kansas City, Mo.

The baccalaureate sermon Sunday, May 31st was impressively delivered by President H. T. Keating. In the afternoon, Dr. H. Franklin Bray, D D., pastor of the A. M. E. church at Hutchinson, Kansas, gave a wholesome address to the combined religious and literary societies of the school. It was indeed a literary gem and was well received by his hearers. The class night exercises on Monday night were good, showing that both a serious and farcical side of the student life.

On Tuesday evening, the annual oratorical contest for the Faculty gold prize was held. The contestants showed superior training in the art of oratory. The orations showed deep thought and the splendid delivery made it a difficult task for the judges to render a decision. After some lengthy deliberation, the prize was awarded to Frederick Jackson, of Earlsboro, Okla.

On Wednesday evening, June 3d, the great industrial demonstration was held in the pavillion east of Stanley Hall. Each and every division of the industries were represented on the platform. The young ladies of the cooking department made cookies and served them; the girls in dressmaking made a complete bride's attire, dressed the bride had the ceremony performed in the presence of the audience; hats and flowers were made by the girls in the millinery department and inspected by the vast number of people present and pronounced good. The tailoring showed a coat try-on; students in agriculture and dairying made milk tests, finding the cows used by the institution to give milk three per cent. above the requirements of the state; they also separated milk and passed the cream out to the visitors, assorted and prepared vegetables for market; the commercial department had speed demonstrations on adding machines and typewriters, also reported a trial, demonstrating court reporting; the carpenters did some work on the lathes and framed pictures. The printing department showed typesetting, press work and distribution, while the students in the steam laundry showed the process of laundry work in a steam laundry. The blacksmiths removed and replaced shoes on a horse, constructed braces and accompanied the chorus singing the "Anvil Chorus."

This demonstration showed the splendid work done and the training received by the students in the various departments of the institution. The audience was more than pleaseed with this program and heartily praised the work of the institution.

On Thursdav afternoon the usual crowds assembled to witness the commencement exercises and hear the address to the graduates delivered by Mrs. Roland P. Murdock, of Wichita, Kas., a leader in women's clubs in the state.

At 2:45 o'clock, the procession started from Grant Hall to the pavilion headed by the University band in the following order: Trustees and guests, faculty, alumni, seniors and students.

Programme:

Motto—"Nihil Nisi Optimum

Processional.

Waltz—"Love's Garden" (Franzen) Western University Concert Band.

Invocation—Rev. J. M. Brown, '10, Topeka, Kansas.

Chorus—"Be Not Afraid" from "Elijah" (Mendelssohn.)

Salutatory Oration—"Power of the Tongue" Harry Carl Jones, (Normal) Muscotah, Kansas.

Piano Solo—"Raspsodie Hongroise No. 15" (Liszt) Joyce Reden Dorsey, (Music) Kansas City, Mo.

Oration—"Is it Worth While?" Arthur Booth Smth, (Tailoring) Kansas City, Kansas.

Selection—"Old Kentucky Home" (Fisher) Cornet Variations, Earl D. Clendenon.

Oration—"The Negro in the Commercial World" James Lee Hicks, (Commercial) Ottawa, Kansas.

Chorus—"Wynken, Blynken and Nod" (Nevin) Miss Grant and Jubilee Club.

Class Flower—White Carnation.

* * *

Part Two.

Valedictory Oration—"Deeds, Not Words" Edna Booth Simmons, (Normal) Quindaro, Kansas.

Vocal Solo—"Caro Nome" from "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Miss Grant.

Address to Graduates—Mrs. Roland P. Murdock, Wichita, Kansas.

Chorus—"Great and Marvelous" from "Holy City" (Gual.)

Awarding Diplomas and Certificates.

Presentation of Prizes.

Recessional March—"National Emblems" (Bagley) Western University Band.

Benediction.

Class Colors—Old Gold and Royal Purple.

The University board of trustees who were in session on the campus, with Bishop Parks, presiding, sat in a body on the platform.

The Alumni Association was well represented. Rev. Wm. Alexander, a member of the first graduating class in 1898 was present and every class from that time to the present class had its representative present. Rev. J M. Brown, of the class of 1910 was present and delivered the invocation

Bishop Parks announced the plans for the dedication of the new Ward Hall in July, at which time a series of programs and exercises will be held on the campus. The building is now complete and will be ready for occupancy this fall at the opening of school.

The Alumni held its annual meeting and had a splendid program, elected officers for the coming year and had a mid-day luncheon in the dining hall. About sixty mmbers were present and the Association established a medal for a prize essay to be given every year to the student writing the best essay on Western University. Miss Mabel B. Vaughan, a graduate of the institution will hereafter be the donor of the gold prize for the oratorical contest. Miss Vaughan is assistant principal at Claremore, Okla.

Theological Department.

One among the very best and most highly entertaining programs of the many given at Western University was that of the Theological department. The classes this year had an enrollment of eighteen. Many of whom were pastors in Kansas City and nearby towns. Dr. Vaughan, the dean had prepared a most interesting program of literary and musical numbers. Dr. W. H. Thomas, pastor of Allen Chapel, delivered the annual address to the class, subject, "The Ministry Worth While." The doctor is an able speaker and made a lasting impression in his masterly effort on this occasion.

It being the first time the "Theologs" had ever been given a night to render a program, it was regarded as an inovation, but the unanimous verdict was, "many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

The debate, "Resolved That the German Reformation was More Important in Its Results Than the French," was well handled to the delight and enlightenment of every one. Affirmative, Rev. T. F. Landor and Rev. W. D. Wells; negative, Rev. P. C. Crutchfield and Reeder Rozzell. The decision was in favor of the affirmatives.

This department of the school has made great strides this year. The work has been most commendable, and the outlook for next year is bright. No tuition will be charged and all who can should take advantage of the opportunity afforded and attend.

The dean has instituted a regular lecture course and secured the services of some of the best platform speakers in the West. The curriculm is being overhauled so as to give the very best to the classes next year. If one is interested in the improvement of their religious knowledge, it will pay him to get in touch with the dean.

BRIGHTER DAYS FOR WACO NEGRO SCHOOLS

Paul Quinn Closes Best Year in History, With Debts Paid and Mortgage Cancelled.

Nineteen are to Graduate.

Large Class to Receive Diplomas. Board of Trustees in Session Hear Pleasing Reports.

The thirty-third annual commencement exercises of Paul Quinn College, coolred, opened with brighter prospects than before in the history of the institution. The college is in a new epoch, and is operating under an amended charter. A total of $7,410.30 has been raised to aid the college and a bequest of $2,115.52 has been presented to the college by the late Bishop A. Grant. It is given without restrictions. The debts of the college are all paid, and the cancelling of the mortgage arranged for. For the first time the college is in financial position to go forward without impediment.

Graduating exercises began Thursday, lasting a week. Nineteen persons are to graduate.

The board of trustees met yesterday. Good reports were received.

Charles A. Smith of Detroit, Mich. was selected by the appointing powers of the African Methodist Episcopal church to come to Texas and relieve the Paul Quinn college of its intricate financial condition. Bishop Smith within nineteen months raised more than $25,000. The teachers have been better paid within the last two years than ever before, and the standard and improvement of Paul Quinn college is more than 90 per cent. The anniversary exercises are commendable and well attended.

Bishop C. S. Smith presided at the trustees' meeting Tuesday. The following committees were apointed and approved by the trustees:

Committee on By-Laws for the Government of the Board of Trustees—R. S. Jenkins, H. D. Winn and S. J. Johnson.

Committee on By-Laws for the Government of the College—M. L. Pendegraff, E. J. Howard and A. Deaver.

Committee on the Report of the President of the College—W. D. Miller, J. H. Hines and G. B. Young.

Committee on the Report of the Secretary of the College—C. L. Morgan, E. L. Jackson and E. A. Anderson.

Auditing Committee—P. C. Hunt, J. L. Mosley and S. M. Kirk.

Committee on the Theological Department—T. F. Smith, J. M. Johnson and J. B. Butler.

Committee on Building and Grounds—W. R. Roberts, S. McElroy, B. T. Reese, J. A. Jones and H. T. Whitmire.

Committee on Faculty—S. J. Johnson, W. R. Roberts, S. McElroy, M. L. Pendegraff and J. L. Mosley.

Committee on Disposing the Bishop Grant Request—R. S. Jenkins, E. J. Howard, P. C. Hunt, H. D. Winn and J. B. Butler.

Committee on Resolution Relative to the Bequest of the Late Bishop Grant—J. W. Rankin, A. S. Jackson, G. B. Young, F. H. Smith, W. D. Miller, I. M. Burgan, C. L. Morgan, J. M. Johnson, W. M. Leake and E A. Anderson.

Bishop Smith announced that the $2,115.52 left in the will of the late Bishop A. Grant had been received and placed to the credit of Paul Quinn College, and suggested this be used to finish the fourteen rooms in the third story of the girls' dormitory, also to modernize and place sewerage connections in the building, and that the part of the building completed with the fund be named the Abraham Grant hall. President I. M. Burgan, Secretary J. T. Talton and Treasurer J. A. Kirk reported. The reports were referred to the committees. The financial rally, to-wit:

Texas Conference.	
Houston district, H. McKenna	$470.00
Beaumont district, F. W. Warren	500.00
Palestine district, B. T. Reese	300.00
Bryan district, S. J. Connor	212.00
West Texas Conference.	
Brenham district, M. L. Pendegraff	580.00
Bellville district, H. K. McCoy	310.00
Northeast Texas Conference.	
Dallas district, G. B. Young	650.00
Waxahachie district, J. A. Jones	565.00
Corsicana district, J. H. L. Rhone	400.00
Marshall district, C. H. Bell	322.00
Bonham district, A. Gordon	200.00
Central Texas Conference.	
Waco district, G. W. Anderson	518.50
Temple district, J. M. Anderson	535.00
Austin district, T. H. Smith	525.00
El Paso district, L. M. Sanders	340.00
Southwest Texas Conference.	
San Antonio district, C. L. Morgan	350.00
Weimar district, S. McElroy	500.00
Yoakum district, M. D. Moody	145.00
Total	$7,422.50

The trustees will be in session today. Much interest is centered in the election of the president and faculty. The trustee board will order the entire mortgage indebtedness cancelled in this session.

The following were elected as the Executive Board of Paul Quinn College: P. C. Hunt of Houston, J. L. Mosley of Chapel Hill, E. J. Howard of Waco, R. S. Jenkins of Ft. Worth, H. T. Whitmire of Weimar, Rev. G. B. Young was elected vice-president of the Trustee board. Prof. H. D. Winn was elected secretary of the Trustee board. Prof. J. A. Kirk was elected treasurer of Paul Quinn College. The election of the president and faculty of the college was deferred until June 24, 1914, at which time the Trustee board will re-assemble for the purpose of electing president and faculty.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT VA UNION UNIVERSITY

Marked By Gathering of Prominent Alumni and Termination of Successful Year.

The commencement exercises of Virginia Union University which began on Sunday, May 31st, with the Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. William G. Russell, of Philadelphia, came to a final close on Wednesday evening, June 3rd, with the graduating exercises of the college and theological departments.

These finals were marked by a return to the university of many of the old students of Wayland Seminary, Richmond Institute and the Richmond Theological Seminary. In the ranks here principally noticeable alumni and former students of Virginia Union University, the result of the union of the above named institutions.

Many very distinguished men from all walks of life were present to pay their loyal tributes to their Alma Mater and to pledge their support to the work of Virginia Union University. Each occasion of the week was characterized by enthusiasm and loyalty.

On Monday evening at the graduating exercises of the Academy, twenty-four young men received diplomas in certification of the completion of their college preparatory course. After nine addresses by certain of the graduates, Dr. D. S. Freeman made the address of the evening. He emphasized the essentials of a successful life.

Many alumni came from far and near to their annual reunion. The public literary exercises of Tuesday evening were much enjoyed. The occasion was followed by a banquet. At these meetings the work of the school and of the alumni and other pertinent relationships were discussed. From all accounts and observations, the alumni are coming into a true consciousness of their debt and proper attitude to their institution.

Wednesday was the crowning day of the week's activities. The Social Study Club, which met in the morning was favored by a paper on "The Social Evil," by Rev. J. B. Brown, of Petersburg. This paper, which was short, though conclusive and effective, was followed by many enlightening discussions from a viewpoint of fact, remedy and method.

The dedication of the King Gateway, a memorial of the former students of Dr. G. M. P. King took place at four o'clock, Wednesday afternoon. This dedication was visited by many prominent former students of the school, who came to pay their respects and to express their gratitude to their old teacher and lifelong friend, Dr. King. The King Gateway is situated at the entrance to the campus.

Wednesday evening was the time of the commencement program. After a number of addresses, eight college graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while four men from the Theological Department received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. There were also three to receive the degree of Bachelor of Theology.

Hon. Edwin P. Cox, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, made the address to the graduating classes. After the presentation of diplomas, the first prize for the best essay on "Self Help" was awarded to Mr. W. N. Colson, while the second was won by Mr. J. E. Briggs.

These exercises ended a most successful year of Virginia Union. Three hundred and two students were enrolled and there was increased activity along every line.

COMMENCEMENT OF MORRIS BROWN UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA. — MEETING TRUSTEE BOARD.

By Rev. John Harmon.

The commencement of Morris Brown University of 1914 is now history, and from its classic walls was sent forth fifty-six graduates from its many departments to enter upon their chosen professions, as to their worth and helpfulness to the people time will tell. The president and faculty have done its work; they have been given a push, and if they fail to give good account of themselves it is their fault. There were sent forth two classical, four theological, thirteen normal, eleven dressmakers, nine commercial, seven nurses, six musical, one tailor, one printer, all well equipped and prepared to do the work. The year just closed was declared by president, faculty and students as the most peaceable, harmonious and hard worked of any, and from the showing at commencement it indeed was a great year for Morris Brown; in the dressmaking department, where 141 students were enrolled, was displayed some of the most artistic work in tailor made suits, dresses, skirts; and in fact all kinds of work in dressmaking in the grades, though introduced at the beginning of the spring term, were displayed by the students that was wonderful; in the domestic science department, where cooking, housekeeping, laundrying and all the culinary arts are taught, 25 young women were carefully trained, and the Trustees, seeing the value of good cooks, elected a regular instructor for this department and made it obligatory that all students in the second year and up be enrolled. The president recommended that the students all be uniformed, which was approved.. In the musical and nurse training departments some accomplished young women go out.

The Athletic Association is the pride of the School; they have cleaned up all ball teams and won the college pennant. The chancellor, Rev. W. A. Fountain, was unanimously re-elected; also, the president and faculties of Morris Brown College, Atlanta; Payne College, Cuthbert, and Central Normal and Industrial Institute, Savannah. The report of the chancellor, Dr. W. A. Fountain, shows the Morris Brown University owns 669 acres of ground in Atlanta, Macon, Cuthbert and Savannah valued at more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There was enrolled in Morris Brown the past year 1008; in Payne, at Cuthbert, 250. The main building at Savannah is completed and the school will open September 1st. Ten acres of land have been purchased at Cuthbert for a greater Payne. The baccalaureate sermons to the theological department by Rev. P. W. Greatheart, the dean, and to the student body by Rev. J. T. Hall, D.D., of Americus, Ga., were fine, instructive, logical and practical.

The Annual Address was delivered by Rev. A. B. Cooper, president of Payne College. The address to the literary societies was delivered by Dr. W. H. Harris, M.D., of Athens. Both addresses were logical, practical and helpful. Many prizes were given to the students for essays, oratory, deportment and so on. Dr. W. A. Fountain, the president, is a safe, sane leader, good executive and is progressive. The commercial and domestic science departments were placed on efficient bases by him and they are doing splendid work. A recommendation for a hospital by the president was adopted, and a committee appointed. This is a much needed department. The report of the treasurer, Dr. L. H. Smith, reported more than twenty-six thousand dollars collected and expended during the year. The Trustee Board refused a flattering offer to dispose of any of the 632 acres of land at Macon. The P. E.'s in their Council approved the holding of the land and launched a thirty-six thousand dollar rally for September, 1915. A new Conference (the seventh) was organized, known as the Augusta Conference, composed of the Augusta, Sandersville, Dublin and Swaynesboro Districts. They met in Sandersville December 9th to organize. The Americus District goes to the Macon Conference. The annual dues of the Trustees amounted to $922.

166 Howell St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

DENMARK, S. C.

DENMARK, S. C.—The commencement exercises of the Voorhees Industrial School begins May 10. Sunday, May 10, at 2 p. m., Bp. G. W. Cooper of Spartanburg, S. C., will preach the baccalaureate sermon. Monday night, May 11, at 7.30 p. m., class day exercises will be held, followed by patrons' meeting. Tuesday morning at 10 a. m. the annual trustees' meeting will convene at the Booker T. Washington Hospital. At 8.30 p. m. in the chapel the annual oratorical contest will be held. Wednesday, May 13, annual commencement exercises will be held. At 10 o'clock a display of all the industrial departments will take place in the various shops. At 2 p. m. the graduating exercises will take place. There are twelve members in the graduating class. H. J. McGuinn of Phoebus, Va., valedictorian; B. F. Means of Blairs, S. C., salutatorian. Other speakers of the class are Miss Daisy Henderson of Greenwood, S. C.; Miss Edna Johnson of Sumter, S. C. I. R. Meyers, class of '09, instructor in plumbing and engineering, is to deliver an address representing the alumni. The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Atlanta, Ga.

Education - 1914
Commencement

NEW YORK EVENING POST

1 May 1914

GIFTS OF INDIAN AND NEGRO

SHOWN IN ANNIVERSARY PAGEANT AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

Address of William H. Taft—Reports Show What School Is Doing in Building Up Community Life—Spread of Local Schools — Tribal Dances and Plantation Songs.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

HAMPTON, Va., April 30.—"Gifts to the Nation," an evening pageant, presenting in picture and song the contributions that the Indian and the negro have made to American life; a demonstration of Hampton's practical training for farm life; a procession of over 1,300 students, ranging from "kindergartners" to seniors; an automobile tour among "the schools in the background"; a memorial address, in honor of Robert Curtis Ogden, by Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell; a "pilgrimage" of Northern friends; Dr. Hollis B. Frissell's annual report on Hampton's vital relation to the public; the election of William H. Taft as president of the board of trustees—these were some of the interesting events of the forty-sixth anniversary of Hampton Institute, which has just come to a close.

"What is it that you feel when you come to Hampton," said Mr. Taft, "when you walk about and see the cheery faces of those who are here receiving instruction and getting an inspiration of life? It is an encouragement of hope, and of belief, that the problems that are before us, at least south of Mason and Dixon's line, are capable of solution, and that right here is the centre from which shall radiate the influences that are to work out that solution. It is a great rest to come to Hampton and hear what is being done by the people for themselves through an encouraged community spirit and the education that is being put into them by industrial and moral and uplifting institutions like Hampton."

TAFT ON HAMPTON OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Taft presented the Hampton candidates for certificates and academic diplomas to the Hampton trustees. "My young friends," he said, "there is before you a great opportunity. You are coming just at a time in the course of your people in the South when the opportunity at your hand is greater, I think, than that of those who went before you. You should use the economic freedom that you have, yield to the thirst for education and the land-hunger that you have, and work along honest, straightforward, industrious lines with the community spirit."

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of the Virginia Medical College, in Richmond, who is one of the leading Southern educators, spoke warmly of the influence of Robert C. Ogden in giving new life to the South. Some of his striking words follow:

"Mr. Ogden represents to each one of us a man who had faith in the common people. He was a statesman, but a statesman without office; a man who singled out the structural tasks of his day and generation, who addressed himself to those tasks, some of them seemingly humble at the beginning, but fruitful in their issue. He addressed himself to those tasks with marvellous energy. The great results are registered in the life of the South—twenty millions of dollars are spent annually for public education in the South more than when Mr. Ogden began his labors for us; a thousand high schools, in round numbers, have been established in various portions of the South.

"The leadership that the South has evinced in recent months is, in no small degree, attributable to the stirring of the southern mind that grew out of Mr. Ogden's efforts to advance the fundamental things in our life. Mr. Ogden was the golden clasp binding the two sections. There is a different mind in the North with reference to the South, and in the South with reference to the North. Mr. Ogden in a very radical way affected the papers of the North. Journals turned their tones into sympathy and helpfulness because Mr. Ogden took their editors by the hand and said, 'Let us go and see the perplexities under which these people work.'"

KEEPING GIRLS IN THE COUNTRY.

Miss Ella G. Agnew, a most efficient State agent of the girls' demonstration work in Virginia, gave a bird's-eye view of what is being done to meet the needs of the country girls who grow restless because under ordinary conditions they are not able to have money of their own. Too many country girls are too proud when they face hard conditions in the city, to write to their parents for help. She showed the rapid growth of the girls' clubs from 300 girls at work in two States some three years ago, to 35,000 girls at work now in 13 Southern and 17 Northern and Western States.

Dr. Charles H. Stokes, who was graduated from Hampton in 1891, after serving as a public school teacher in Gloucester County, Va., realized that he could be of great help to his race if he became a physician. He saw on every hand needless suffering and death in the country because the people had no one on whom they could call for medical attention. Dr. Stokes, who has made a splendid record among his people, urged the Hampton students to go out to the country districts where they are most needed and there seize the opportunity for service which awaits them.

WAKING UP A COUNTY.

Nannie L. Butler, a Tuskegee graduate and an industrial supervising teacher who is at work in Caroline County, Va., under the direction of the Jeanes Board, recited in detail the sacrifices that colored people have been making in her county to raise funds for the building of better rural schools and the improvement of the schools already in operation.

Lula Owl, of Cherokee, N. C., whose father is a Cherokee Indian, and whose mother was a Catawba, told the story of her mother's people. Through petty warfare among themselves and the ravages of smallpox, the Catawbas have been reduced to about ninety-nine, and now live on a reservation of a single square mile, near Rock Hill, S. C.

There are on the reservation a small church and a well-equipped schoolhouse. During her last summer vacation, Lula Owl took the school for six weeks at the request of the chief of the tribe. By following the training she had received at Hampton, this Indian girl succeeded in arousing the interest of both children and parents, and in raising the enrolment from 13 to 32. This increased attendance has influenced the Catawba people to extend the customary four months' school term to nine months.

At present four of the Owl family are at Hampton, bravely working their way without any Government assistance.

HAMPTON'S INFLUENCE.

Blanche M. Briggs, of Suffolk, Va., explained why she had wanted an industrial education. She told the story of the condition of her race and their public schools in Nansemond County, where great poverty and immorality were in existence. Although the majority of this large negro population was poor and ignorant, fathers and mothers were anxious that their children should not grow up as they had. The colored people drew up a petition asking that industrial work might be put into the public schools.

The enthusiastic applause with which the Apache's song, the Cherokee ball dance, and the Kiowa's midnight song in the pageant were received by the friends of Hampton, showed clearly that the public still cares to preserve Indian folklore and folk music. The negro's gifts of loyalty, song, and labor were picturesquely presented. The Hampton singers told with stirring force the story of the negro's struggle from darkness to light, from bondage to freedom, and heavy responsibility.

Education 1914

Commencements

Orangeburg College Closed.

Orangeburg, S. C., May 14.—Special: The State College closed its 18th annual session last week, and the exercises connected with the same were pronounced the best in the history of the institutions. The commencement proper began Friday, May 1, with the exercises of the Pierian and Douglass Literary Societies. The baccalaureate sermon was preached May 3 at 4 p. m. by the Rev. Watson B. Duncan, D.D., pastor of the St. Paul's M. E. Church, South, and was highly commented upon by all who heard it. Prof. R. L. Douglass, of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., delivered an inspiring address to the religious societies of the college.

Monday afternoon the class of 1914 celebrated class day at 4 p. m. This is always an enjoyable event. The class songs, poems, prophecy and orations were splendidly delivered, and fine impressions were made by all who took part on the program. The same evening the annual declamation and oratorical contests took place in the chapel, which were enjoyed by the largest audience of the week, except that of commencement day. The judges were Miss Blondelle Whaley, of Claflin University, Dr. H. D. Rowe, of Orangeburg, and President Wilkinson. First prize in the declamation contest was awarded Miss A. Estelle Hook, and second. Miss Emma Moore, both of Orangeburg county. In the oratorical contest, first prize was won by Moses A. Blackwell, of Clarendon county, and second, by Wm. L. Bryant, of Savannah, Ga.

The class numbered 48, to whom diplomas and certificates were presented by President Wilkinson. In the vocations were the following: Agriculture, 10; blacksmithing, 4 carpentry, 4; dairying, 6; domestic science, 23; plumbing, 2; tailoring, 4; tinning, 2; harness making, 2; sewing, 6. These young people will go into rural and city work, carrying with them practical ideas of life to benefit and uplift those among whom they live. In handing out the diplomas, the President told them that "Public education is a public trust. You will be called upon to assume duties and give advice for the solving of the problems confronting civic development, and as your class motto declares, you must be always prepared to take up the burden." Rev. T. F. Harper, of Clinton, S. C., invoked the Divine blessing.

The enrollment this year was 887, and the college is still growing. The summer session for teachers will begin June 29, and the fall term will begin September 30.

DIPLOMAS PRESENTED TO ENTERPRISE SCHOOL GRADUATES

Graduating exercises of the Enterprise Institute, 3711 State street, were held at the institute on Thursday evening, June 14. Dr. M. A. Majors acted as master of ceremonies. The following program was rendered:

Instrumental solo, Mrs. M. Gaskill; address by Rev. Dr. Daniel T. Denman, pastor First Baptist Church, Oak Park; reading by Miss Mabel Winston; subject, "How This World Got Here"; Hallelujah "Shine the Glory," chorus by audience; address, Mr. John J. Arnold, vice president First National Bank; solo, Mme. M. L. Railey; address, Mr. Jesse Binga, president Binga's Bank; bass solo by Dr. Wm. DeAcklin; piano solo, Mr. Arbry White; paper, Mrs. J. E. Tyler; address, Rev. Dr. Gerritt J. Haan; presentation of diplomas, Hon. Walter M Farmer.

Baltimore Md American

21 June 1914

COLORED TRAINING SCHOOL

Commencement Exercises at Lyric. Twelve Receive Diplomas.

The first annual commencement of the Colored Training School of Baltimore was held last night at 8 o'clock at the Lyric, before a large gathering of friends and relatives of the graduating class. Twelve young men and women received their diplomas. The exercises were opened with the invocation by Rev. Daniel W. Shaw. Following the prayer the class joined in the singing of The King of Love My Shepherd Is, after which an address was delivered to the graduates by Rev. William C. Jason, president of the State College for Colored Students, at Dover, Del.

The diplomas were awarded to the members of the graduating class by Thomas McCosker, president of the School Board, after which benediction was pronounced by Rev. Daniel W. Shaw.

The members of the graduating class were as follows:

February Class — Frank Edgar Barnes, Nannie Woodlen Gray, Sarah Florence James, Mabel Edna Locks and Jane Contee Smith.

June Class—Mary Ridgeway Allen, Nettie Valore Barnett, Hattie Belle Beatrice Hicks, Adah Edwin Virginia Penn, Margaret Lavinia Rusk, Myrtle Garnett Smith and Edna Lavinia Waters.

JACKSON, MISS.

Jackson, Miss.—The Campbell College of this city, Dr. W. T. Vernon, president, begins its commencement exercises this week. The commencement program will be as follows:

Friday, May 22—8 p. m., address to literary societies, S. D. Redmond, Jackson, Miss.

Sunday, May 24—11 a. m., baccalaureate sermon, Dr. S. L. Greene, Alexandria, La.; 8 p. m., annual sermon, Dr. J. Morant, Vicksburg, Miss.

Monday, May 25—"Alumni Day"—8 p. m., address to the Alumni Association, L. K. Atwood, Jackson, Miss.

Tuesday, May 26—"Laymen Educational Movement Day"—10 a. m., meeting and organization; 2.30 p. m., address, Dr. J. Beverly Shaw, Meridian, Miss.; 8 p. m., address, Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.

Wednesday, May 27—9 a. m., trustee board meeting; 8 p. m., oratorical contest.

Thursday, May 28—10 a. m., commencement exercises; address to graduates, Dr. J. G. Thornton, Little Rock, Ark.; closing address, Bishop J. M. Conner, Bishop of the Eighth Episcopal District.

DINWIDDIE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Dinwiddie, Va.—The sixteenth annual commencement exercises of Dinwiddie Agricultural and Industrial School Dinwiddie, Va., were held May 29th. The graduation exercises had been preceded by other events appropriate to the commencement occasion. On Sunday, May 24th, Rev. M. V. Marable, D. D. of Statesville, N. C., preached the annual sermon.

Wednesday night the girls rendered the laughable 'Old Maids' Convention'. Thursday the Board of Trustees held its annual meeting. The report of Principal T. C. Erwin, upon the year's work was heard and approved, teachers for the ensuing year were elected, and other business of importance transacted. The Trustees are planning the erection of a $20,000 dormitory and administration building. Thursday night the annual contest in elocution was held. The prizes were won by Mamie E. Johnson, of Johnson City, Tenn. and Charles Sterling Acolatse, of Quittah, Gold Coast, West Africa.

The graduating exercises were held Friday morning. The address of the graduates, Miss Ruth Janet Manson, on the subject; "How the Purposes of Modern Education are Being Worked Out" showed considerable research and broad knowledge of present day purposes and methods in education. The annual commencement address was delivered by Miss Sarah J. Jenifer who is a teacher in the schools of Washington. Miss Janifer spoke in an able and earnest manner upon the subject; "Training for Good Citizenship." Various prizes were then presented, the prize for the best all round record, offered by Miss Louise H. Smith, of the Class of 1910, going to the graduate, Miss Manson. A certificate for the completion of the courses in Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting was given to Mr. Jesse Richie, of Dinwiddie, Rev. J. C. Stephenson, of Richmond, making the presentation. Rev. G. M. Oliver, D. D., of Washington, D. C., representing the Board of Trustees, presented the diploma to the graduate with very appropriate remark.

The Principal then announced among other things that the present year's class is small because of the fact that course of study has been recently raised and this is the first graduate from the advanced course. As a result of this improvement in the curriculum and of the efficient work of the teachers the State Department of Education has agreed to the graduates of the school completing the prescribed course the Elementary Professional Certificate, good for five years and subject to renewal.

CLIFTON FORGE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Interesting Program Marks Closing Exercises at a Virginia Institution.

Clifton Forge, Va.—The commencement season at the Clifton Forge (Va.) Normal and Industrial institute came to a successful close on Monday evening, June 1. Rev. Dr. R. C. Pannell, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church at Staunton, Va., and president of the Berean Valley Baptist association, delivered the principal address. For three days the school was the scene of many festivities among the students, patrons of the school and visitors.

The good influence of the school is being felt by the people throughout this section of the state. The Rev. D. W. Hill, B. D., president of the institution, is well fitted for the position and is doing a great work. The commencement program was splendidly arranged. The subjects were practical and were ably discussed by the students. The salutatory address was delivered by Allen Pendleton. The annual address to the Excelsior Literary society, of which Mrs. Cora M. Powell is president, was delivered by the Rev. A. R. Montague of Eastern Shore, Va.

The annual sermon to the school was delivered by Rev. Dr. W. W. Kenny of Lexington, Va. Among others who took an active part in the various exercises aside from the students were Dr. E. T. Conner, M. D.; Revs. W. W. Nelson, W. D. Scott, Thomas H. White, D. D., Rev. Dr. H. A. Stevens and the Rev. E. S. Pogue. President Hill will begin at once his plans for the fall term which opens Thursday, Oct. 1.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT AT SCHOOL CLOSING.

Special to The New York Age.

Utica Institute, Miss., May 5.—A large audience of white and colored people more than filled the spacious chapel of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, William H. Holtzclaw, principal, to witness the eleventh commencement exercises of the institute, the leading Negro institution in this section of the country.

Previous to the opening of the meeting the board of trustees held their annual session in the principal's office. There were present Dr. Henry E. Cobb of New York City, chairman of the board; Major R. W. Millsaps, president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, Jackson, Miss.; W. J. Ferguson, president of the Bank of Utica; D. C. Simmons, vice-president of the Bank of Utica, with other members of the board.

The exercises consisted of two sessions during the day. The graduates told in a simple way something of the things they had learned since they had been connected with the institution and the value of this knowledge to the various localities where they expected to locate and from whence they came. They had on the platform various machines and with their own hands demonstrated how to make bricks, cement blocks, how to build houses, make dresses, how to cook a meal, actually cooking one in the presence of the audience and serving it, and so on through all the twenty industries connected with the institution. The platform was an industrial hive of young men and young women with various machines and products which have come from the same. The exercises were closed with two splendid addresses, the first by the Rt. Rev. Robert E. Jones, editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* of New Orleans, and the other by Dr. Henry E. Cobb.

The principal's report to the trustees showed that about $30,000 had been raised and expended in the operaton of the work for the year.

Eleven years ago Mr. Holtzclaw and wife, graduates of Tuskegee, came here from Alabama and began this work without a cent, strangers in a strange section of the country. To-day the institution takes first rank among the best Southern schools. It has 500 students and 30 teachers, and with its buildings and 1,700 acres of land is valued at $150,000. It is just completing a new building costing $20,000.

WHY WAS HE ABSENT?

Mayor Preston was conspicuous by his absence at both of the colored school commencements. On Saturday night he evidently had

forgotten all about it tor he had to be called up on the telephone and informed that the exercises were awaiting his august presence. He then told those who called him up to have City Councilman Harry Cummings act in his place. This is not the first time His Honor has treated the colored school commencements with indifference. In the first colored school commencement he attended he attempted to ignore the handshaking part of the program until one of the graduates held out her hand and waited for him to shake it. After this he shook hands with the rest of the graduates. President Hubert of the Second Branch City Council presented the diplomas on Friday night and did it very neatly indeed. We wish to commend him for his neat speech, even if he did not sanction Prof. Hawkins' suggestion that the city give us a new High School building.

COMMENCEMENT AT CLAYTON-WILLIAMS

The annual commencement exercises of Clayton-Williams University, an institution controlled by the Colored Baptists of Maryland, was held at the First Baptist Church, Caroline and McElderry streets, Tuesday night. The church was crowded with friends and relatives of the graduates, along with many ministers.

Orations were delivered by William Wright, who spoke on "The Courage of Leadership;" Thomas S. D. Covington, whose theme was "The Influence of Environment Upon Character;" "Angrus J. Frye, whose subject was "Out of the Harbor into the Ocean;" William E. Smith, who spoke upon "Our Darkest Days Have Passed," and Nathaniel B. Robinson, who took for his subject "The Triumphs of Science."

The address to the graduates was delivered by W. Ashbie Hawkins, a member of the Baltimore bar. Solos were sung by Miss Mamie Woolford, Mrs. Arthur Evans and Mrs. Lula Scott Richardson. Rev. W. I. Johnson presented the diplomas and Rev. R. W. Eubanks the prizes. An instrumental solo was given by Prof. R. N. Moore.

Class Day exercises were held Friday night. Rev. A. M. Molock preached the baccalaureate sermon at Mt. Sinai Baptist Church Sunday night. The graduates were: Theological—William E. Smith, Angrus J. Frye, Thomas S. Covington and Nathaniel D. Robinson.

Special—William Wright.

Academic—William E. Smith, Angrus Frye and Thomas S. D. Covington.

Lincoln University.

Lincoln University, June 2.—Commencement exercises were held Tuesday afternoon at Lincoln University. Degrees were conferred by the Rev. J. H. Rendall, president of the institution. Diplomas were given to the following: Lewis James Anderson, John Lee Barnum, George Albert Bird, James Nathaniel Bridgeman, Julius Caesar Bryant, Hayes Buchanan, Chas. Martin Byrd, Henry Dunstan Cooper, Ralph Nathaniel Dunn, James Oliver Garland, Earl aWtson Hawes, Philip Englis Milton, Hugh Armstead Mogans, Elwood Garrison Hubbard, Charles Lee Jefferson, Jr., William Thomas Jones, George Issac King, James Edward Lee, Foster Warner Miller, Edwin Delmer Miller, William Thomas Ogburn, Everett Quinton Parker, William L. Peppers, John Thomas Reed, John Henry Russum, George Turner Sims, James Edward Thompson, William Arthur Walker, John Henry Wallen and James Alfred Wilson.

Hampton Institute.

HAMPTON, Va., June 2.—Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, presented sixty-eight diplomas to the members of the academic senior class at the class-day exercises that were held on May 27 at the Mansion House porch.

Dr. Frissell declared that Hampton had faith in its graduates because of the work that Hampton boys and girls have already done in serving the best interests of their communities. In his call to a life of courage, cooperation and devotion, he said that Hampton students must work with the white race for the uplift of all classes. They must see the best in men and women and must work for the coming of the Kingdom of God and now. They must give their lives that others may have life and have it more abundantly. Dr. Frissell read from that poem of Robert Louis Stevenson which has given so many men and women courage in facing difficult problems: "Give us grace and strength to forbear and persevere. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare to us our friends. Soften to us our enemies. Bless us, if it may be in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving to one another."

Nathaniel P. Miller of Farmville, Va., delivered the farewell address.

The Hampton class receiving academic diplomas represented many states and included nine "Hampton grandchildren." The average age of the girls in the class was nearly twenty-three years; that of the boys nearly twenty-five years and six months.

Eleven of the senior boys began their career at Hampton Institute by working on the Shellbanks Farm. This number at graduation represented one corporal, three sergeants, one first sergeant, three second lieutenants, one first lieutenant, and two captains.

The class song and the tree song, including the words and music, were written by Howard D. Massey of Townsend, Del.

The Louisville Christian Bible School held their twenty-second annual commencement in the auditorium of the Central Christian church, Thursday evening, June 4, 1914. The following program was rendered:

Music.
Sermonet—"The Aim of Christian Life," A. I. Terrell.
Sermonet—"The Great Salvation," W. H. Neal.
Music.
Sermonet—"Ways of Serving Our Nation," O. Zollar.
Symposium on the Plea of the Disciples—C. M. Baker, A. I. Terrell, C. E. Craggett, O. Zoller, W. H. Neal, A. D. Cooper, John Fife.
Music.
Sermonet—"Christ the Door of Peace."
Sermonet—"The Religion of Christ," A. D. Cooper.
Music.
Sparks from the Alumni.
Awarding Diplomas.
Benediction.

This school is being conducted under the auspices of the Christian Women's Board of Missions with national headquarters at Indianapolis. It will in all probability open its next session in a new location six miles from Hopkinsville, Ky., on 235 acres of land.

* * *

The Falls City Medical Society was entertained at its regular monthly meeting by Dr. A. C. McIntyre, Tuesday p. m. The doctor read one of the most interesting scientific papers in the history of the association. Quite a number of invited guests were present. After the business session an elaborate dinner was served by his wife, who is assistant librarian of the Eastern Colored Library of the city

RALEIGH, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C.—The following students from Shaw University went to Atlanta, Ga., last week as delegates to the annual Y. M. C. A. conference: J. B. Davis, T. H. Lloyd, W. C. Baucum, W. C. Craver and G. A. Curry: Misses Sadie Brockman, Esther Corley, E. Marrie Brown and Catherine Clarke.

The many friends here who are acquainted with Miss Beatrice and her mother, Mrs. Rosa Slocum of Norfolk, Va., are delighted to learn that they have moved into their beautiful little home in Lambert's Point, Va., where they will be delighted to welcome their many friends.

Shaw University graduates last Thursday, May 14, eight doctors of medicine, two doctors of pharmacy, two of theology, one of Law and others, making in all 51.

J. H. Young was elected president of the alumni association.

F. K. Watkins, who is manager of the Rex Moving Picture show at D...

WHAT NEGROES HAVE DONE.

At the recent commencement exercises of the Atlanta university, George L. Paine, of New York, delivered an analysis of negro progress that should go into every negro home in the south, and that should not escape the attention of the thoughtful white man. Here is the substance of his statements:

> Fifty years is not a long span of time measured by the history of the world, but all the more for that reason does the phenomenal success of the negro in the United States give us the right to form another, and this time a wholly favorable expectancy. Since the proclamation of emancipation, January 1, 1863, the negro has proved to the world what he can do by doing. Whereas 70 per cent of your race were illiterate, now 70 per cent are literate, far surpassing the countries of Russia, Portugal and southeastern Europe. You have accumulated property to the huge total of $700,000,000. $500,000,000 of it being in rural property. Nearly one-fourth of all the negro farmers in the south own their farms. During this last census period the percentage of farm ownership increased 17 per cent for the negroes, against 12 per cent for the whites.

Conceding these estimates as even approximately correct, and The Constitution with due respect for their author, doubt their full authenticity, the net result is one that should inspire the negro and encourag the white man. Particularly is the showin noteworthy where it touches increasin farm ownership among negroes.

The negro has accomplished much, an much of his work has been steadily uphil The larger part of his task is ahead of hin He must fit the bulk of his race for the pu suits, practical and possible, that lie abou them. The negro is not now so fitted. H must educate his people into sanitary and hygienic and self-restrained living, that the diseases that are sapping racial strength and being transmitted to the white man may be checked. He must instill in his race respect for contractual obligation, now tragically lacking. He must persuade his people as to the value of humble beginnings, in which too many of them are now remiss. He must scourge vice and dissipation from among his ranks.

In these tasks the obligation of co-operation lies on the white man, especially the white churches. They do well to minister to the heathen abroad. Attention paid to the half-heathen that still abide in our midst is no less a duty.

Commencement Exercises.—Clifton Forge N. and I. I.

The closing exercises of the Clifton Forge Normal and Industrial Institute, Rev. D. W. Hill B. A., B. D., President, were held May 29-June 1, 1914. Friday May 29, 8-30 P. M. Annual Address before the Excelsior Literary Society by Rev. A. R. Mo... tague, Eastone Shore, Va., Sunda May 31, 3 P. M. annual sermon b Rev. W. W. Kenny, D. D. of Lexington, Va. Monday, June 1, 8-30 P. M. Annual Closing Address before the school Rev. R. C. Pannell, D. D. Pastor Ebenezer Baptist, Church Staunton, Va., and President of Berean Valley Baptist Association.

MORRIS BROWN HOLDS GRADUATING EXERCISES

"Ignorance is the curse to the negro race and it is a liability to any community," declared the Rev W. A. Fountain, D. D., president of Morris Brown university, in addressing the negro graduates, and the members of his race.

"As you go from this institution, remember that you are to strive to make the race better. You are to preach and teach peace and harmony, and not to breed strife. Make friends for the race. We have tried to educate you to our people and not away from them. I have no respect for any man who is ashamed of his race or color, or who in any way seeks to unrace himself."

Morris Brown university, which is under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is one of the largest institutions in the south for the training of negroes, being attended by over a thousand negro boys and girls. The commencement exercises which are now on, marks the closing of the most successful year in the history of the school The commencement sermon will be preached at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Bethel A. M. E. church, by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Hall, of Americus, Ga. Special music has been arranged. Wednesday will be commencement day.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, of Atlanta, will deliver an address. He was for a number of years president of the school, and was elected bishop two years ago from the presidency of the college.

At Wendel Phillips.

The topic of interest among pupils and educators is the large class of bright pupils graduated this year from Wendell Phillips High School—out of a total of a hundred or more twenty-five were bright boys and girls whom we delight to call our own. Never before in the history of the United States has such a large number been graduated from a public school at one time. This large number is especially gratifying, bespeaking as it does the increased interest of parents in the education of their children and the painstaking and splendid instruction afforded in our public schools of Chicago. It also demonstrates an awakened desire on the part of the children to learn.

Education - 1914

Commence

DIPLOMAS GIVEN TO 200 GRADUATES

Large Crowds Attend Commencement Exercises of Tuskegee Institute, When Practical Work is Emphasized

Advertiser 5-29-14

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 28—One studying the commencements exercises here today could see why the Tusksgee graduates and students have, for so many years, been especially noted for their sterling common sense and ability to do efficient industrial and educational service—if the two can be separated—in the South and elsewhere, as soon as they leave the school. Summed up in a few words, it has been due to the policy of the Institute to give such training as will keep the feet of its students on the ground, as it were, even though their minds deal often with the abstract; and to prepare these young colored people to do practical and practicable things wherever they may happen to live and work.

From beginning to end, today's program exhibited a number of graduates who proved that they can do things as well as talk about them. Almost twenty years ago, Tuskegee began the practice of turning commencement day oratory away from those abstract subjects which dealt with the glories of departed days and in the treantment of which speakers "walk on air," to the more practical themes connected with the students' trades and industries and to the occupations which they were to follow.

This change was followed by another which set apart the day before commencement for the graduating exhibition of students who had completed their trade and industrial courses. In its turn, this was followed by still another change which combined this industrial exercise with that of commencement day and which sent the graduating student before the audience to tell what he could do and to prove it by actually doing, then and there, something which had an immediate market value and out of the doing of which he could get bread. This talk-and-do kind of oratory has survived the years and was the one exhibited today.

A Tuskegee Program.

The program began its action at 10 o'clock this morning, and was as follows:

Music, orchestra; music, melody, choir; prayer; Salutatory, "The Opportunities of the Negro Mechanic," Mitchell Victor Scott, Monticello, Fla.; "The Dress from the Loom to the Wearer," Marcell Marsella Maloney, Natchez, Miss.; music, "When Life is in Its Beauty," choir; "Plumbing in the Country Home" Luroy St Julian Caillard, Charleston, S. C.; "Cooking and Serving Home-growing Products," Leonie Evangeline Spears, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; music, girls' chorus, "Rockin' in de Win," Burleigh; "The Management of a Shoe Shop," Harrison Finch, Birmingham, Ala.; alumni greeting from eleven classes, 1894 to 1904, inclusive; melody, choir.

A recess was taken, at this point, for dinner, after which the immense crowd reassembled in the Chapel at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the Industrial Exhibition which was as follows:

Music, orchestra; music, "Italia," choir, "The Attitude of the New Teacher," Nellie Ida Mitchell, Marshall, Texas.; music, "Thinking of You," choir; "The Care of Peach Trees," John Lew Campbell, Pennington, Ala.; Valedictory, "The Training of Community Builders," Archibald William Ridley, Hopewell, N. J., The Tuskegee Song, School; commenecment address, Rev. C. T. Walker, D. D., pastor Tabernacle Institutional Baptist church Augusta, Ga.; awarding of diplomas, certificates and prizes; music, "Auld Lang Syne," school.

The Salutatorian, Mitchell Victor Scott, prepared the audience for demonstrations which followed his address by sketching very accurately the many opportunities open to the negro artisan in the South. He was followed by Marceil Maloney who, beginning with the loom, traced the progress of a dress until the garment had been actually drafted and exhibited to the audience. The next speaker had gone to the country homes of his people for a subject, and with plumbing apparatus and pipe showed to the large audience of country people present how it was possible to have their own private water works and bath-rooms in their homes, even though they did not live in cities.

Leonie Spears succeeded in reaching the audience from two angles—(1) from that of a girl-graduate who, besides her book knowledge, could and did actually prepare a meal on the platform; and (2) from the vantage ground of one who, because of that ability, had the authority to suggest to house wives present that most of the food consumed in the home should be actually grown in one's own garden. Her demonstration was unusually interesting. Harrison Finch, with leather and shoemaker's tools, showed how a shoe is made and how a shoe shop should be managed.

Alumnal Greetings.

Next came the alumni greetings from eleven classes of the school, beginning with that of 1894. Here the principle of doing as well as talking was again exhibited; for each class, through a spokesman which it had chosen not only spoke of their love for the school, but proved it by making a money donation to the school. The donations were as follows:

Class of 1894, spokeman Irene B. Hudson, of Selma, Alabama, $60; class of 1895, spokesman, C. V. Goldwire, of Griffin, Georgia, $258; class of 1896, spokesman, E. D. Whitehead, of Snow Hill, Alabama $325; class of 1897, spokesman, Dr. D. L. Coar, of West Point, Georgia, $150; class of 1898, spokesman, William H. Holtzclaw, of Utica Institute, Miss., $545; class of 1899, spokesman, Beatrice E. Graime, of Paw Paw, Mich $119; class of 1900, spokesman, Mary Ellen Vaughn, Montgomery, Ala, 213; class of 1901, spokesman, Jacob J. Jones, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, $142; class of 1902, spokesman, Frank P. Chisholm, of Boston, Massachusetts, $100; class of 1903, spokesman, Dorinda McHillan, of Tuskegee Instiute Alabama, $112; class of 1904 spokesman A. R. Stewart Tusksgee institute, Ala., $150.

A number of supplemental contributions brought the total up to $2,259.

These donations answer pretty well the question whether negroes are willing to contribute and are contributing anything toward their own education.

In the afternoon Nellie Mitchell showed what the "newer" teacher should be and do, while John Lew Campbell, with peach tree, spraying apparatus, pruning shears, etc., let the audience see just what care a peach tree should have.

The balance between the practical and the ideal was maintained by the very thoughtful address of the Valedictorian, Archibald Ridley, who, in splendid form, discussed "The Training of Community Builders," and by the interest-gripping commencement address of the famous pulpit orator, Rev. C. T. Walker of Augusta, Ga., whose message to the graduates and audience, delivered with unusual power and eloqence, further emphasized the lesson that men should be doers as well as thinkers.

The far-reaching effects of this lessen that talk must be accompanied by deeds are at once apparent when it is stated that during the school year just closed there were nearly 1,600 students in the school, representing the South, the Eastern, New England, the Middle and Far Western States, in America; and Africa, Central America, South America and the West India Islands, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Haiti, etc.

In addition to all this, the influence of such lessons upon the visitors to commencement is no small consideration. Today more than 7,500 people were on the grounds to witness the lessons of talking and doing by the students.

200 Graduates Today.

Tomorrow a new band of graduate and post-graduate holders of 200 diplomas granted today by Tuskegee, representing forty trades and industries, will join the great host of other graduates of the school who have gone before them with the message written on their hearts that men and women are educated to do the world's work as well as talk about it.

Dr. James I. Vance, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., brought to the school a ringing message of encouragement from the viewpoint of one who, although he does not call himself by such a name, is a representative of the progressive "New South." One particularly striking passage from his commencement sermon Sunday, May 24, was that in which he said:

"I give you a creed to go by:

"Believe in the limitless possibilities of a human life; believe in the dignity of human nature under all creeds and colors; respect yourself, and hope. With this creed go to your work. In this faith go to the sordid, selfish, strife-rent, tumult-driven world. It is waiting for you. It needs your help. It has problems that will puzzle you, and tasks that will stagger you and perils which would frighten you; but go without a fear to measure out the full length of an honest and ambitious soul's best endeavor.

"Go with the destiny of your race in your hands. Do you hear me? I say, go with the destiny of your race in your hands. Heaven help you to walk with your feet on solid ground but with your head in the air because you thus go. Go, remembering the long past of your people, the dreary shadows, the dark forests, the great wilderness, but go rejoicing in the radiant future.

"Go with the love of Tuskegee in your hearts, with its honor in your keeping, with the light it has lit for you burning like a torch in your hand; with the light that never was on land or sea aflame in your souls, and no day will be stale and no night starless."

New Kind of Preacher.

On Monday night, May 25, the Phelps Hall Bible Training School held their graduating exercises in the chapel. There were seven graduates and four speakers who addressed themselves to the work of the church in rural uplift and betterment. All of these sermons indicated that this Bible School is preparing a new kind of preacher to serve the needs of the colored people, both in spiritual and temporal things. Rev. Linwood W. Kyles, D. D., editor of the A. M. E. Z. Church Review of Mobile, Ala., preached a strong sermon calling these ministers to their new duties.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th, occurred the contest for the Boston Trinity Church prizes for the best two orations on given subjects by members of the school's two hghest classes. Each subject discussed was one which made the contestant "keep his feet on the ground," i. e., they were practical and had some bearing on present-day problems; nevertheless, the oratory and thought of the speakers were in every respect equal to that usually heard when speakers are "treading on air."

George Bunts discussed the "Consolidation of the Negro Rural Schools;" Sadie Jones examined "The James Fund Worker," "Our Greatest Uncultivated Resources—the Country Boy and the Country Girl," was the subject chosen by James Lucas, while Phillip Roche went to the Southern cotton fields for a subject, and argued "The Boll Weevil a Blessing in Disguise," and George Hubbard defined "The Demand for Cattle Raising in the South."

With such subjects, the prizes naturally had to go to speakers who dealt with tangible things, whoever received the awards. The first prize of $25 was won by James Lucas, A-Middle Class, Fitzgerald, Ga., whose subject was, "Our Greatest Uncultivated Resources, the Country Boy and the Country Girl," and the second prize of $15 was awarded to George Hubbard, A-Middle Class, Malakoff, Tex., whose subject was "The Demand for Cattle Raising in the South."

These prizes each year are awarded by a committee composed of leading white citizens of the town of Tuskegee, Ala This year the judges for the Trinity Church, Boston, prize contest were: Mr. W. C. Hurt, member and Secretary of the Town Council; Mr R. E. Thompson, Principal Tuskegee white public school, and Rev. A. L. Settles, pastor, white Methodist Church, town of Tuskegee.

Imposing Procession.

The Tuskegee commencement day procession to the chapel is always an imposing spectacle. Today the Institute band followed by the battalion of young men in blue uniforms, with the young women of the school in blue skirts, white waists and carrying white parasols—a pleasing contrast—marched from Carnegie Library to the chapel. Next came the speakers and trustees, followed by officers and teachers of the school, then the graduating class and the post-graduate graduating class.

This year the procession was made further imposing by the inclusion, at this point, of members of the eleven classes which graduated during the period 1894-1904. The leader carried a banner indicating this part of the procession. Following these men and women who had returned to the school from their tasks which they had been doing, in most cases with their feet upon solid eart, instead of air, as their records amply testify, came the post-graduate students; and then last of all came the visitors. In this order, the long line moved to the chapel where the program already described was rendered.

In awarding the diplomas to the graduating class, Dr. Boker T. Washington, principal of the Institute, said:

"One of the things the students in Tuskegee ought to learn is the importance of doing whatever they attempt to do well—the importance of finishing things, completing them, getting them as near perfect as possible. Sometimes, when people notice the loose way in which we do our work they say that the negro is not capable of doing good work—cannot be taught to do first-class work, that he is so constructed that he will never do anything in a first-class manner. Nine cases out of ten where people make this statement—so far as there is any justification for it—it is simply due to the fact that the people whom they have observed are not doing their best, haven't been trained to do their best.

* * * *

"Here in the South simply because of the conditions that were brought about by the past and by the fact that we are living in a new country where everything is produced in abundance, there is an opportunity for the people who are willing to put the added increment of effort in their work to get the polish and finish of excellence. There is a great opportunity for those persons to make a success, to get ahead, to make money, and to win the respect of the rest of the world. Above all, there is a great opportunity for members of our own race to do something for themselves and to do something for the race as a whole by doing their work in a little more accurate, a little more satisfactory, a little more thorough-going way than it is usually supposed to be done by our people.

"Every colored man who does his work well is adding to the capital, the credit of the race as a whole. He is getting the confidence of the whole people not only for himself but for his race. For that reason, in this school, we should seek to learn, above all things, not merely how to do something in a passably satisfactory way, but how to do that something in a thorough-going, highly satisfactory way—to do it in an excellent way

"And this is the message that I would have every Tuskegee graduate take away from this school with him today: Do your every duty in an excellent way—in the very best way they can be done."

Great Crowds Present.

A most interesting feature of commencement day was the tremendous crowd, representing the masses of the colored people who poured into the school grounds from daylight until noon, coming, in the main, by wagon, buggy, or carry-all, from portions of Macon County, Bullock County, Lee County and as far away as Montgomery County.

Many white friends of the Institute also came in automobiles and by railroad trains from Montgomery, Opelika, Birmingham, Notasulga and nearby points.

Among the visitors composing the Montgomery party were: Mr. and Mrs M. P. Willcox and sister; Mr. Lucius Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Price and daughter; Mr. Joel Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Barnett, Mr. Selig Gassenheimer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Griel, Mr. G. J. Thrasher, Mr. Leo Strassberger, Mrs. Leon Weil and Mr. Joe Calloway.

Among those composing the Opelika party were: General George P. Harrison, Prof. J. A. Allbright, Mr. James E. Ellington, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mr. J. M. Holloway, Mr. A. C. Bennett and Captain Lee Echols.

GEORGE R. SMITH COLLEGE CLOSES.

The Topeka Plain Dealer 5-22-14.

George R. Smtih College, Sedalia, Mo., closed a very successful year on May 13th. The commencement event proved interesting and attractive, and there was a large attendance of visitors, many of them from out of town. The music department, under the direction of Miss Minniola Jackson, furnished excellent music, and gave a fine concert on Tuesday night, May 12. Baccalaureate Sunday was especially memorable. Dr. S. B. Campbell of Springfield, Mo., delivered the baccalaureate sermon in the morning, and Rev. W. A. Bohanan of Butler, Mo., the annual sermon in the afternoon, and Dr. W. C. Ellis of Sedalia and Dr. A. H. Higgs of Fayette, Mo., made stirring speeches at night. The Departments of Domestic Science and Art gave splendid exhibits of their work on commencement day, and the reception in the afternoon was well attended.

The commencement exercises on Wednesday night, May 13, were a fitting climax to the weeks' doings. Dr. C. B. Spencer of Kansas City, Mo., editor of the Central Christian Advocate, delivered a masterful address to a crowded house, which was followed by the award of diplomas to the graduates, who numbered about twenty.

Mrs. S. E. Cotton, the daughter of the late General George R. Smith, after whom the College is named, occupied an honorary place on the platform, and fitting allusions were made to her part in the founding of the school twenty years ago. Many of those who were present commented favorably on the new electric lighting of the Chapel and considered the lamps a great improvement.

Extensive repairs are now being made on the roof and other improvements and repairs are planned for the summer.

LOCAL VISITORS AT TUSKEGEE.

Sixty or more white people of Montgomery attended the commencement events of the Tuskegee Institute at that place yesterday and hundreds of negroes from this city went on a special train run over the West Point. The special carried five coaches and returned to the city last night, although many of the visitors remained over to spend today.

Mr. Patterson, of the West Point Route, who was in charge of the train, says there were thousands of people, most of them negroes, but many of them prominent whites, attending the commencement exercises. Graduates of the school for the last twenty years were present and the different alumni societies contributed $2,700 yesterday to the school.

The white visitors were yesterday served a splendid course dinner in the private dining room of the institute. The dinner was prepared and served by students of the school and was presented to the white visitors by Dr. Booker Washington. The negroes were served a big barbecue in the open air and the many tables about the grounds and the scores of carriages and automobiles gave the place the appearance of a circus.

The commencement exercises yesterday and the industrial exhibits, all presented in the large auditorium of the institute, was a marvelous revelation to people who had never attended the occasion before, according to Mr. Patterson. During the exercises and exhibits splendid care and training as well as wonderful talent on the part of the students was exhibited, he says.

On the monster stage, all in operation at the same time, was an exhibit of the different lines of teaching offered the students. A steam whistle blew the starting signal and a miniature modern world was seen in operation before the audience. An electric corn sheller ground the grains from the cob; a water works system supplied water for a three-story building; a girl student was busy baking cakes on a modern range and a sewing machine hummed and sewed. A canning factory was seen in operation; a pig was inoculated by those who are learning to farm; the woodworking plant turned out its furnishings and trees were transplanted from box to earth. While a horse was led upon the stage and show at the miniature blacksmith shop, linemen were climbing poles about the auditorium and stringing telegraph wires. When the whistle blew again the work stopped with clock-like certainty.

Benedict College.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Columbia, S. C., May 19.—This is a school for the education of young Negroes of the Baptist faith, founded and endowed by a wealthy Northern white woman, Mrs. Benedict. The school is under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The presidents of this school, from its incipiency, have all been Northern white men, and the majority of the teachers have been of the same race.

The commencement of Benedict, which closed last week was the best—said President Valentine—in the history of the school. Some sixty odd were in the graduating classes. A great crowd of visitors from all parts of the State were present. Dr. A. C. Osborn, of Massachusetts, a former president, preached the baccalaureate sermon, and President R. R. Wright of the Georgia Colored State College, delivered an address before the alumni.

Among the distinguished visitors were: Dr. M. W. Gilbert, president of the Selma University, Selma, Ala., and Dr. W. W. Beckett, president of Allen University, Columbia, S. C.

Livingstone College.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Salisbury, N. C., May 19.—Commencement exercises at Livingstone College are in full sway. The program is as follows: Public Exercises—Closing Grammar School Department 2 thursday, May 14, 8 p. m.; anniversary Y. M. C. A., Friday, May 15, 8 p. m.; address by Prof. W. C. Crittenden, Salisbury. N. C.; Y. M. C. A. sermon, Sunday, May 17, 11 a. m., the Rev. H. L. Ashe, Winston-Salem, N. C.; baccalaureate sermon, Sunday, May 17, 3 p. m., Bishop C. R. Harris, Salisbury, N. C.; annual prayer and praise meeting, Sunday, May 17, 8 p. m.; Freshman Gold Medal Contest, Monday, May 18, 10 a. m.; anniversary Y. P. B. of W. C. T. U., Monday, May 18, 3 p. m; anniversary Literary Societies, Monday, May 18, 8 p. m.; address by Walter O. Taylor, Boston, Mass.; meeting of Board of Trustees, Tuesday, May 19, 10 a. m.; Junior Gold Medal Contest, Tuesday, May 19, 3 p. m.; normal commencement, Tuesday, May 19, 8 p. m. Theological Graduation and Annual Address, Wednesday, May 20, 11 a. m.; address by the Rev. Melton Clark, pastor First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro, N. C.; commencement, Wednesday, May 20, 2 p. m. Industrial exhibits during the week.

ENTERPRISE

MAY 20 1914

NEGRO EDUCATION.

"A practical education is the basis of good citizenship," is the legend at the head of the program of the second annual closing exercises of Beaumont Normal and Industrial college, an institution for the education of colored young men and young women.

President Burr, the head of the institution, has Booker Washington ideas about what constitutes a practical education. He does not spend so much time in teaching his colored students, of whom there are fifty-three enrolled, to dig Greek roots as he does in showing them how to plant, hoe and dig the garden and field roots that go into the pot and can be sold for real money.

How to make a living and be self-respecting and hold the respect of men and women of all colors is the keynote of this negro school. By a practical education the head of the school understands the teaching of boys and girls to make a garden, run a small farm, do the work of the blacksmith, the carpenter and the mason. He teaches the girls to cook, bake and sweep, to become competent housekeepers. He trains them for service, and one of the chief items in the training is truth-telling and reliability. The pupils in this school are trained in the fundamentals of good character and right living. They are taught that a practical education is given them not that they may make a living without work, but by work.

The Beaumont Normal and Industrial college is maintained by the colored Baptists of Texas. It has no great endowment bestowed by a great philanthropist, but its income is derived mainly from colored people. White citizens have given liberally and their help has been appreciated, but the colored people rely on themselves to support their school.

A farm of 139 acres, of which twenty-five acres are under cultivation, is the site of the school, which is laying the foundation for real usefulness to the negro.

SANE COMMENCEMENTS

Reform in any line of endeavor is sure to operate whenever so much attention is paid to the form that the essence suffers, or whenever feeling dictates to reason. The man who spends much of his time in taking heed what he shall wear, very often neglects his head, runs a proverb that is well worn. The reform that has followed the sober judgment applied to Fourth of July celebrations, is an example of reason overtaking feeling in the long run.

This is the season of the sweet girl and the proud boy graduate. Generally overlooked, but always in the background, stand the fond parents, who forgetful of their own meagre educational opportunities, under the spell of the moment only rejoice in the outward evidence of youths' success. What of labor and care it has cost them to make this possible, the graduate does not know, very probably never will know and never understand. Looking away from them for a moment to the magnificent dress of those who occupy the stage, and mindful of the line of carriages and automobiles that stand before the theatre, little doubt remains that reason is being passed to the background and form overemphasized.

Indicative of the reaction for a 'sane'' commencement is a statement of Dr. Lucy Moten, of the Washington Training School No. 2, that the graduates of that institution are to wear "shirtwaists and skirts, black shoes and stockings, no paint and no powder."

School would do well to follow.

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Parents who send children to school year after year, thru the grades and the High School wearing heads grey and fingers to the bone, that John and Mary may have money to dress and to spend like the others, often wonder why years of schooling have not educated why John is not more self reliant and ambitious, Mary more thoughtful and thrifty.? How can they possess these qualities when the means of gaining them have been withheld? The things we value most are those that have cost us the most in labor. Dr Butterick of the General Educational Board puts it well: "Its not so much Education as the struggle for Education that educates."

BOOSTER KNOCK

Education—1914
Commencement.

VA. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY & COLLEGE HOLDS ITS 22ND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Largest Graduating Classes in History of the Institution—Impressive Services—Many Degrees Awarded.

The Finals began at Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Friday, May 29th, at 2:30 P. M. with Class Day exercises, a most excellent and impressive programme was executed. The participants showed careful training and that preparedness that comes as a result of studious, faithful, painstaking work.

Rev. William P. Lawrence, Ph. D., pastor of Union Baptist Church, Orange, N. J. addressed the class from the subject, "Royal Manhood." His address was brimful of thought, inspiration, wholesome instruction and sound advice. The speaker in a most eloquent and forceful manner pointed out life's ways, ordeals and possibilities; and then showed clearly that, the real man and woman were wanted. He paid glowing tributes to the work of this notable institution and its officers. These exercises were held in College Chapel.

Sunday at eleven o'clock at Court Street Baptist Church, the Baccalaureate services were held. Special music was rendered for the occasion. The sermon was preached by Rev. William T. Hall, D. D. of Philadelphia, Pa., pastor of Roxborough Ave. Baptist Church. Dr. Hall used as a text the Scriptures found in Exodus, 14:15-16. The theme of the discourse was, "The use of natural powers and gifts." From this text Dr. Hall, preached a most impressive, edifying, hopeful, inspiring sermon. It was a charge, charged with power enthusiasm, spirit, life.

Monday, June 1st, was Alumni day. Splendid sessions were held closing with the annual banquet. The Association decided upon a fit memorial to be erected in honor of the late Prof. G. W. Hayes, former president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

Tuesday, June 2, at Diamond Hill Baptist Church the Commencement exercises were held, beginning at 7:30. On this occasion the honor graduates spoke. The graduates that spoke did honor to themselves, the race and institution. Their parts exhibited the splendid preparation they had received, in matter, preparation of same, mannerism and delivery. Each speaker acquitted him and herself in the most splendid way.

Rev. C. S. Morris, D. D., LL. D., pastor of Bank Street Church, Norfolk, Va., was speaker of the occasion. He used as a theme of his discourse, "An Open Door." In his usual eloquent way he moved his audience to a seriousness that at times brought sighs and again to such heights of future hopes that outbursts of joyous exclamations resounded time and time again through out the auditorium.

The Diplomas were awarded by Dr. W. R. Brown, of Roanoke, Va., secretary of the Board of Trustees. The degrees were announced by President Woods. There were thirty to receive diplomas finishing from the departments of the institution. A. B., A. M., B. Th., B. D., D. D. degrees were conferred. This closed the best year in the history of the work.

Sixteenth Annual Commencement of Dinwiddie Agricultural and Industrial School.

The sixteenth annual commencement exercises of Dinwiddie Agricultual and Industrial School, Dinwiddie, Va., were held May 29th. The graduation exercises had been preceded by other events appropriate to the commencement occasion. On Sunday, May 24th, Rev. M. V. Marable, D. D., of Statesville, N. C., preached the annual sermon from the subject: "Alone With God." The sermon was masterly and fitting and came well up to the high standard set by other ministers who have served the school in similar capacity in former years.

On Wednesday night the girls rendered the laughable "Old Maids' Convention" much to the delight of the other students and visitors present.

On Thursday the Board of Trustees held its annual meeting at the school. The report of Principal T. C. Erwin upon the year's work was heard and approved, teachers for the ensuing year were elected, and other business of importance transacted. One or two places on the Faculty are yet to be filled. The Trustees are planning to set on foot a movement looking to the erection of a $20,000 dormitory and administration building.

On Thursday night the annual contest in elocution was held. This is always one of the most interesting and entertaining features of the commencement occasion and in this instance the contestants all acquitted themselves well, rendering high-class selections in such manner as to give evidence of good training and the possession of considerable talent in the art of elocution. The prizes were won by Mattie Elizabeth Johnson, of Johnson City, Tenn. and Charles Sterling Acolatse, of Quittah, Gold Coast, West Africa.

Students of the musical department, assisted by Folk Songs by the Fisk University Jubilee Quartette, rendered on the Victrola, furnished the music for this occasion. After the program Miss Ella Marie Coleman, in whom the art of elocution has reached a high degree of perfection, read several selections. Miss Coleman has been engageg to give entertainments over the country in the interest of this school.

On Friday morning promptly at 11:30 o'clock the processional which marked the opening of the graduation exercises began. When the single candidate for graduation had entered divine blessing was involved by the chaplain, Rev. L. O. Grady. The addr ss of the graduate, Miss Ruth Janet Manson, on the subject: "How the Purposes of Modern Education are Being Worked Out" showed considerable research and broad knowledge of present day purposes and methods in education.

The annual commencement address was delivered by Miss Sarah J. Janifer, who is a teacher in the schools of Washington. Miss Janifer spoke in an able and earnest manner upon the subject, "Training for Good Citizenship."

Various prizes were then presented, the prize for the best all round record, offered by Miss Louise H. Smith of the Class of 1910, going to the graduate, Miss Manson. A certificate for the completion of the courses in Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting was given to Mr. Jesse Richie, of Dinwiddie, Rev. J. C. Stephenson, of Richmond, making the presentation. Rev. G. M. Oliver, D. D., of Washington, D. C., representing the Board of Trustees, presented the diploma to the graduate with very appropriate remarks.

The Principal then announced among other things that the present year's class is small because of the fact that the course of study has been recently raised and this is the first graduate from the advanced course. As a result of this improvement in the curriculum and of the efficient work of the teachers the State Department of Education has agreed to give to the graduates of the school completing the prescribed course the Elementary Professional Certificate, good for five years and subject to renewal.

The school is thus placed on a firm practical basis and a more useful future is opened to it. The final selection, the "Anvil Chorus" was then sung by the students and the benediction pronounced by the chaplain.

A. AND M. COLLEGE

COMMENCEMENT

Twelve Young Men Receive Degrees in Agricultural and Mechanical Arts

SOME CHANGES IN FACULTY

Numerous Improvements Including Modern Poultry Plant Made In College Equipment

(By George F. King.)

Greensboro, N. C., June 1st—The 16th annual commencement of the A. & M. College, this city, which concluded with the most inspiring finals in its history last Thursday morning with a masterly commencement address, delivered by Dr. R. R. Wright, President Georgia State Industrial College, marked the end of the most successful school year in the annals of the institution. Beginning May 24th, the annual exercises of the Y. M. C. A. of the college and the anniversary exercises of the agricultural and mechanical departments featured as principal speakers Prof, W. W. Peele, Headmaster Trinity Park School, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Chas. S. Morris, pastor Bank Street Baptist Church of Norfolk, Va.; Mr. J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; Prof. A. U. Craig, instructor of Physics, M Street High School, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Jos. H. Douglass, the renowned violinist.

A historical drama in three acts, written and staged by Mrs. Dudley, the talented wife of President Dudley, was largely attended on Wednesday night.

Dr. Dudley Endorsed.

President Dudley's administration was heartily endorsed at the meeting of the board of trustees of the college. This is his eighteenth year as president of this great institution. Especially this year, as is evidenced each year, the work surpasses last year's brilliant record. The college has made an unprecedented mark in the annals of its splendid service to humanity in every department.

The 1914 graduating class erected a handsome arch of stone at the main entrance of the college grounds which cost about $600.00. There were twelve graduates—ten in the agricultural department who received the degree of B. S., in agriculture; two in mechanical department who received the degree of B. S., in mechanic arts.

From June 1st, 1913, to May 31, 1914, there were 250 regular students and 174 summer school students. The college has one of the best faculties among similar institutions for Negroes. It has been strengthened by adding as the director of the Mechanical department, Prof. F. G. Johnson, for many years teacher at Tuskegee and Florida Negro A. & M. College. Prof. R. L. Campbell, machinist is an addition to the faculty. What is making this institution of nation-wide importance is the hearty co-operation between all of the faculty.

Numerous Improvements

There are a number of improvements that have been made during the year. There is in course of construction a greenhouse at a cost of $1,000; a poultry plant, which will have as its head an expert poultryman and will meet another essential need of the college. The scope of the work of the college has long required the erection of an agricultural building and one is proposed.

Changes in Faculty.

There has been several changes made in the faculty of the college this year. Prof. Barnes, a graduate of this institution, was placed at the head of the dairy. It has made a notable record for itself by the score of 96% which is the highest official score ever given to any dairy in this county. That the students in the various departments are "making good" when given responsible positions is evidenced by two students trained in the department of dairying who were appointed to take charge of the dairy at the white State Normal, this city. Their work is giving complete satisfaction. The

former dairy superintendent is in charge of the farm and the superintendent whose place he is filling was called to Lincoln Institute, in Kentucky. All are graduates of the college here.

The college has made progress along all lines—agricultural, mechanical and in the academic department. More productive work in the mechanical department has been done this year than ever before and it has been done with student labor. The cillege is doing splendid work among Negro farmers in this state through the extension department of the agricultural department. It has inspired thousands of them to greater activity along modern lines of farming and the result is the formation on the part of the farmers of a farmers' union. It has caused a remarkable appreciation throughout the state on the part of the Negro farmers for the conservation of everything making for the betterment of agricultural conditions, which is largely done through its Farmers' institutes which is held annually. The college sends out lecturers from its faculty that give the farmers practical talks at times.

Clayton-Williams University.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 27.—The annual commencement exercises of Clayton-Williams University, an institution controlled by the colored Baptists of Maryland, was held at the First Baptist Church, Caroline and McElderry streets, Tuesday night. The church was crowded with friends and relatives of the graduates, along with many ministers.

Orations were delivered by William Wright, who spoke on "The Courage of Leadership;" Thomas S. D. Covington, whose theme was "The Influence of Environment Upon Character;" Amrua J. Frye, whose subject was "Out of the Harbor Into the Ocean;" William E. Smith, who spoke upon "Our Darkest Days Have Passed," and Nathaniel B. Robinson, who took for his subject "The Triumphs of Science."

The address to the graduates was delivered by W. Ashbie Hawkins. Solos were sung by Miss Mamie Woolford, Mrs. Arthur Evans and Mrs. Lulu Scott Richardson. The Rev. W. J. Johnson presented the diplomas and the Rev. R. W. Eubanks the prizes. An instrumental solo was played by R. N. Moore.

Class Day exercises were held Friday night. The Rev. A. M. Molock preached the baccalaureate sermon at Mt. Sinai Baptist Church Sunday night.

The graduates were: Theological, William E. Smith, Angus J. Fyre, Thomas S. Covington and Nathaniel D. Robinson of New York City. Special, William Wright. Academic, William E. Smith, Angus Frye and Thomas S. D. Covington.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL CLOSES

The commencement exercises of the National Training School will begin on Sunday, May 31, at 3:30, when Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson, pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church, will deliver the commencement sermon.

Thursday, June 4, is Field Day. From 3:30 to 7 o'clock the work done in the industrial departments will be on exhibit and the two basket ball teams will play their annual game.

At 8 p. m. there will be an oratorical contest. Six young women will compete for the W. C. T. U. medal.

On Friday, June 5, at 8 p. m., the closing exercises will be held. Dr. John E. White, one of the most distinguished men of the South and vice president of the Southern Sociological Congress, and member of the General Education Board, will deliver the address. The following graduates will represent their departments: Literary, Miss Ruth Naomi Alexander, Pennsylvania; Professional, Miss Clarice Gooding, West Indies; Trades, Mrs. Bettie B. Reid, Louisiana.

The music, consisting of classics as well as plantation melodies, will be a feature of the exercises.

The platform and campus has been well lighted for the event and the friends of the institution are cordially invited to come and bring their friends. Dr. White's message will be well worth every man, woman and child hearing, and it is certain that those who want to hear a voice from the New South will go to Lincoln Heights on June 5th at 8 o'clock.

51ST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, JUNE 11-18, 1914.

June 11th—Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—Annual Address to the Religious Societies, Rev. Dr. Julian Caldwell, Secretary A. C. E. League, Nashville, Tenn.

June 12th—Friday, 7:30 p. m.—Joint Anniversary of the Literary Societies.

June 14th—Sunday, 10:30 a. m.—Baccalaureate Discourse, Rev. A. L. Gaines, Baltimore, Md.

June 14th—Sunday, 7:30 p. m.—Annual Address to the Payne Theological Seminary, Rev. Sampson Brooks, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.

June 15th—Monday, 7:30 p. m.—Annual Address to Literary Societies, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York City.

June 16th—7:30 p. m.—Annual Prize Contest.

June 17th—Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Recital, Departments of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

June 17th—Class Day Exercises.

June 17th—7:30 p. m.—Annual Alumni Meeting. Address by Rev. Dr. H. Y. Arnett, B. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 18th—10 a. m.—Commencement. Address to Graduating Classes by Hon. F. B. Willis, Ada, Ohio.

June 18th—1 p. m.—Normal and Industrial Exhibits, O'Neill, Arnett and Galloway Talls.

June 18th—Meeting of the C. N. & I. Board.

June 18th—7:30 p. m.—Commencement Concert.

June 19th—Friday, Bishops' Council, Carnegie Library Building.

June 23rd-August 1—Summer School.

August 4th—National Federation of Colored Women's Club.

W. S. SCARBOROUGH, Pres.

PARMELE INSTITUTE.

Commencement exercises of Parmele Industrial Institute, Parmele, N. C., will begin Sunday, May 31, and close Thursday evening, June 4. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Dr. L. C. McCullen, of Washington, N. C. Special programs will be rendered each evening. Thursday will be Farmers' Day. Speakers will be furnished by the Department of Agriculture. Round table talk on co-operation among the farmers Thursday night, drama, "Fruits of the Wine Cup." Public cordially invited. Address Dr. A. G Davis, D. D.

NEGRO SCHOOL STARTS COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

GREENVILLE, ALA., May 19.—The commencement exercises of the Lomax-Hannon High and Industrial Institute, a local negro school will begin tonight with a concert by the primary and intermediate departments, followed by concerts on Tuesday and Wednesday nights by the other departments.

Sunday, May 24, Dr. B. F. Riley, a well known white preacher of Birmingham, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in the chapel of the institution. He will be associated by some of the leading white people of the city, including the pastors of the white churches. Special arrangements have been made for their accommodation.

S. G. Atkins. D. D., superintendent of education of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Winston-Salem, N. C., will deliver the annual address on Wednesday, May 27 at 11 o'clock.

J. R. Wingfield the Principal of the school, with the aid of the teachers, have made arrangements for the entertainment of all visitors.

LANE COLLEGE COMMENCEMEN

Exercises Begins May the 28th, and concludes June the 4th, 1914.

The 32nd. anniversary exercises o Lane College will begin Thursday, a ternoon May the 28th., and continu through Thursday June the 4th.

The year closing has been one of tr umph and victory. The Boys' New Hall has been completed at a cost o about $22,500.00. This is by far the most modern school building on the campus, and will accommodate 86 men, allowing two to the room. This building has baths (shower and tubs) with hot and cold water, furnace heat, electric lights and the best of sanitation looking to the health condition of the men. A New Auditorium with a seating capacity o more than 1,200 people has been compileted.

This has been made possible thru the generosity of Bishop Isaac Lane, D. D. LL. D. The exercises will be held for the most part in the new auditorium, and no one needs to stay away for fear of not getting a good comfortable seat.

The following is an outline of the exercises for the week:

Recital of Music Students, Thursday May the 28th at 2 o'clock p. m.

Oratorical Contest for Dr. G. B. Lowe Gold Medal, May the 29th.

Field Day Exercises, Saturday, May 30th. Baccalaureate Sermon Sunday, May the 31st., at 11 o'clock A. M. by Rev. J. C. Stanton, D. D.

Annual Sermon before Religious Societies, Rev. T. J. Douglass, A. B., Sunday May the 31st. at 8, P. M.

Monday and Tuesday, June the 1st. and 2nd Oral Examination 9 to 12m. and Exhibits of the Industrial Depart ments.

Monday June the 1st at 8 p. m. Exercises of Undergraduates.

Tuesday, June the 2nd. at 8 p. m. Exercises of Music Department

warding Promotion Cards and present ing Report Cards. Wednesday, June the 3rd. at 2:30, Industrial Program Wednesday, June the 3rd. at 8 Oclock P. M. Exercises of the Alumni Associa tion and Banquet.

Thursday, June the 4th. at 10, A. M. Graduating Exercises . Address, tion. Thos. B. King, A. M., LL. D.

At this hour, presentation of certifi tes awarding diplomas, and confer

Galveston, Texas
NEWS
JUN 16 1914

EXCERCISES AT COLORED SCHOOL

Six Students Receive Diplomas of Graduation and Hear Address by a Graduate of '93.

The largest class that has been graduated from the Central High School for negroes Monday received diplomas in the annual commencent exercises held at the school auditorium at 11 o'clock. No efforts were made to arrange a pretentious program, the ceremonies being much the same as those at the Ball High School earlier in the day. The exercises began with the invocation delivered by Rev. A. Barbour. This was followed by a song, "Come Where the Lilie Bloom," sung in chorus.

The address to graduates delivered by Allen Perkins of Houston, a graduate of the institution in the class of '93, was commended not only by the faculty of the schcol but by members of the school board who heard it. After telling the class the debt they owe the state and city, the speaker said:

"If you can remember this and strive from day to day to supplement the acquisition for which you today receive credit, your lives will be of great usefulness to humanity. It is up to you now to demonstrate that the investment made in you by the city of Galveston and the state was a safe one."

Diplomas were presented by President Lovenberg of the board of trustees. Graduates are: Lleta Anderson, Thelma Boone, Golden Brooke, Emmett Ash, Grant Hunter, Louis Jones and James Sanders.

The exercises closed with a song, "Italia," by the school.

Education 1914
Commencement

THE WILBERFORCE COMMENCEMENT

GREAT BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS BY REV. A. L. GAINES, D.D.

His Sermon to Graduating Class on 14th Inst. Said To Be One the Best Baccalaureate Sermons Ever Heard at the University—Sermon Follows

"In this year of grace, it is a regrettable fact that conditions are such the world over, that special appeals must be made to students of any race for distinctive and special service. Race superiority is measured not by wealth, or education or science or military prowess even; but by service to humanity by means of these attainments. The superiority of no race can be established by its ability to dominate other races, but by its ability to render service to humanity. The idea of race domination, whether such domination be dreamed of by white people or by black people, is foreign to the divine idea of race superiority. And so it devolves upon you as the representatives of your race to teach the world to measure race superiority by service to humanity." Thus spoke Rev. A. L. Gaines, D.D., pastor of Waters A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., in his baccalaureate discourse at Wilberforce University, Ohio, the oldest college for Negroes in this country. The above was the conclusion of the appeal to the class to enlist in service for humanity. The great audience, augmented by many visitors from surrounding cities and towns were immensely impressed with the words from this scholarly young man. Dr. Gaines' theme was: "The Standard of Greatness is Service," taken from Matthew 20:25-28.

Among other things Dr. Gaines said: "In this sense, it is the privilege of every student here to become great and in his way bring about the co-operative idea among races.

"The desire that is uppermost in my heart is that I may be able by word or example to provoke some among you in whom there are magnificent possibilities to become pillars of strength in the castle of American citizenship.

"I want to make those of you who have been blessed in this institution see that your culture is a talent which you may use to fill heaven and earth with your fame.

"I want to provoke those of intellectual power to put their gifts into some movement by which they may bless the present generation and project themselves into the distant future, for the man who covets the distinction of being serviceable to his fellow men and who goes out into the great harvest field of sinning and lost humanity, and gathers imperishable sheaves for the Heavenly garner, God will build a monument—one towards which all lovers of Christian truth and virtue will gaze with grateful homage and one which the angels of heaven will sing their 'Gloria in Excelsis.'

"Humanity needs you to enter the arena with the symphony of service. A wandering and despised Jew, with a vision full of self-abnegation and stretching beyond the confines of his despised race, declared this to be his symphony: 'I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecution, in distress for Christ's sake; for when I am weak, then am I strong.'

"I appeal to you to let Paul be your symphony. Let Paul's be your symphony, because Jesus Christ was his exemplar. His was the grandest life ever recorded. His was the life of the amplest benevolence and service. How majestically he moved among men, exemplifying every day of his life that self-abnegation that must enter into every noble life. He mingled with the poor, helped the obscure, had compassion on the fallen. Wherever there was poverty or sin or suffering, thither he directed his footsteps. His was the grandest life ever recorded. His was the life of the amplest benevolence and service. How majestically he moved among men, exemplifying every day of his life that self-abnegation that must enter into every noble life. He mingled with the poor, helped the obscure, had compassion on the fallen. Wherever there was poverty or sin or suffering, thither he directed his foot-steps. His was a noble life, a life of sacrifice, of devotion to others, of well doing; a life of grandeur which has been speaking for nineteen hundred years."

Charge to the Senior Class.

Members of the Graduating Class:

We need in the arena recruits such as you are—men and women of preparation, men and women of courage. Having been under the influence of this institution and having learned full well the meaning of justice and right, surely I may be pardoned for exhorting you not to be impatient should justice and right not be speedily accorded you. I would rather exhort you to remember that conditions are in the hands of Him in whose sight a thousand years are but as yesterday and as a watch in the night.

We are not responsible for our color nor for the past condition of servitude. Remember that American institutions—the public schools, the Bible, and the ballot, will do for us what they have done for all other classes of American citizens—no more, no less. Education, labor, the franchise and the pursuit of happiness are the pillars of the American nation. The temple of our country will not be complete until it is erected entirely upon these pillars. When the temple of the American nation is erected on these pillars, then the life of our country will be immortal. It is ours to contend for such a temple, free from all servile fears, or hope of pecuniary gain. To say to our white friends of this country, north or south, that we are content to aspire to anything less than the position of equals is a misrepresentation of our constituency, and receives only the scorn and ridicule of our white friends. In this message of human rights, I plead with you to take courage and never lose heart.

"O, it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take his part
Upon the battlefield of earth,
And not sometimes lose heart.

But right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Legendary history tells of St. Peter discouraged by the slow progress of his missionary efforts in Rome, turning his back upon the apparently hopeless task. On his way down the road he met his Master. In utter surprise Peter said: "Domine, Quo Vadis?" (Whither goest thou, Lord?) The Master replied: "I am returning to be crucified again."

Young men, young women, if in the battle of life you become discouraged and turn aside from life's arduous tasks, may the spirit of your mothers and fathers, may the spirit of the abolitionists, may the spirits of the thousands of the martyred dead meet you in your flight from duty and ask you: "Is this the price of our sacrifice and martyrdom?"

God bless you. God give you successful lives. God make you a blessing to humanity and finally grant you a happy entrance into the blissful beyond, where the unseen finders of angels are wreathing chaplets for the finally faithful.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On Sunday morning, June 7, I left the seat of the New England Conference and went to Boston, Massachusetts, where I had the pleasure of preaching at Charles Street A. M. E. Church, of which Rev. M. W. Thornton, formerly of Philadelphia, is pastor. Notwithstanding the annual conference was then in session at New Bedford, only a few miles to the south, and in spite of the fact that the choir had left for the seat of the conference, where they sang that day, a large congregation turned out. I preached the Word of God as best I could and assisted in administering the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Two of the former pastors, Rev. Theodore Gould and Rev. R. C. Ransom, were present, and the people gave them a hearty reception.

At night I returned to Charles Street Church to hear Rev. R. C. Ransom, and again I met a large congregation. Charles Street Church is situated away from the people. Once the centre of a large congregation, it is now far removed, very few of our people living there. Yet the congregations are reasonably large. The Rev. Thornton seems to be doing very good work there and is generally acceptable to his people. Monday I spent in Boston's famous library, and Tuesday I came to Philadelphia, remaining till I left for Commencement at Wilberforce, to which place I made the trip in company with Bishop Evans Tyree, Rev. J. Frank McDonald and wife, Revs. A. L. Murray, H. Y. Arnett and A. A. Collins, all members of the trustee board.

Here we attended the fifty-first annual commencement of Wilberforce University. Rev. A. L. Gaines, of Baltimore, preached the baccalaureate sermon; Rev. W. Sampson I. Brooks, of St. Louis, preached the annual sermon to Payne Seminary; Rev. H. Y. Arnett, of Philadelphia, gave the alumni address; Prof. Wm. E. B. DuBois addressed the Literary Societies; Hon. Frank B. Willis, of Ada, Ohio, delivered the commencement address, and Rev. Julian C. Caldwell delivered the address to the religious societies. The exercises were all carried out in a pleasing and creditable manner. There were the following graduates: One from the classical course with degree of Bachelor of Arts; 2 from scientific course with degree of Bachelor of Science; 6 from theological course with degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Diplomas were granted to 3 in the English theological course, 9 in the normal course, 5 in the academic course and 14 in the commercial course. Teachers' certificates were given to 3 for cooking and sewing; 5 for cooking o ; while ordinary certificates were given to 6 in cooking, 14 in sewing, 3 in printing, 2 in shorthand, 11 in milliner, 2 in shoemaking, 1 in blacksmithing and 1 in plumbing. Honorary degrees of D.D. were conferred upon Rev. W. H. H. Butler, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, Washington, Pa., and author of 'A. M. E. Church Ecclesiastical Judicial Practice," and Rev. William Byrd, professor in Turner Theological Seminary of Wilberforce University; LL.D. upon Prof. John W. Cromwell, of Washington, D. C., principal of one of the public schools and author of "The Negro in American History."

Most of the old teachers were re-elected. The new ones elected in the college department were Gilbert E. Jones, Ph.D., son of Bishop Jones, now a teacher in the Oklahoma State College, Langston, Okla.; Dudley Woodard, A.M., now teacher of mathematics at Tuskegee Institute; Miss H. Georgiana White, now a teacher in Wayman Institute, Kentucky. These new teachers are all graduates of Wilberforce. Mr. Jones, after graduating, spent three years in Germany and took the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Halle. He will teach philosophy and act as dean. Mr. Woodard, who will teach mathematics, also studied at the University of Chicago, where he took the A.B. and A.M. degrees. He is the author of a text-book in mathematics. Both are among that class of young men of whom African Methodism must feel proud; they are thoroughly prepared and capable of holding their places.

The trustee board made a long step forward when it appointed a permanent auditing committee to examine the books of the University semi-annually and arrange the system of bookkeeping. It appears that the school is in debt about $32,368. This is not an alarming amount, though it is large. But proper bookkeeping and auditing of all accounts will do much to create confidence for the complete paying of Wilberforce out of debt. The University is not at all insolvent, although the total assets represented at $242,195.04 may be estimated at $75.000 too high. Miss Hallie Q. Brown, besides teaching, will also act as financial agent.

The new hall for girls, Keziah Emery Hall, built and furnished at a cost of about $45,000, was turned over to the trustees.

Payne Seminary was reported in good financial condition. Dean Woodson was complimented on account of the clearness and accuracy of his report. The Seminary is in debt something over $1,200. The Seminary Board met and attended to all its business in a harmonious, business-like way in less than three hours. The money realized from the will of Bishop Grant is now available.

Salaries of most all teachers of the college and seminary were raised, so that now the stipulated salary of many of the teachers is more per working month than a general officer in the A. M. E. Church. It is nothing but proper that we should pay our teachers well. They do not yet get what they ought to.

President Scarborough made a recommendation to elect teachers on

good behavior, i. e., for an indefinite term. But this good recommendation was not approved.

There were not as many trustees present this year as usual; but many of those who did come came from a distance. From Florida there was President Gregg, from Georgia Rev. J. A. Hadley, from South Carolina President Beckett and Dr. Christy, from Texas Pres. Burgan, from Alabama Drs. Walker and Mixon, from Mississippi Pres. Vernon and others. All the general officers were present except Mr. Bryant and Dr. Allen, while of the bishops, Bishops Johnson and Tanner were absent.

On Thursday afternoon and Friday the Bishops' Council met. Among other things they decided upon was to hold the next mid-winter session in New Orleans, La., next February.

On Friday next I left for Chicago, arriving Saturday. It has been eight years since I have been in this city, where I studied and pastored. I have visited the University of Chicago, where for several years I studied and from which I received my degrees of B.D. in 1901 and A.M. in 1904. Most of my old teachers are gone, among them the president, Dr. William Rainey Harper, the greatest teacher, with the possible exception of Adolph Harnak of Berlin, I ever came in contact with; Dean Hulbert, Professor Johnson of the Church History Department, Professor Anderson of the Homiletics Department, et al. Younger men but strong men have filled their places. Dean Shailer Mathews now heads the Theological Department, and Drs. Votaw, Goodspeed, Smith and others are manning the Theological Department of the University second to no department in the University and to no theological school in the land. Already it is the largest theological seminary in the United States. These men are all well paid, and not worked to death. They teach a certain time and then are expected to spend time in study abroad. Some spend six months and even a year in the Holy Land or in Germany, Greece, Rome, Egypt or other places studying. It is a wise investment for the schools.

I am glad to know, however, that many of our teachers are, out of their small means, studying during their summer vacations. Many of them have studied in this University, and I am informed that among the fifty-odd colored students now at the University pursuing studies several from our A. M. E. schools, are Prof. D. H. Sims, of Morris Brown, and Prof. P. S. Hill, of Payne Seminary. I had a pleasant chat with Prof. Hill.

The University has more than doubled itself since I left it. Then it had an endowment of nearly twenty million dollars, and we thought that most magnificent; but it has much more now. Twice as many great gray stone buildings dot the elaborate campus on the famous Midway-Pleisance, making the University a veritable white city of learning.

At eleven, Sunday morning, I preached for Rev. T. A. Smythe in Bethel Church, the church in which, in 1899, I was admitted to the itinerancy of the A. M. E. Church as a member on trial of the Iowa Annual Conference, of which five years later I was elected chief secretary.

A great congregation greeted me, among them several visiting ministers. Just before I began to preach, nearly every seat in the church was occupied, and people began to stand in the aisles. Rev. Smythe then ordered the ushers to permit no more to enter, but direct them down stairs, where Rev. Transue, a local elder, preached to the overflow congregation. Dr. Smythe is doing well. The debt is less than $1500 and it is expected to be paid off before the annual conference in September. This causes my heart to rejoice, for Bethel, free from debt, will have a great opportunity for real constructive Christian work, so greatly needed in Chicago. At night I preached at Quinn Chapel, where fifteen years before, almost to the day, I preached my first sermon. Dr. J. C. Anderson, whose best recommendation is his record at St. Paul, Minn., Wayman, Chicago, and Quinn in Louisville, Ky., is doing well at Quinn. Owing to a heavy rain storm the congregation at night was not large.

On Monday, I visited the Chicago Preachers' Meeting at the Institutional Church, where I held my first appointment as assistant pastor, under Dr. R. C. Ransom. Nearly every Chicago minister was present. Rev. James Higgins is president, and Rev. Buchanan Lewis is secretary. Presiding Elders W. D. Cooke, I. N. Daniels and T. W. Lewis were present, and Dr. J. T. Jenifer, historian of the A. M. E. Church. Among the other pastors were Rev. T. Reeves, the philosopher of the west; Jonathan Brewer, R. E. Wilson, H. E. Stewart, S. L. Birt, W. H. Griffin, T. C. Devlin, H. C. Boyd. Dr. Carey took me through the Institutional Church and pointed out the many improvements made.

Many good speeches were made. The preachers' meeting voted to endorse the editor's suggestion for a Chicago edition of the Christian Recorder. Rev. A. J. Carey was chosen as reporter for the occasion, and August 6 the date of the issue. At that time we shall let the connection know what good work is being done by our Chicago churches. Monday night I left Chicago and Tuesday afternoon I spent as the guest of Presiding Elder Askew in Pittsburgh, where I met several of our ministers, and some of the ministers' wives. Brother Askew reported the work on his district in very good shape.

Wednesday morning I arrived at 631 [illegible] street, having about 250 papers [illegible]5 letters awaiting me.

R. R. WRIGHT, JR.

Closing Exercises at St. Paul and Industrial School.

Lawrenceville, Va., May 21.—The 26th Annual Closing Exercises of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, which began Sunday, May 17th, with the preaching of the annual sermon to the graduates by the Rev. Prof. W. V. Tunnell, M. A., Howard University, and ended with Alumni re-union and banquet Thursday, were among the best attended and most interesting in the history of the school.

The exercises began promptly at eight P. M., the stage being erected at the foot of the hill south front of the chapel. The slope here forms a sort of natural amphitheatre. The exercises were out of doors because no building on the grounds was large enough to hold the vast crowd. Fully 1,500 people greeted the class of 1914, 41 in number as they marched on the platform.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The events of the week began at four P. M. Sunday with the annual sermon by Rev. W. V. Tunnell. The sermon was one of lofty thoughts and high ideals. The preacher emphasized the importance of the things for which the school stands and doing everything they could in helping to lift up their people. It was a splendid sermon.

Sunday night at eight o'clock, the religious societies presented a program in the chapel of singing, recitations, essays and pantomined Scripture reading. Monday night at eight o'clock the anniversary of the literary societies was observed by an appropriate play by the Book Lovers' Club.

Tuesday at three P. M. the annual prize oratorical contest between the middle and senior classes took place. The prize winners were: first prize "Simmie D'Onner Memorial Prize," Jasper Davis, Lynchburg, Va., $10; second prize, "Founder" Prize", Lydia Holly, $5.00; Harriet Carper Memorial Prize in English, Chesleigh P. Franklin; Industrial First Prize, W. M. Whitehead; Industrial Second Prize, A. C. Austin.

Tuesday night the exercises of the Parish School came. This is an event in local importance, second only to the Graduating Exercises. The program was the presentation of an operetta, "Elma, the Fairy Child," in four scenes. The little folks performed their parts well and caste was presented splendidly.

Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., Class Day Exercises were held. They consisted of the usual features. The Class History was by Ethel Williams; Class Poem, Annie Brown; Class Will, Annie C. Whitehead; Mantle Oration, George C. Cypress; Ivy Oration, William T. Burke.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES.

The graduating exercises were among the most interesting and appropriate ever held at the institution. The program was characteristic. It was a demonstration in miniature of the actual work of the school. Tailoring, sewing, printing, plastering and electricity were represented by students from those divisions doing the work.

The tailors took a measure and fitted a suit while a reader explained the various steps. The plasterers actually plastered a section of wall. The printers had a press upon the stage and made ready a form, put it upon the press and ran off a job in sight of the audience. The sewing and dressmaking divisions had exhibits.

Perhaps the most erective and certainly the most interesting demonstration was light, by Joseph L. Ashby, of the Division of Engineering and Electricity. The demonstration began with candles, then the oil lamp, the carbon lamp and on through the various Edison improvements, culminating in the Mazda lamp. The accompanying paper by Ashby explained each phase of the lighting.

The academic side of the school was represented by a demonstration in Penmanship. A miniature school room with desks, black boards, etc., was fitted up and a class from the primary division of the Practice School used. The demonstrator, Miss Annie B. Brown, gave a most interesting and skillful exhibition of how to develop and teach this subject to children of tender age.

Chesleigh P. Franklin was salutatorian and Miss Annie B. Brown, Valedictorian. Both addresses breathed the spirit of work and service, the predominant note at St. Paul's.

Alumnae Orator, E. J. Fields, represented both in his address and in his own life the value and effect of training and education. He came to St. Paul an almost illiterate adult and by his energy, capability and honesty worked himself up to a competence in life and is now a successful farmer, merchant and teacher, respected alike in his community by both white and black as a good citizen and useful member of society.

The presence of the State Superintendent, Hon. R. C. Stearnes, and Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, President of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church, both of whom made addresses, gave added distinction to the occasion. The Vice President of the Board, Bishop Tucker, introduced Mr. Stearnes.

Mr. Stearnes began by expressing his appreciation of the work at St. Paul, declaring that he took the same interest in it as if it were a public school because it was performing a public service; that the State Board was giving occupation to the product of private high schools by giving their graduates certificates; that every one of them could secure a position.

Bishop Lloyd delivered the address to the graduating class. It was sound and full of splendid advice. The Bishop emphasized the fact that they stood out as marked people and thoughtful men and women were looking to them as leaders of their people. Graduates of the school were known throughout the country and he had yet to hear of one who had brought discredit upon his Alma Mater.

The greatest man of our country said the most beautiful word in the English language, the word that comes the nearest to expressing the highest conception of life—was the word Duty, they should stick to that

one word and never [illegible]ed by anything that might [illegible] them. He closed by telling the class God would help them to interpret liberty to their people.

ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP DEDICATED AT LINCOLN

Lincoln University, Pa., June 4.—The College of Liberal Arts presented Thirty-three graduates at the commencement here Tuesday, among them William V. Brown and Hayes Buckhannon, of Maryland. Julius C. Bryant of Georgia delivered the Valedictory and Edwin D. Miller the Latin Salutatory. Charles D. Jefferson, of Illinois, and John H. Waller, of Virginia, were the other Orators of the occasion. Honorary degrees were conferred upon Rev Hutchins Bishop of New York, doctor of divinity; Dr. Wm. T. Carr of this city, master of arts, and Dr. George E. Cannon, of New Jersey, president of the Lincoln Alumni Association, doctor of laws.

A feature of the exercises was the dedication of the Alumni Scholarship of $3,000 to be known as the I. N. Rendal Memorial Scholarship. The Scholarship was dedicated by Rev. Wm. A. Creditt, of Philadelphia, and accepted in the name of the University by President J. B. Rendall. The first memorial presented to the University by any of the graduating classes, a sundal erected in front of the Library building, was given by the class of 1914.

Education-1914
Commencements

Atlanta University.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—The forty-fifth commencement exercises in Atlanta University May 21 to 27 were the most finished, from every point of view, in the history of the University The graduating class numbered forty young men and young women of unusual promise. The most important features of the week were as follows:

First came the nineteenth annual conference upon the subject of the Negro and crime. This conference is the most widely known conference in the world on Negro problems. Its investigations, representing the largest body of scientific data collected by any conference in the world on Negro problems, have found their way into practically every first class library abroad as well as in this country.

Next, came the commencement address by the Rev. George L. Paine, the son of the late Robert Treat Paine of Boston, Mass. The orator was a worthy successor of the long line of orators like the Rev. Philip Moxom, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Frank B. Sanborn and many others who have honored the commencement stage in Atlanta University.

One of the most enjoyable features of commencement was the game festival of the normal students of the Oglethorpe Practice School. The games had the beautiful setting of the large grove of the campus. Fully two thousand students and spectators sat on the hillsides and looked down upon a scene that seemed to be fairyland transformed into reality. There was a quiet freedom and ease that made the occasion unique in southern college life.

Closing the festivities came the alumni banquet and then the president's reception. The banquet brought representatives from the oldest class—the class of 1874—who presented a large sum of money to the University. One lady of the class of '84 gave a dollar for every year she had been out; one graduate of '94 gave $150 and $700 was given in various small gifts by graduates

The graduates: College—Buszerd Brady, Eva Cornelia Connor, Benjamin Harrison Graham, Robert Benton Jackson, Jr., Bertha Estelle Keith, Harriet Jewell Smith, Kathleen Delight Smith, Bertrand Clifton Styles, Albert Marshall Tonsil, Sidney David Williams.

Normal School—Mattie L. Alexander, Cassie T. Benson, Bertha L. Brown, Helen L. Brown, Hattie Ethel Cannon, Georgia H. Davis, Mae V. Fortune, Eunice E. Hamilton, Louella H. Hatfield, Hazel, A. Heffron, Marion R. Henry, Allie M. Hughes, Mary E. Jones, Lilly B. Lewis, Lillian E. Pharrow, Robbie M. Pope, Laura M. Riley, Louie Rogers, Florence M. Shorter, Violet C. Thomas, Salena B. Tinsley, Ethel Westmoreland, Clyde C. Wilkins, Otelle P. Wilkins. Normal Kindergarten Department—Mattie C. Brown, Lucy L Rucker, Myrtle Scarlett, Lucile B. Spencer, Lilla M. Thomas, Amy V. Wimbish.

The A. and M. College, Greensboro.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 2.—The sixteenth annual commencement of the A. and M. College closed Thursday morning, May 28, with the commencement address delivered by Dr R. R. Wright, president Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga. May 24, the annual exercises by the Y. M. C. A., of the college and the anniversary exercises of the agricultural and mechanical literary society featured as principal speakers, Prof. W. W. Peale, headmaster Trinity Park School, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Chas. S. Morris, pastor Bank street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va.; J. Van Lindley, who has made over a million dollars in the tree nursery business; Prof. A. U. Craig, instructor in Physics, M street High School, Washington, D. C. Prof. Jos. H. Douglass, the violinist, was on the week's program and was given an ovation at each exercise.

A historical drama, in three acts, written and staged by Mrs. Dudley, wife of President Dudley, was largely attended last Wednesday night.

President James B. Dudley's administration was heartily endorsed at the meeting of the board of trustees. This is his eighteenth year as president of the institution.

The 1914 class erected a handsome arch at the main entrance of the college grounds which cost about $600. There were twelve graduates: Ten in the agricultural department and two in the mechanical department.

Tillotson College, Austin, Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 2.—Tillotson College closed a successful year with the commencement exercises, Wednesday, May 27. A capacity crowd witnessed the event.

Orations were delivered by Miss Julia Bernice Hickey, Miss Annie Mae Jefferson, Howard A. Maxwell, Jr., Arthur Lee Hammons, Loomis S. Rucker and Robert E. H. Lee. Solos were sung by Miss Boyd and Mrs. Eloise Cook Willis. Misses Broyles and Jordon sang a vocal duet.

The commencement address was delivered by the Rev. Paul C. Burhans, a white minister of this city. Prof. Aggard awarded the diplomas and certificates. Prof. J. W. Frazier offered the benedictions. The graduates were as follows: College—R. E. H. Lee and L. S. Rucker. College Preparatory—Theresa R. Broyles, Jefferson Clark, Dewitt T. Duval, Amy J Freeman, Jemina B. Hamilton, Arthur L. Hammons, Julia B. Hickey, Howard A. Maxwell, Jr., and Lee M. Patch. Normal—Annie M. Johnson, Clara G. Nesby, Arthur H. Reed and Bishop M. Stevens. Commercial—Mary J. Johnson and Wesley H. Passon. Manuel Training—Charles H. Green, R. E. H. Lee, Lonnie W. Lott, Lee M. Patch, L. S. Rucker and Earnest C. Threadgil. Domestic Science— Josie, C Allen, Minnie T. Brewer, Ursuline K. Edwards, Diana H. Everett, Anoise E. Loften, Mary M. Norwood, Indiana E. Smith and Joe Whitis.

The alumni gave a debate and concert at night, the proceeds being donated to the adminstration building which is nearing completion at a cost of $20,000.

The Howe and Lemoyne Institutes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2.—The Howe and Lemoyne Institutes held their graduating exercises last week. The baccalaurete sermons were at the Salem Baptist and the Second Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. A. L. Hall preaching to the Howe graduates and Father E. Thomas Demby to the Lemboyne graduates

The following graduated from Howe: Academic—Rosa Beatrice Ford, Rhubia Benton Winston, Freeda Elizabeth Taylor, Mack Thaddeus Williams, Andrew Sidney Johnson, Edward Levy Whitson, Charles Hadden Crowder, Arthur Hercules Hicks, Garland Leiphus Haynes. Academic special— Mattie Lee Shaw, Zolonia Alloise Taylor, George Washington Harper. Normal—Gertrude Rosa Echols, Birdie Leona Myers. English Normal— Frank Lee Smith, Moses Pugh Harris. Teachers normal (Honorary) —Mrs. Florence Cooper. Domestic Science—Leonia Beason Dortch Lee Marshal Woods, Pearl Morton Collins. Dressmaking—Bessie Bell Shaw, Narcissus Burns, Leonia B. Dortch, Pearl Collins. Millinery—Leonia Beason Dortch, Susie Bouldin, Lillie Mae Bellamy, Wiie Mae Wright, Susie Vance, JJosie Stroud.

The following graduated from Lemoyne Institute: Normal—Edna Florida Greene, Bessi Wilkes Murray, Garnet Ethel Oliver, Josephine Catherine Simson, Lucile Earnstine Tillman. Home economics—Hortense Fields, Eula Estella Franklin, Hattie Donnie Kyle, Ella Willette Swepe, Minnie Blanch Taylor, Commercial—Bebee Albert Beaucham. College preparatory—Robert Percy Bently, William David Boyd, Nathaniel Augustus Horne, Emment Heber Hunt, Shirley Brinsley Patterson, Lucile Vallie Roberts, Marion Lucile Vance, Jame Robert Woods.

Arkansas Baptist College.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—The thirtieth annual closing of Arkansas Baptist College, the Rev. Joseph A. Booker, president, took place, May 15 to 21.

On Sunday morning May 17, at the First Baptist Church the baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Arlington Wilson, pastor of First Baptist Church, Muskegon, Oklahoma.

The subject was "The Lines of Cleavage Which Make for Character," text Mark 7:24.

The collegiate graduates—Claiborne Foster Taylor, Major James Pearry, Alexander Mansfield Bright, Franklin Ameca Lovelace and Joseph Robert Booker. Academic graduates—Salathiel Lee Allen, Alonzo Ashley, Helen Mae Griggs Booker, Christopher Columbus Butler, Florence Novella Coleman, John Robert Ferguson, Floyd Gardner, Isom William Jones, Bessie Elene Jones, Ola Alberta Jorlon, Estella Merice Jonhson, Theophilus Titus Lovelace, James Alexander Lowe, Cassius Eustice Mason, Robert Clemons McGrue, Myrtle Martha Pearce, Naomi Cornelia Perry, Althea Rebecca Pryde, John Emerson Phillips, Charles Chester Newto, Margaret Ernestine Swancy, George Washington Sanders, Martin James Scarsborough, Alphonzo Moore, Lillian Luticia Rogers, Silene Gale Rivers, Moses Proffitt, Jr., and William Mack Tate.

On Thursday morning, May 21 Roscoe Conkling Simmons delivered the baccalaureate address.

Walters Institute Commencement.

WARREN, Ark., June 2.—Notwithstanding the great fire which destroyed the main building of Walters Institute, April 23, the school continued its session with but one day's loss and the commencement followed as announced.

Nine young people finished from the grammar school. The Rev. J. B. Scott, Dean of the Bible School, delivered the sermon to the religious societies on Sunday morning. In the afternoon the annual sermon was delivered in the County Court House by Bishop G. L. Blackwell of Philadelphia, Pa., president of the trustee board, from Jeriniah 5: 1; theme, "A man wanted."

On Tuesday morning the trustees met the advisory board meeting with them.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT ALLEN UNIVERSITY

THE PRESIDENT, W. W. BECKETT, D.D., UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Commencement at Allen University a Brilliant Affair—More Than Ten Thonsand Dollars Raised

The commencement program of Allen University, which was concluded last week, June 5th, was a gala affair in educational work in South Carolina. People from every section of the state attended. Forty-eight students were given degree of L.I.; two received the degree of B.A., and one the degree of B.D. Six were given certificates from the department of domestic arts.

The Board of Trustees met in full, and to say the least, some constructive work was done. To make Allen the leading college for Negro education in South Carolina seems to be the motto. A number of school men are on the Board of Trustees and with many others who are possessed with experience and common sense much work is hoped to be done. However, I do not mean to say that these school men are ahead of men who are not diploma holders—because there are many school men who are not worth a hill of corn raised on Ben Tillman's farm.

Bishop L. J. Coppin was all smiles when the Committee on Finance announced that $10,900 and over had been reported from the various districts for the colleges. The leaders of the church did well. This money was raised at a time when money is scarce as "hen teeth" in the agricultural regions. The largest amount reported from any one district was from the Palmetto Conference, reported by Elder L. R. Nichols, of the Georgetown district; he reported $1040. This shows how the men in South Carolina like Bishop Coppin as a leader—yet they will do more in the next effort, because we are loyal.

The literary training given at Allen is excellent, all things considered. The fact that hundreds of her graduates are in the field holding their own with those who come from other schools that are supported with endowment funds way up in the thousands, is to say that there is more in education that is thus fostered than can be seen on the surface. There is a chance to build for the "Greater Allen." The college must measure up to the standard. Every alumnus, every minister, every friend of Negro education in the state should get busy and help raise $100,000 for the endowment of the school. These are imperative demands that must be met.

Dr. W. W. Beckett.

Something unusual happened, and it seems to be the signal point in the promised unanimity in our church life in the state was touched when a board of 100 trustees unanimously re-elected President Beckett without even the most astute politician in the meeting rising to express his unreadiness. However, there was nothing expected. Dr. Beckett is successfully filling the office of president and his host of conscientious friends in the state are pushing his administration.

Bishop L. J. Coppin, A.M., D.D.

Bishop L. J. Coppin was just from the commencement of Kittrell. The men in the Seventh District came up like heroes. It is marvelous how African M. E. ministers do raise funds for education. The scheme is most unique and the feeling for the work among the laity is good. People like Bishop Coppin. He always seems at home. Coppin Hall, on Allen's campus, will always stand as a monument to his name.

Bishop W. D. Chappelle, A.M., D.D.

Bishop Chappelle is a life trustee of the college and an ideal champion of Negro uplift and Christian education. All South Carolina is proud of such an able man. Bishop Chappelle made a happy climax, crushed out of existence, as so to speak, all factions and coupled up with the situation when he said in the final meetings of the Board: "I am with Bishop Cop-

pin's administration in the state. We are not apart, we are together, and I also want it understood that I am with President Beckett, and will cooperate with him to make the work of this school a success."

The Theological School

The Theological School is doing good work. This kind of training is felt and the pulpits everywhere need trained men. Dr. C. H. Rhembert is dean of the department and Prof. T. B. Nelson is professor of Hebrew. These two young men are doing all they can to bring the work of the department up to the required standard. For the first time in the history of the school has the department received its pro rata of funds from general church like the people schools in our other colleges.

The principal address

phia Annual Conference, on "educational night," I pressed my way through the crowd at the church entrance, and being halted by the marshal, because of praying within, I stood and listened. There fell upon my ears sounds as if from the lips of one divinely inspired, for the windows of high heaven seemed open, and the words seemed to be reverberating through the skies, and I caught these words:

"GOD GRANT THAT THESE YOUNG MEN MAY SEE AND GRASP THE OPPORTUNITIES WHICH ARE THEIRS. MAY THEY FOLLOW THE COURSES WHICH THEIR FATHERS KEPT."

And I come to you tonight, dear young people of Wilberforce and of my race, with every energy of my mind, soul and body, to rivet that prayer into your very being, with the hope that it may prove to be your guiding thought and uplifting inspiration during your long and useful lives.

You ask, what is my opportunity? I answer, to keep the course our fathers kept.

It may be no special Providence shall lead you along the brilliant pathways of literature and science. History may not record you as discovering a "swinging lamp" which led Galileo to the discovery of the isochronism of the pendulum; there may not confront your vision the "falling fruit" which lifted Newton to the conception of the universal law of gravitation; it may not be yours to languish in a "Bedford jail" as the gateway to the matchless allegory of Pilgrim's Progress. Neither may you, like Dante, sit in "exile environments" and give to the world a "Divina Commedia;" from storm-girt planes of political obloquy and physical distress, you may not display the genius of Milton as it rises to its

"Adventurous song,
That with no middle flight intends to soar
Above the Aonian mount, while it pursues
Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme."

But, my dear young people, as you sojourn here upon this sphere of busy toil and trade, of invention and art, of service and song, you may often hear the "Prayer of the Fathers" or "Read them in the Stars," and discover a golden gateway, and a swinging door of opportunity just before you.

The great astronomer, La Chance, quite recently came forward with newly acquired photographic evidence, and claims to satisfactorily prove the theory that the universe, as we see it today, with its sun, its planets, its fixed stars, its milky way and its nebula, was primarily one large molten, burning body, evidencing great activity, which we call rotary motion, the rapidity of which caused "fragmentary detachments." We call the result "sun, moon, stars, planets, etc." But each division has played and is in the "heavens of humanity" and each "light-centre" has safely guided many a mariner on life's tempestuous sea.

In the beginning God created man. In the "process of time" there appeared in "the heavens of humanity" a shooting star, a sort of "bursting comet," which blazed the heavens with a light whose brilliancy has not yet dimmed, and it filled the sky with "satellites" which seemed destined to "shine on and on to the perfect day." (God help the young people to read the prayer of the fathers in the stars!) Someone beheld this "bursting comet" in the "heavens of humanity and called it "Richard Allen," the "comet of courage, hope and inspiration;" and as it swept through space it "lighted and sub-divided" and became the central force and light of a "little world of humanity" called the A. M. E. Church.

Then there appeared in our "new heavens" a "missionary constellation" in which brilliantly shine fixed stars of hope, progress and inspiration. We called them "Alex. W. Wayman, Jabez Pitt Campbell, T. M. D. Ward, James A. Handy, John Albert Johnson and William H. Heard."

Over yonder, there broke forth a beauteous beaming, a great cluster which revealed "the stars of the morning, as they sang together." It is the "educational constellation" brilliantly and brightly they beam. They are named: "Daniel A. Payne, Benjamin F. Lee, Benjamin T. Tanner, Joseph Simeon Flipper, William D. Chappelle and Joshua H. Jones."

Then we turn and gaze in other skies, and there, as the stars of the "natal morn" seemed to sing "peace on earth, good will towards men," we seem to hear a sound from the "new heavens" and behold a "gospel constellation," and the "seven spirits" and the "seven angels," of the churches of old, sang their message through silver trumpets, we hear the "sweet story of old" proclaimed by our "gospel, golden trumpeters" in the "heavens of humanity," and we call them Evans Tyree, Levi Jenkins Coppin, Cornelius T. Shaffer, Henry Blanton Parks, John Hurst and James M. Conner.

Then Abram Grant, William Benjamin Derrick, Benjamin W. Arnett and Charles Spencer Smith appear, with apparent spectras of power in their burning, sending forth guiding beams, from the "constellation of civic affairs" to the nations of all the earth.

But hark, behold. A meteor of grandeur, of splendor and of evident great power, breaks upon the scene—it sweeps across the vaulted canopy; it illumines the constellations of "missions" of "civic affairs," of "education," of the "gospel band"—it rushes on and threatens to rival the sun itself—it's Henry McNeil Turner, the greatest planet of them all.

Young men and young women: The prayer of the fathers is, that you may see and grasp the opportunities which are yours; that you follow the courses which the fathers kept, as you read them in the stars.

May I implore the young men to follow the course which led Bruce Revels and Pinchback into the United States Senate.

May I invite you to follow the course through stern ways of thorough preparation, which led Langston, Cain, Cheatham, Smalls, Murray and White into the honored Congressional halls.

May I inspire you to seek the dizzy heights of the oratorical myth, where Douglass, Price, Hawkins and Vernon dwell?

In education, may I ask you to repeat the strides of Payne, Lee, S. T. Mitchell, DuBois, Kelley Miller, Scarborough and Booker T. Washington and attain their useful heights.

In church, may I implore you to duplicate the bishop of your choice: Be another I. N. Ross, a W. Sampson Brooks, an A. L. Gaines or a Julian Caesar Caldwell; follow them to the elevated platform of brilliant success.

Young women: Follow not the "course of the fathers," but aspire to the honored heights "attained and kept" by Fannie Jackson Coppin, Mary E. Lee, Mary Church Terrell or Hallie Q. Brown, and the world will fall at your feet and be forever blessed.

Young people: It is mine to implore you to heed my prayer, "that you follow the course which the fathers kept." May I inform you, you'll find it "posted" all the way. The simply plain admonition of Joshua will be seen at almost every step: "Do right and live; choose evil and die."

Finally: I could not honorably close without reviving a deep sorrow and dropping a silent tear; the Class of '89, two living and three dead, demand it. It's In Memoriam:

Samuel T. Mitchell, the university president of our class (may God bless his memory and prosper his posterity), said it to us, and we, in his memory, pass it on to you and your posterity; John the revelator recorded it:

"Behold I set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it."

If you approach it in the spirit of personal humility, with an implicit faith in God, and with divine adoration on your lips, it will pass you into rich opportunities for needed and remunerative services among men; and, finally, admit you into the rich inheritance of eternal life with the angels of Heaven!

This is the prayer of the fathers, as I read it in the stars. May the young men and women see and grasp the opportunities which are theirs, or fall on the field of noble endeavor!

HOLDS ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

The Lyric Scene of a Brillian Assemblage at Closing Exercises of High School

The 26th annual commencemen of the Colored High School wa held at the Lyric last Friday night A large audience was on hand to greet the 72 members of the graduating class.

The invocation and benediction were by Rev. Edward Williams. Dr. J. E. Moorland, of Washington, delivered the address to the graduates. The class held a reception and banquet at the New Pythian Hall following the exercises.

The following are the graduates:

Academic Course, February—Elizabeth Edna Blackwell, Raymond Tunsall Carpenter, Louise Consuela Coleman, Esther Bernice Gatewood, Elmyra Lizzie Hillen, Nancy Lillie Powers, Jessie Corinne Scott, Helen [illegible]ola Travers, Melvina [illegible]rutchfield [illegible]aring, Mary Genevieve Williams.

June—Blondina Theresa Barracks, Anita Mildred Boggs, Grace Elizabeth Brown, Douglass James Camper, Julian Orlando Carroll, Albert Irvin Cassell, Anna Coleman, Lillian Margaret Dashields, Lucy Maria Fletcher, Charles Henry Fowler, Ruth Wilkerson Freeland, Jeannette Lincolnia Gaines, Pearl Etta Beckwith Gaines, Josie Lee Goodrich, Bernard Harris, Mable Virginia Yeizer Herbert, Grace Margaret Hill, Bertha McKinley James, Daisy Frances Johnson, Eldridge Benjamin Jones, Pauline Magdalene Jordan, Joshua Thomas Kelley, Maude Elgena Nelson Lane, Fannie Lucile Latane, Alice Evangeline Lockerman, Gobert Elliott Macbeth, Sadie Charlotte Martin, Esther Queen Mayden, Portia Malinda Miller, Frank Wilmer Phillips, Jean Florence Robinson Henrietta Louise Saunders, Edna May Shorts, Helen Fannie Smith, Mollie Marie Thomas, Ethel Mae Travers, Mary Eulalia Watkins, Lucretia Rudolph West, Mary Inez Wicks, Aurelia Magnolia Williams, Franklin Leroi Wilson, Mary Viola Young.

Two-year Vocational Course—February—Jennie Marieta Anthony Mary C. Earles, Veronica Holland, Catherine Sophronia Johnson, Jennie Sheppard.

June—James Augustus Adams, Bertha Elizabeth Brown, Willie Fields, Viola Esther Fisher, Juliett Mary Gans, Annie Beatrice Gentt, Alice Geneva Hill, Lucy Priscilla Perkins, Carrie Roberts, Fannie Elizabeth Sanders, Edgar Wellington Sommerville, Lucie Lee Sorrell, Gulla Ethella Tolson, Florence Mary Turner, Inez Leonora Whittington.

Houston, Tex
Chronicle

MAY 13 1914

NEGRO SCHOOL IS BUSY WITH WORK

Vocational and educational exhibitions were held at the Houston College, the colored industrial school, yesterday. Steam laundering was the principal subject for the day, and many friends of the school and students were present to witness the demonstrations.

Great progress is being made by the school in all its branches. Farming for the boys, sewing for the girls, and canning for both, are all taught at the school and the classes are progressing rapidly.

Class exercises are the order for this afternoon. Melody, oratory and frolic share honors in the program.

Education 1914
Libraries

GATEWAY CITY'S NEW LIBRARY IS OPENED—BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT COST $25.000—A THING OF BEAUTY—PRINCIPAL, JOSEPH E. COTTER.

The Indianapolis Freeman
2-14-14

(By Melville Perdue, 1219 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.)

Louisville who has for a long time held the distinction of having the only library for colored citizens, again comes into the lead and can now boast of being the only city with two libraries for its colored citizens.

The doors were formally thrown open to the public Wednesday evening, January 28, at 8 o'clock, when Librarian George T. Settle turned the key over to Mr. T. F. Blue, who has the supervision of the colored branches. The evening's program was in the hands of the trustees, and a number of speeches were made, including his honor W. O. Head's address. Thursday evening at 8 o'clock the program was in charge of the principals of the East End and splendid addresses were made, the theme of the program being "The Library as an Educational Factor."

Friday January 30, at 8 p. m., "The Public Library as a Moral Factor," in charge of the East End ministers.

Saturday, January 31, Children's Day, "The Public Library for the Child." This program was furnished by children of the grades.

The new building is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The building and equipment cost $25,000. It is a story high, of red brick with tile roof. In the basement is a large play-room and meeting rooms, while the upper floor is devoted to reading rooms and offices.

It is in point to mention here that the library system among the colored people here is largely an outgrowth of an experiment of nine years ago. Our library started its career in a residence in West Chestnut street with a few books and one librarian. Then the branch which is now known as the Western Branch was built and furnished at a cost of $43,343.06 employing three librarians and circulating an average of 50,000 books a year. Lectures and entertainments are given free to the public and the story hour for the children. Five clubs and reading circles under the supervision of the librarians have been organized, and its influence has been far-reaching in the development of our people both morally and intellectually.

The Eastern Branch will be presided over by Mrs. Rachel Harris, head librarian, and Mrs. Edmunds, assistant, while Miss Finney will remain with the Western Branch in the capacity of head librarian, with Miss Janet Simpson as assistant. Mr. Thomas F. Blue will have the direct supervision of the two branches.

THE EAST END LIBRARY OPENING

EAST END LIBRARY OPENING.

Freeman News Paper 2-7-14

Louisville, Ky., Special.

The new Colored Branch Library threw open its doors last week with fitting exercises. Representative citizens, white and colored, were on the program. The beautiful library, located at the corner of Hancock and Lampton street, is a beautiful building with all modern improvements. Mrs. Rochel Harris will serve as Senior Assistant, while Mrs. Lillie Edwards will serve as Junior Assistant, Mrs. McIntyre as Substitute. Mrs. Blue will be Supervisor over both branches. One of the features of the new east end branch is that a large play room has been arranged for the children, also special rooms for social settlement work.

Carnegie Library Building To Be Ready July 1

Savannah Tribune

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING GIVEN MONDAY, 1-24

Building to be Erected on Henry Street, Opposite Dixon Park—Campaign for Additional Fund of Fifteen Hundred Dollars Still on

Information of much importance to the Negroes of the city was given out this week when it was learned that the contract for the Carnegie Library for Negroes was given out and that the building is to be ready for occupancy by July first.

It was through the liberal donation of $12000.00 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie that the library was made possible. This amount is to be expended for the erection of the building.

The library will be situated on the south side of Henry street opposite Dixon Park. The land on which the building is to be erected was purchased by subscriptions among the Negroes and kindly disposed whites of the city.

The curators of the library have already purchased 45 feet of land, which is in the center of three lots, and are hoping to secure $1500.00 more with which to buy the additional 45 feet, upon which they have an option.

The placing of the buiding in the center of the 90 feet of land will allow the library a very advantageous position both from the stand point of light and beauty.

Excavations for the Negro Library at New Orleans were begun Monday of this week. There are said to be two million homes in

Southwestern Christian Advocate 8-27-14

CARNEGIE LIBRARY DEDICATION THURSDAY AFTERNOON

PROFESSOR S. A. GRANT TO DELIVER ADDRESS

New Library Was Turned Over to Curators This Week—Many Visitors.. Inspect ..Building—Building. Very .Conveniently Appointed.

The new Colored Carnegie Library, which is located on Henry stre , east, opposite Dixon park, is completed and has been turned over to the curators.

The building is one of the most beautiful and best appointed edifices of the kind which Negroes have at their disposal in any portion of the South. It was made possible by a gift of $12,000.00 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the land having been purchased with money raised by popular subscription from Negroes and charitable white friends in the city.

The building is a two story structure being 60 feet by 35. On the first floor is a lecture room 32 ½ feet by 41 fitted with movable folding chairs and having a capacity of about 175 persons. This room may be used for fairs entertainments and other purposes. The furnace room and lavatories are also on this floor.

On the second floor is the library room proper. This room is admirably ventilated and the light is excellent.

The building is constructed of red ½ inch brick raked joint with black mortar. The interior wood work is of pine and cypress and the floors of the first story are of cement. those up stairs being of rift pine. The outside wood work is of bronze color and the inside of modern English oak. The walls are of a beautiful bluish tint.

The book cases extend to the rear end of the hall, and the librarian's desk is near the front entrance . The table and chairs are of fumed oak.

The dedicatory exercises will take place onThursday afternoon August 13th at 5:30 o'clock, Prof. S. A. Grant of Georgia State College, delivering the address.

NEW ORLEANS, PICAYUNE

JUL 9 1914

FOR THE NEGRO LIBRARY

Plans Cut to Bring the Cost Inside Limits of the Fund

The Public Library Board, at its monthly meeting Wednesday, heard a report that the cutting down of the estimates for building the negro library, to bring the cost within the limits of the fund for that purpose, had been done, and the plans were sent to the City Engineer who will submit them to the city architect. The report stated the work should be begun soon.

Mrs. E. T. A. Eustis' resignation as an assistant librarian, was accepted, and Miss Anais Lehman was appointed to the place, which is in the main library.

The circulation of books for the month of June was 38,900, which is 3000 more than in the previous June. The greatest increase was in what is termed "solid literature," as contrasted with fiction.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.

SEP 8 1914

NEGRO BRANCH LIBRARY

Books Will Be Loaned From Carnegie Library List.

A branch library for negroes will be opened shortly at a negro drug store on East Commerce street, the books to be selected and sent out from the Carnegie Library. The scheme has been under discussion for some time by the board of directors, with the earnest support of Dr. Frederick Terrell, pesident of the board.

This is not the first time that an effort to supply the negro population of San Antonio with circulating reading matter has been made. About ten years ago, when the Carnegie Library first was opened, a sub-station for negroes was in use. There was, however, very little interest taken in the books and so the project was abandoned. It is thought the station will prove very popular now, as it is planned upon the earnest solicitation of a number of negroes.

"Nearly all the southern cities have branch libraries for the negroes," said Miss Cornelia Notz, librarian, in speaking of the plan, "and we feel sure that the sub-station will develop."

Nashville, Tennessean

SEP 23 1914

PLAN CORNERSTONE FOR NEGRO LIBRARY

The committee of the negro board of trade co-operating in the work of securing the erection of a branch Carnegie library for the colored people met Tuesday night at the office of A. N. Johnson to prepare for the laying of the corner stone of the library building next Monday.

The following members of the committee were present: A. N. Johnson, chairman; J. B. Battle, W. H. Oden, W. D.

Hawkins, G. H. Bandy, J. I. Watson, J. B. Mullins, F. A. Stewart, F. G. Smith, S. W. Crosthwait, J. P. Rhines, J. C. Napier and J. H. Hale.

The committee took steps to arrange a provisional program. A. N. Johnson will be master of ceremonies; Bishop I. B. Scott will deliver the invocation; Dr. G. H. Bandy will give the principal address. Mayor H. E. Howse, Dr. C. V. Roman and a member of the library commission will be asked to make brief talks.

It is desired, it was stated, that the colored citizens show their appreciation of the generosity of Andrew Carnegie and the people of Nashville as represented by the city officials who voted purchase money for the lot, and to those who donated funds to assist in the purchase of the land.

Committees were appointed to look after the details of the ceremonies Monday.

KANSAS CITY, MO

DEC 2 6 1914

NEGRO BRANCH LIBRARY.

New One to Be Opened at Fourth Street and Forest Avenue.

The formal opening of the negro branch library on the upper floor of the Garrison Square field house at Fourth street and Forest avenue will take place next Saturday afternoon. The branch will be thrown open for inspection and the issuing of books will take place Monday.

Miss N. Ethelene Wilson has been appointed branch librarian. The branch will open with 1,000 books on its shelves and the reading table will be stocked with thirty current magazines.

In opening this library, Purd . Wright, public librarian, is establishing the first negro branch west of the Mississippi river. The room in the Garrison building, light, heat and janitor service, is furnished by the park board and the library takes care of the furnishings and supplies.

Atlanta

Georgian

OCT 12 1914

$25,000 Offered for Library for Negroes

That the Carnegie foundation has offered $25,000 toward a library for negroes here was the declaration Sunday night of the Rev. H. H. Proctor at the First Congregational Church negro, on his return from the East.

Atlanta is asked to appropriate a small sum for upkeep

NASHVILLE, TENN

Banner

DEC 9 8 1914

LAY CORNERSTONE OF NEW NEGRO LIBRARY

In order to show their appreciation of the new Carnegie Library in course of erection at Hynes Street and Twelfth Avenue, the Nashville Negro Board of Trade will this afternoon at 3 o'clock hold exercises marking the laying of the cornerstone of the new institution. Plans have been made to have a large crowd of local colored people attend the exercises.

It is also planned to have the Mayor and one or two of the City Commissioners address the crowd. G. H. Bandy, ex-president of the local Negro Board of Trade, will deliver the principal address of the occasion. J. C. Napier and C. V. Roman will also make talks. A. N. Johnson will act as master of ceremonies.

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL

OCT 10 1914

STORY FOUR FOR NEGROES.

Today at 1 p.m. the first story hour for negro children of the season will be held at the Howe Institute. The stories will be illustrated by stereoptican views.

The first of the semi-monthly book reviews was held last Tuesday. W. F. Foster reviewed "The Call of the Wild" by Jack London, and L. E. Cashin, "Lewis Rand," by Mary Johnston. The next review will be held Oct. 27.

John C. Martin Educational Fund

It was rather doubtful for a while as to whether or not the colored people were to continue to be the beneficiaries of the John C. Martin educational fund, but happily we are told, through the earnest efforts of Dr. M. M. Ponton, Atlanta, Ga., formerly field superintendent of the fund, that it has been saved to the race. Dr. Ponton, like thousands of his type all over the country, is going right along quietly doing that upon which the salvation of the race most seriously depends, without sounding a trumpet to attract the attention of the world. Armies of the world's greatest heroes will never be universally known, but what does it matter if the work is done and humanity benefited?

Education - 1914
Money

The Work of the Freedmen's Aid Society Shows Steady Growth

Southwestern Christian Advocate 11/27/14

The General Committee on the Freedmen's Aid Society met last week, November 5-6, in Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, Rhode Island. The absence of Bishop Walden, the founder and for years a controlling spirit in this Society, was greatly missed. It is true he was not present last year, being absent on account of ill health. But somehow we felt him near and interested. This year he was not, for God had taken him. A touching memorial service was held by the Committee in honor of him; the service also embraced the memory of Bishop McIntyre, Bishop Smith, Dr. H. C. Weakley and Mr. T. D. Collins, who died during the year.

The first sentence of the report of the Board of Managers put the Committee in fine spirit for the deliberations of the sessions. These are the opening words of the report:

"In presenting this, the forty-eighth Annual Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society, it is both a privilege and a duty first to acknowledge the goodness of God in giving to the Society one of the best years in its history. We have had remarkable advancement in the quality of our class room work, in improvements and new buildings, in the enlargement of our equipment, and in the contribution of the church. Special efforts have been directed toward increased efficiency in business methods, and the promotion of closer relations between the Board of Managers and the Presidents and Trustees of the institutions."

The receipts of the Society for the past year were most encouraging, showing a very substantial increase. A paragraph on this point from the annual report is very informing:

"While the Treasurer's report will show the detailed financial condition of the Society, we call attention to the fact of a small advance in receipts for the year. Receipts from collections in the conferences for the General Fund for 1913-14 are $122,328.97 as against $119,994.14 in 1912-13, showing an increase of $2,344.83. The advance for the year in special funds amounts to $8,196.73. The total advance in collections for the year is $10,541.56. Our income in 1912-13 showed an increase of $25,869.53, so that the total increase in income from Conferences for the past two years of this quadrennium over the previous two years amounts to $36,401.09. We expended a total of $510,341.15 from all sources in the prosecution of our work during 1913-14. This is an increase over last year in the normal sources of income. The amount from all sources last year was in a sense abnormal, because of the amount figured in from the insurance received from the loss of the building at Claflin. During the previous year we expended from all sources $490,905.22, making a total for two years of $1,001,246.37. During the previous two years we expended $672,549.53 from all sources, which shows an increase of $328,696.84 for the past two years. This showing is gratifying and bespeaks how rapidly the Society is growing. It should, however, be known that as yet we are getting from the church only about forty-five per cent of the amount which is apportioned for the Society."

The handling of more than half a million dollars during the year shows the largeness of the work being done by this society.

The total amount of cash and subscriptions on the Jubilee Fund now amount to $249,761.09. Of this Colored Conferences have raised $133,000.00, of which $59,000.00 has come in actual cash. Here Secretary Penn comes in for warm praise in leading these colored conferences. The showing is most remarkable. There has been hearty co-operation of the Conferences and Institutions, but Dr. Penn's leadership in the matter is gratefully acknowledged by all.

A statement showing the receipts from the schools from July 1, 1913, to June, 1914, will be of interest:

For Bennett College	$ 2,824.3
Central Alabama Institute	1,060.5
Clark University	1,174.5
Claflin University	91.8
Cookman Institute	782.7
Flint Medical College	248.0
Gilbert Industrial Institute	203.9
Sam Huston College	4,777.3
Haven Academy	503.0
Meharry Medical College	2,297.1
Morristown Normal and Industrial College	6,652.2
Morgan College	21.0
Meridian Institute	849.2
New Orleans University	453.8
Rust College	1,814.2
Philander Smith College	529.5
George R. Smith College	975.8
Wiley University	3,947.3
Walden College	4,272.2
Undesignated	522.3
Interest on Bank Balances	66.8
Interest on Investments	453.6
Total	$34,631.54

Beside these amounts the colored people gave through the regular collections the following amounts:

Atlanta Conference (Appropriated to Clark University)	$599.00
Baltimore Conference (Belonging to Morgan College)	23.00
Central Alabama Conference (Appropriated to Central Alabama Institute)	239.20
Central Missouri Conference (Appropriated to George R. Smith College)	365.50
Colorado Conference (Error)	20.00
Delaware Conference (Belonging to Morgan College)	10.00
East Tennessee (Appropriated to Morristown College)	194.68
Florida Conference (Appropriated to Cookman Institute)	317.00
Lincoln Conference (Appropriated to George R. Smith College)	95.50
Little Rock Conference (Appropriated to Philander Smith College)	16.00
Louisiana Conference (Appropriated to New Orleans University and Gilbert Industrial Institute)	547.00
Mississippi Conference (Appropriated to Meridian Institute)	437.05
North Carolina Conference (Appropriated to Bennett College)	360.00
Rock River Conference (Error)	5.00
Savannah Conference (Appropriated to Haven Academy)	185.00
South Carolina Conference (Appropriated to Claflin University)	3,126.46
South Florida Conference (Appropriated to Cookman Institute)	64.00
Tennessee Conference (Appropriated to Walden College)	134.40
Texas Conference (Appropriated to Wiley University)	81.00
Upper Mississippi Conference (Appropriated to Rust College)	619.79
Washington Conference (Belonging to Morgan College)	33.00
West Texas Conference (Appropriated to Sam Huston College)	362.00
Wilmington Conference (Belonging to Morgan College)	8.00
St. Johns River Conference (Appropriated to Cookman Institute)	264.00
Total	$8,106.58

Including Conference collections and Jubilee Fund, and tuition, room rent, board and incidentals, the colored people provided nearly $300.000.00 of the total receipts of half a

million dollars of the Society.

The growth of interest in the work of the Society was clearly shown by the large attendance upon the sessions of the committee and the seriousness with which the members of the committee faced the problems before them. Never were the discussions more general and satisfying. The Bishops in whose area are located schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society manifested special interest while the other Bishops present were none the less interested in the work in general. Bishops Wilson, Hamilton, Hughes, Quayle, Neely, McConnel, Leete, Luccock, Henderson, Thirkield, Cooke and Shepard rendered effective service during the committee.

Secretaries Maveety and Penn had the work well in hand. Dr. Penn is working most satisfactorily, showing a careful study of all sides of the society's work.

Two of the most important actions of the committee were the merging of Haven Academy at Waynesboro, Ga., with Clark University, and the closing of the pharmaceutical department of Flint Medical College and the Sarah Goodridge Hospital. The property interests of Haven will be transferred to Clark University, while Meridian Academy will hereafter be known as Haven Institute in honor of the great Gilbert Haven, than whom the Negro race never had a better friend. The property interests and endowment of Flint Medical College will remain intact for the present with the bare possibility of the reopening of the hospital if funds can be found. This does not at this time seem possible.

Much interest centered around the appropriations to the schools. It was a cause of general regret that larger appropriations could not be made. But the Society was fortunate in not having to face the possibility of a cut in the appropriations. We give in this connection a table showing the number of students last year in each school, the gross amount spent by each school last year and the appropriations for 1915-16.

mittee was held, was not forgotten by his former parishoners. It was easy to think of Dr. Melden and his work in the far South.

President Wallace of Bennett College is to have a new home costing $3,500.00. The North Carolina Conference raised the entire amount.

Dean George W. Hubbard was an honored visitor. He has spent 51 consecutive years in the work of Negro education.

President Lovinggood was detained from meeting on account of illness, much to the

ears and others

Dr. Judson S. Hill, for 34 years a worker for Negro uplift, has a warm place with the committee, as he has with Methodism. He has rendered great service. He was present at the committee meeting.

Dr. James H. Dillard, of Jeanes Fund and Slater Board was a most welcome visitor. He was invited to address the meeting and did so to the delight of all. His survey of the work of the Jeanes Fund was most interesting and carried the conviction that a most fundamental work was being carried forward by a master hand in a patriotic and Christlike manner. Dr. Dillard said the devotion, sacrifice and heroism of the young Negro teachers employed by the Jeanes equal anything on record of the famous black mammies. This was a fine and timely tribute. It shows that the worth of the Negro did not die with the old generation. Dr. Dillard's visit was one of the events of the meeting.

CUYLER SCHOOL FOR NEGROES NEAR COMPLETION

Savannah, Ga.,
NEWS.
OCT 12 1914

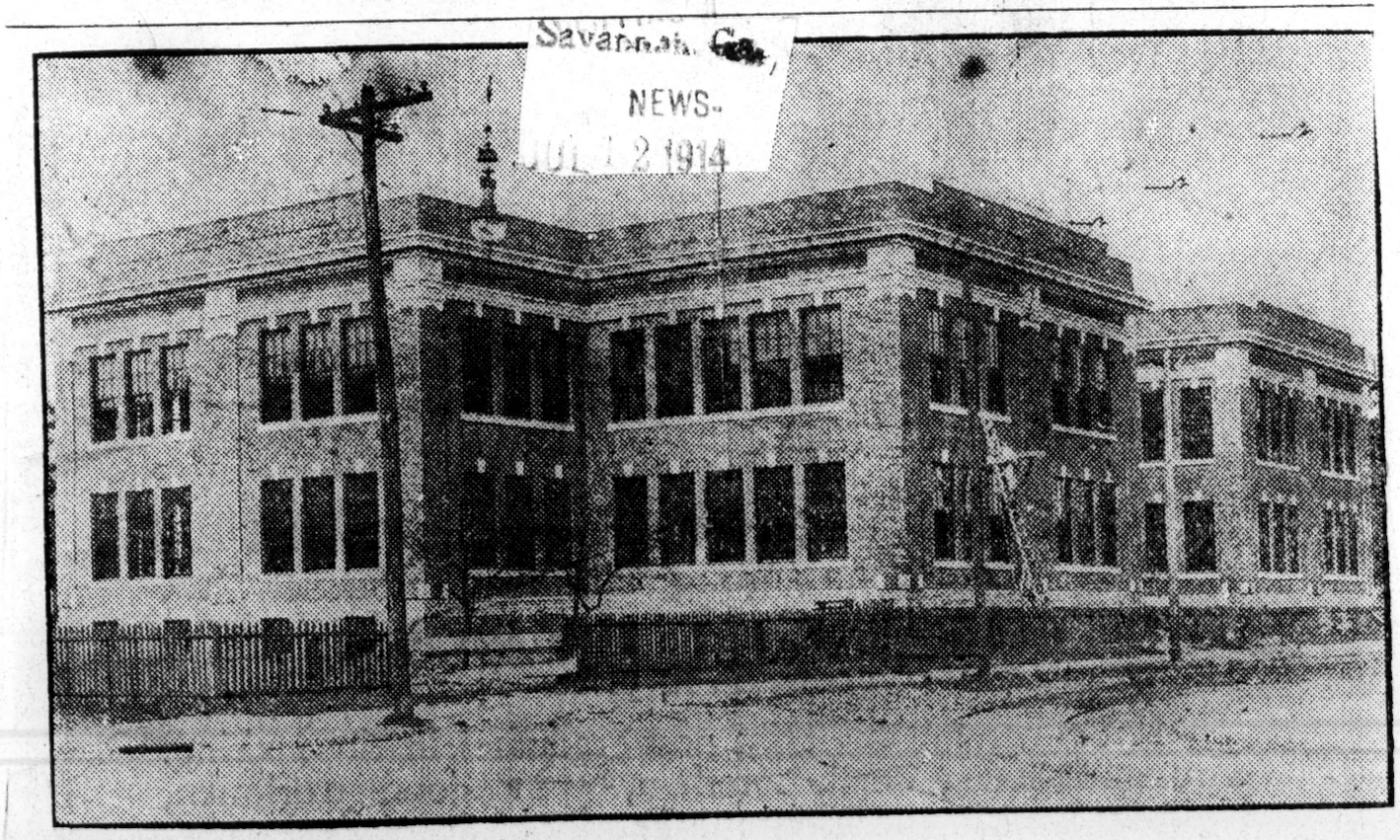


Photo by Davis.

The new Cuyler Street School, built on the site of the old Haven Home School at an approximate cost of $50,000, is now practically completed. It is at Anderson and Cuyler streets. It is intended for the use of colored children exclusively and will accommodate at least 1,000 of them. On the two floors there are twenty class rooms. The single room in the basement will be reserved for laundry usages in the future.

The best sanitary toilet fixtures are a part of its modern equipment. With the intention of promoting cleanliness, shower baths also are provided for the pupils. At its meeting on Monday the Board of Education will determine upon the industrial features which it is proposed to introduce in the new school.

Superintendent Otis Ashmore planned the building. At his recommendation John Wesley Hubert, until recently in charge of an industrial school in Hancock county, has been named principal of the new institution, which will open this fall.

Infamous Measure Carrying With It $480,000 for Work in Southern Colleges Now a Law—Approval by President Wilson Without the Jones Amendment Deprives the Race Institutions of Much Needed Assistance.

VARDAMAN AND HOKE SMITH DEFEAT AMENDMENT TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION

Bill as Passed Gives Governors of Each State and Secretary of Agriculture the Right to Determine What Colleges Will Be Benefited—Mr. Archibald Grimke Protests Before Senate Committee—The President's Broken Promise to Bishop Walters.

By Ralph W. Tyler.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Washington, May 29.—The so-called agricultural bill, providing for agricultural extension work in Southern colleges, and which appropriates the sum of $480,000 for same, has been approved by President Wilson, and is now a law of the land, and a discriminatory law. It will be recalled when the bill was pending in the senate Senator Jones of the State of Washington offered an amendment providing against any discrimination against the race colleges of the South in the distribution of funds under this bill. His amendment was strongly supported by Republican senators, including Senator Root of New York, who stated in his argument that he would not vote for any measure which discriminated against the Afro-American schools of the South. The Democrats, who are in the majority, opposed the amendment, led by Hoke Smith and Vardaman. They not only opposed it, but defeated the Jones amendment. In lieu of it, however, they offered and adopted in the senate a substitute amendment, one that was practically an emasculated offering, providing that the governor of each state and the secretary of agriculture would constitute the men who would determine what colleges would receive benefits under the bill.

Fight for Race Colleges.

The bill, on going to the senate and house conferes, was finally adopted into law with its original provision, which leaves to the legislature of each state to determine what colleges shall receive benefits under the bill, and with this provision, concurred in by the conferes, which denies to race colleges in the South any participation in the benefits of the bill, the agricultural bill was enacted into law and now has been approved by President Wilson. It will be recalled that Mr. Archibald Grimke, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., appeared before the senate committee in charge of the bill and strongly urged that the bill should contain the Jones amendment, insuring against discriminations against Afro-American colleges. It will also be recalled that Bishop Walters called on President Wilson and urged his assistance in securing the adoption of the Jones amendment, or some measure providing against the elimination of race colleges from the funds to be dispensed under the bill, and secured his promise, according to the statement of the bishop, that he would lend his assistance. Instead, however, he has approved into law the agriculture bill containing the obnoxious provisions which will deny to Afro-American colleges in the South any participation in the funds to be dispensed under the bill.

Blow to Ambitious Students.

The writer has just completed a tour of the South, on which he visited most of the southern race colleges, learned of the handicaps under which they are working, of their very great need of funds, learned how the various southern states withhold from them encouragement and financial assistance, and learned how greatly would they and the many earnest ambitious students attending them be benefited if the agriculture bill, which provided for the dispensing of federal moneys for agricultural extension work, was so framed as to provide an equitable portion of the appropriation for them without discrimination. The passage of the agricultural bill in its original form, leaving to the legislatures of the southern states to determine and certify what colleges shall receive benefits under the bill, is a greater blow—far greater—to the race than the loss of all offices heretofore held by members of the race. This bill as passed and approved into law by President Wilson becomes a discriminatory law against every worthy, struggling, race college in the South, and against the many thousands of hopeful Afro-American students attending them.

$5,133,296 Spent In State Annually For Education During 4 Scholastic Years

Advertiser 12-1-14

Expenditures for educational purposes in Alabama during the four scholastic years ending September 30, 1914, show an annual average of $5,134,296, according to the report of Examiner J. T. Gorman, made public by the Governor's office yesterday. The report is based on a recent examination of the books of H. J. Willingham, former Superintendent of Education, and W. F. Feagin, the present superintendent.

The total sum spent by the State itself for education during the four years is $17,694,765, but a supplementary expenditure for private and denominational schools brings the aggregate for the period to $20,537,185. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, the State spent $3,386,866 for education the report points out.

As the total receipts of the State for the same period were only $6,636,319, more than 50 per cent of the entire revenue was devoted to educational purposes, according to the Examiner.

Reformation Demanded.

Reformation of the school system is imperatively demanded, in the opinion of Examiner Gorman. The laws are inadequate and contradictory, he says. A state Board of Education should be created, he declares, with jurisdiction over the public schools of the State. He advocates also the passage of a compulsory education law; abolition of the Agricultural schools and a consolidation of Normal schools; a constitutional amendment basing apportionment of school funds on actual enrollment and attendance at the schools.

The report follows in part:

"For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, the following salaries were paid in this Department:

H. J. Willingham, Ex-Superintendent	$ 416.67
W. F. Feagin, Superintendent	2,585.33
Dwight Dowdell, Chief Clerk	1,550.00
W. F. Feagin, Ex-Chief Clerk	250.00
J. N. Gunnels, Clerk	1,500.00
S. H. Moriarty, Clerk	1,500.00
Stenographer	750.00
Temporary Clerk	945.00
Total	$9,495.00

"The following are the receipts for the public schools for the scholastic year ending September 30, 1914:

October 1, 1913, Balance	$ 8,714.68
Special School Tax, 1913	1,726,587.61
Special School Tax, former years	7,302.94
Poll Tax	205,731.33
Special School Tax, land redemptions	2,347.23
Fees examination of teachers	15,509.67
Escheats	160.81
Interest on Sixteenth Section Fund	125,316.60
Interest on valueless Sixteenth Section	5,825.47
Interest on school and indemnity lands	9,892.50
Interest on surplus revenue	26,763.47
Interest on Lawrence County School Fund	275.25
Special appropriation	350,000.00
Total	$2,484,427.56

Disbursements.

Treasurers County Public Schools	$2,273,436.47
Normal Schools	112,000.00
State and County Boards Examiners, Salaries and Expenses	13,244.89
Institute Appropriations	6,500.00
Contingent Fund	3,000.00
Total	$2,408,181.36
September 30, 1914, Balance	76,246.20
Total	$2,484,427.56

In addition to these appropriations for the public and normal schools, the State paid the following amounts to Colleges, High Schools and Institutions, and for school libraries and the erection of rural school houses, for the scholastic year ending September 30, 1914:

University of Alabama	$158,500.00
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	127,480.00
Alabama Girls' Technical Institute	162,544.24
County High Schools	149,250.00
Deaf and Blind Schools	90,492.50
Boys Industrial School	51,987.50
Agricultural Schools	41,000.00
Huntsville Normal School	45,000.00
Florence Normal School	37,500.00
Dale County High School	5,000.00
N. E. A. and I. Institute	3,000.00
Mt. Meigh School	15,714.44
School Libraries	6,350.00
Erection Rural School H...	75,121.16
Total	$968,939.84

This makes a total of $3,386,855.20, that the State paid for education for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, as follows:

Recapitulation.

Public and Normal S.	$2,408,181.36
Colleges and Miscellaneous Institutions	968,939.84
Salaries, Department of Education	9,495.00
Total	$3,386,616.20

As the total receipt of the State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, were $6,636,319.27, this shows that over 50 per cent of the entire revenue of the State was paid for education.

In addition to the amount paid by the State for education, the counties, cities and patrons paid the following amounts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914:

Counties, 1 mill tax	$ 599,991.00
City appropriations	531,937.00
Matriculation and incidental fees	429,605.00
Total	$1,561,533.00

This makes a total of $4,948,149.20 paid for the public education in Alabama, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, as follows:

State	$3,386,616.20
Counties, cities and patrons	1,561,533.00
Total	$4,948,149.20

For the scholastic year ending September 30, 1914, $733,238 were expended by private and denominational schools in the State for education.

This makes the total amount expended in Alabama for the scholastic year ending September 30, 1914, $5,681,387.20, as follows:

Public education	$4,948,149.20
Private education	783,238.00
Total	$5,681,387.20

Four Years' Expenditures.

For the four fiscal years ending September 30, 1914, from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1914, the State spent the following amounts for education and educational institutions:

Public schools	$8,422,751.45
University of Alabama	425,000.00
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	570,932.50
Alabama Girls' Technical Institute	341,187.17
Normal schools	566,509.00
Agricultural Schools	170,000.00
County High Schools	518,995.95
Deaf and Blind Schools	336,049.50
Boys' Industrial School	154,237.50
Mt. Meigs School	32,611.27
Erection rural school houses	229,328.60
School libraries	14,060.00
Institute appropriations	25,500.00
Salaries, Department of Education	36,729.78
State Board Examiners	33,671.30
County Board Examiners	12,617.92
N. E. A. and I. Institute	9,000.00
Contingent fund	11,006.68
Mercy Home, Industrial School	18,500.00
Total	$11,923,368.62

As the total disbursements of the State for the four fiscal years ending September 30, 1914, were $25,978,925.66, these figures show that nearly half of the entire revenue of the State was spent for education.

For the four scholastic years ending September 30, 1914, the counties, cities and patrons paid the following amounts for education:

Counties, 1 mill tax	$2,087,798.00
City appropriations	1,909,131.00
Matriculation and inciden-	

tal fees.. .. .. 1,774,468.00

Total.. .. ..$5,771,397.00

This makes a total of $17,694,765.62 that Alabama has spent for the last four scholastic years, as follows:

State.. .. ..$11,923,368.62
Counties, cities and patrons.... .. .. 5,771,397.00

Total.. .. ..$17,694,765.62

For the four scholastic years ending September 30, 1914, there were $2,842,420.29 expended by private and denominational schools for education in Alabama.

This makes a total of $20,537,185.91 spent for education in Alabama for the past four scholastic years, as follows:

Public education $17,694,765.62
Private education. 2,842,420.29

Total.... .. ..$20,537,185.21

This is an average of $5,134,296.47 per annum spent for education in Alabama during the past four scholastic years.

According to the school census of 1914 there were 432,551 white and 342,525 colored, total, 774,976 children in the State between the ages of 7 and 21.

Of this number 320,342 white, 74 per cent., and 147,812 colored, 43 per cent., were enrolled in the public schools.

Enrollment Figures.

The following figures show the enrollment, appropriation, and per capita, for each pupil in the public schools and principal educational institutions in the State, for the scholastic year ending September 30, 1914:

	Enrollment.	Appropriation.	Per Capita
Public Schools	468,154	$2,273,436.47	$ 4.8
U. of A. ------	1,283	158,500.00	123.3
A. P. I. ------	820	127,480.00	155.4
Ala. G. T. I. --	496	162,544.24	327.7
Normal Schools	5,592	194,500.00	34.7
Agr. Schools --	1,449	41,000.00	28,2
High Schools --	4,996	154,250.00	30.8

The folowing figures show the number of teachers, number of schools, value of school property, and average salaries of teachers in the State, for the scholastic year ending September 30, 1914:

White teachers 7,522
Colored teachers.. 2,516

Total.... 10,038
White school houses.. 4,727
Colored school houses.. 2,132

Total 6,859

The Negro Schools of Montgomery and Montgomery County

A person interested in finding out how the negro is being trained would do well to spend half a day or more in visiting some of the more important institutions established for this purpose in and around Montgomery.

In addition to the regular system of schools maintained by the city and county to give elementary education to the children of the negro race, there are a number of public and private institutions doing good work. Since the South has had to bear the burden of maintaining a double system of schools a large share of the negro's education has necessarily been borne by private support. As wealth increases and public school funds become larger each decade, the Southern States are contributing larger amounts to meet the burden of education of the negro.

One of the earliest institutions established in Montgomery for negroes was the State Normal School, founded in 1882 to train teachers. Under the leadership of President W. B. Paterson it has grown into one of the best institutions of the State, and last year enrolled 1,185 pupils. So effectively has the school been managed that the average citizen of Montgomery does not realize that an institution of such proportions is within a few blocks of the State Capitol. It occupies a pretty campus of seven acres and consists of a two-story brick building for normal work and three frame buildings for the elementary classes and shops. The normal department enrolled 388 students last year and the grades 797.

A person taking a South Jackson street car any fine morning and riding out as far as Thurman Street, would see a crowd of girls, wearing a neat blue uniform of denim or homespun assembling in an orderly manner under the shade trees and waiting for the gong to sound for the opening of school. The boys appear also, dressed in blue uniforms.

Every Consideration.

A visitor receives every consideration and is gladly shown through the buildings. You have an opportunity of inspecting the dress-making and domestic science departments. The school emphasizes both plain and fancy sewing, and some of the best colored seamstresses in Montgomery have been trained at this school. In order to develop taste for sewing and designing a course in drawing is given. Classes are making designs which later will be worked out in embroidery or stenciling.

The boys are given courses in gardening, blacksmithing and carpentry. A visit to the shop will reveal the excellent grade of work done there, and the students are taught all the steps from simple carpentry to wheelwrighting and blacksmithing.

More than two hundred boys come each year to Montgomery from country places, and find positions as porters, bell-boys and helpers around the offices and in the homes of white people of the city. In this way they are able to earn expenses to put themselves through school.

But a few blocks away, on South Union Street, one comes upon the Montgomery Industrial School. This school occupies a well kept yard with a pretty gateway and everything outside portrays the neatness and system which prevails within. This school has taken the form of settlement work, having been founded more than twenty-five years ago by two Northern women, Miss Alice White and Miss Mary Beard. Recently the school was visited by committees from the Business Men's League and from the Federation of Women's Clubs, who expressed themselves well pleased with the quality of training they found there.

The principals live in a home next door to the school, and as it is only a few yards away they are always glad to show visitors through the building. If a person comes to this school with preconceived ideas of untidiness to be found within, he must immediately recast those ideas As soon as one crosses the threshold he is impressed with the immaculate cleanliness that prevails within. If environment counts for anything in its influence upon character, the negro girls who go through this school and receive the discipline that is here given, are bound to be affected by the process.

Discipline Predominates.

Discipline is the one word that predominates here. From the neat stitches made by the first class in sewing, to the well made garments by those of the dress-making department every pupil, large or small, has the importance of careful, accurate work impressed upon her.

The kindergarten is an attractive room, and all of the class rooms have pictures upon their walls. The visitor is especially delighted with the excellent work in baskets. Orders come from the North for baskets at Christmas time, and many of the designs are very artistic and have been sold in Montgomery stores. The negro women of the neighborhood are taught sanitation and nursing. There is a class for adults who wish to learn dress-making. Another for girls who wish to become nurses. The domestic science department is fitted up with an excellent equipment for teaching girls and their parents the science of home making.

Next door to the Montgomery Industrial School is a substantial $10,000 brick school building, just nearing completion. This is being erected by St. Joseph's Society, an order with headquarters at Baltimore, which maintains missions for negroes in the Southern States. This society also founded St. Joseph's College on the Mount Meigs road. Out at this school the boys run the farm and are taught how to farm successfully.

People's Village School.

Some twenty-five years ago, Georgia Washington, a graduate of Hampton Institute, Virginia, from which Booker Washington graduated, came to the village of Mount Meigs and started a school for negroes. She was filled with the missionary spirit and a desire to help her race, by instilling into them the principles of morality and industry. During the quarter of a century she has labored, her school has grown from a poor little one-room cabin to a plant consisting of five substantial buildings and a farm of twenty-six acres.

A good elementary course is given and some high school work, but stress is laid upon essentials: Cooking, sewing and sanitation are taught the girls, while the boys do the work on the farm. An humble, intelligent young negro, who first graduated from the school and then went to Hampton to study agriculture, now directs the work of the farm. Many of the former pupils have settled around the school. The graduates, as well as the people of the community, have been encouraged to buy land and become responsible citizens. A farmers' club is organized in the neighborhood, and they are given helpful talks and instruction whenever they seek it. During all her years of work, Georgia Washington has won and kept the friendship of the leading white people of the village. Some of them have served on her Board of Trustees, and are always ready to give her advice and encouragement whenever she needs it.

Country Schools.

In the county, the negroes are erecting substantial buildings in a number of communities. Near Ada, LeGrande and Big Zion communities new school houses have been erected within the past year containing a class room and one for industrial work. The County Board of Education is encouraging the negro schools to teach sewing, cooking and gardening. In ten communities in the county Home Makers Clubs have been organized, and during the summer months a teacher will visit each community each week and give instruction in canning, domestic science and sanitation to the girls and their mothers.

A well-equipped public school is located at Madison Park. This is a negro community seven miles out from Montgomery on the Western Railway. There is a thrifty set of farmers in this neighborhood, with a good church and a cotton gin in addition to one or two stores. Recently they became dissatisfied with the old building used for school purposes, and under the leadership of their teacher, Carrie Madison, who was reared in the community and graduated from the State Normal School, they have erected a splendid new school building. Two acres of land were deeded over to the State for school purposes and the County Board of Education granted them State aid. This, with assistance received through Tuskegee Institute, has supplemented local funds, and they have completed a building costing over $1,500.

It is worth while to visit this school when it is in session in order to see the sensible training the children are receiving. The school building is painted brown and white and has two well lighted class rooms furnished with patent desks and good black-

[illegible] In addition to these, there is a kitchen and dining room for teaching domestic science. The girls have sewing lessons twice a week, and the boys tend the schol garden.

The negroes of the settlement have organized a farmers' club and rent ten acres of land, which they cultivate for the benefit of the school, giving the profits to pay part of the teachers' salaries. The enrollment is over 200 pupils, and three teachers are necessary to lok after the school work.

On the whole, the colored schools are doing the work for which they are designated. Cleanliness, industry, thrift, decency and the lesson of "knowing his place, and staying in it," is emphasized. Where a teacher fails to teach these essential lessons, the Board of Education can always find some one who will.

But the really educated colored teachers are doing a wonderful work in the solution of the "race problem."

Students 1913-14	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Total Expenses of Schools for 1913-14	Appropriations for 1915-16
68	Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	$32,541.10	$25,000.00
48	Flint Medical College, New Orleans, La.		
	Sarah Goodridge Nurse-training School and Hospital, New Orleans, La.	10,057.09	3,400.00
568	Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.	41,076.33	1,500.00
358	Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.	9,602.63	3,000.00
938	Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.	90,909.90	9,500.00
341	Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.	26,374.03	9,500.00
439	Sam Huston College, Austin, Texas	26,968.79	4,100.00
313	Morgan College (and affiliated schools), Baltimore, Md.	29,637.00	5,900.00
506	New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.	18,558.35	5,000.00
372	Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss	23,218.44	5,600.00
107	Geo. R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.	11,455.82	3,000.00
491	Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.	16,153.82	4,650.00
439	Wiley University, Marshall, Texas	31,877.20	4,650.00
190	Walden College, Nashville, Tenn	18,895.85	6,400.00
208	Central Alabama Institute, Birmingham, Ala.	8,862.75	2,900.00
483	Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.	10,564.77	3,100.00
251	Gilbert Industrial Institute, Baldwin, La.	9,876.33	2,800.00
346	Haven Institute, Meridian, Miss.	10,598.23	1,900.00
351	Morristown Normal and Ind. College, Morristown, Tenn.	31,182.84	5,000.00
6,961	Total	$460,527.68	$106,400.00

Education
Money for

Appropriations for Education Below the Average in Georgia

Several days ago The Constitution received an inquiry from Mr. G. H. Aubrey, of the Georgia Land and Loan company, of Atlanta, asking if statistics could be furnished concerning Georgia's appropriation for education. Constitution

Mr. Aubrey claimed that he was under the impression that the state was appropriating more per capita than any other state in the south and very much more in proportion to the amount of taxes he paid.

9/30/14

The Constitution referred the letter to State Superintendent of Education M. L. Brittain, asking for official figures, and in reply he writes:

Georgia's Educational Expenditures.

"One sentence in Mr. Aubrey's letter is so entirely contrary to the facts in the case that I desire to refer to it at the outset. I do this because I imagine other people as well as Mr. Aubrey may have this same idea.

"It so happens that the Russell Sage Foundation at great expense a few months ago prepared a careful study of the public school situation in each of the forty-eight states. This is pamphlet No. 124 and can be secured by sending 15 cents to the Foundation at 400 Metropolitan Tower, New York city. The report ranks all the states of the union in accordance to the number of school days, attendance, expenditure, school plant, salaries of teachers, etc.

"In the value of school property every child in Georgia is given as possessing $11; only three states of the union being graded less, namely, North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi. In average expenditure every child in Georgia is assigned $4, four states only, namely, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina, giving less and forty-three states giving more. Nor are all of these northern states. Where Georgia spends $4 annually upon the teaching of her children in the public schools, Tennessee spends $6, Louisiana $7, and Florida $8. It is thus very evident that Mr. Aubrey is entirely mistaken in his impression that our appropriation per capita is more than that of any other state in the south.

Local Support Small.

"It is possible, however, that he may mean more from the state and less from local sources. If so, this view is correct. Very few states in the union give as little from local sources for education in proportion as Georgia. This has been injurious and hurtful in many ways and I have not only called attention to it in the annual reports of this department for three years past, but have systematically conducted, through the supervisors and superintendents, a persistent and continuous campaign for local taxation for four years. This has shown considerable result, although not as rapid as could be desired. For instance, seven or eight years ago only four counties had local taxation throughout. Today there are thirty-nine, and I have a letter from Dodge county this morning asking me to help with a campaign for that end at an early date.

"To show the situation exactly, Georgia appropriates from the state treasury $2,550,000 for the public schools annually, while the various towns, cities and counties raised last year only $1,836,818.15.

"Turning from Mr. Aubrey's letter to your own request:

Appropriations for University System.

"Our last report shows, as you will see by observing page 577, the following appropriation to the university and its branches:

State appropriations to state institutions in 1913:

University of Georgia:	
Maintenance	$ 52,500.00
Interest	14,314.14
Summer School	5,000.00
North Georgia Agricultural college:	
Maintenance	21,500.00
Georgia School of Technology:	
Maintenance	80,000.00
State Normal School:	
Maintenance	47,500.00
Georgia Normal and Industrial college:	
Maintenance	52,500.00
State College of Agriculture:	
Maintenance	60,000.00
Extension work	40,000.00
State Medical college:	
Maintenance	30,000.00
Academy for the Blind:	
Maintenance	30,000.00
School for the Deaf:	
Maintenance	45,450.00
District agricultural schools:	
Maintenance	110,000.00
South Georgia State Normal:	
Maintenance	25,000.00
State Industrial College for Colored Youths:	
Maintenance	8,000.00

"The old law made the public school fund dependent upon the revenue received from the W. & A. R. R., poll taxes and various other kinds, but more recent legislation fixes a definite sum, amounting now to $2,550,000 annually."

UNIVERSITY BOOKS DECLARED CORRECT

Admission

Examiner Gorman Finds Accounts Accurately Kept—Appeals to Citizenship for Better Support of Institution

8-22-14

Financial affairs at the University of Alabama have been carefully administered and the books and accounts of the treasurer of that institution, Shaler C. Houser, are correctly kept, according to a report filed in the office of Governor O'Neal yesterday by J. T. Gorman, examiner of public accounts. Receipts from the maintenance fund of the university amounted to $121,657, which was disbursed through the various channels of the institution.

According to the examiner, the receipts from the endowment fund alone were $41,160.98, while receipts from other funds were as follows: Laboratory fund, $9,570.43; summer school fund, $17,619.63; medical college fund, $20,000 and building fund, $45,000. In all cases the disbursements equalled the receipts.

The university has two endowment funds the first consisting in the proceeds from the sale of lands donated by Congress, and the second consisting of items totaling $616,930.81.

The value of the lands and buildings owned by the university is $1,500,000, according to the examiner.

Following is the Report:

"Honorable Emmet O'Neal.
"Governor of Alabama.
"Montgomery, Alabama.

"Dear Sir:

"In obedience to instructions received from the Executive Office, I have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of Hon. Shaler C. Houser, treasurer of the University of Alabama, located at Tuscaloosa, Ala. from September 1, 1913, to July 31 1914.

"Mr. Houser has an excellent system of bookkeeping, and his books are correctly and accurately kept Rigid economy and fine business capacity characterize the financial management of the University. Most of its revenue is derived from the 'Endowment Funds,' and 'Student Fees.' Proper vouchers are on file for all receipts and disbursements.

"The following are the receipts and disbursements during the period covered by this examination.

Maintenance Fund.

Receipts

State Appropriation	$ 25,000.00
Interest on Endowment Fund	36,000.00
Interest on Bonds and Notes	19,920.00
Student Fees	33,974.19
General Educational Board	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,163.51
Total	$121,057.70

Disbursements

Salaries	$ 68,939.95
Miscellaneous Disbursements	37,930.55
Loans paid Endowment Fund	14,187.20
Total	$121,057.70

Endowment Fund.

Receipts

Interest on Bonds and Notes	$19,920.00
Notes Paid	6,199.50
Royalties from Coal Companies	15,041.48
Total	$41,160.98

Disbursements

Transfer to Maintenance Fund	$19,920.00
Investment State Bonds	8,094.00
Ealaries and Expense Land Department	3,785.47
Street Pavement	750.00
Transfer to Principal	8,611.51
Total	$41,160.98

Laboratory Fund.

Receipts

September 1, 1913, Bal	$ 943.51
Student Fees	8,461.28
Miscellaneous Receipts	165.64
Total	$9,570.43
Disbursements	$9,570.43

Summer School Fund.

Receipts

State Appropriation	$ 5,000.00
Student Fees	12,395.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	224.63
Totals	$17,619.63
Disbursements	$17,619.63

Medical College Fund.

Receipts

State Appropriation	$20,000.00
Disbursements	$20,000.00

Building Fund.

Receipts

State Appropriation	$45,000.00
Disbursements	45,000.00

This appropriation was made by the Legislature in 1911 for the support and maintenance of the University. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, used it for the erection of the Girls Dormitory, which has just been completed. The University has two endowment funds.

"In 1819, Congress donated 72 Sections of land, or 46,080 acres, within the State, for the endowment of a seminary of learning.

"At the Second Session of the Alabama Legislature in 1820, an act was passed, establishing a seminary of learning to be denominated the University of Alabama. This donation of Congress was the original "Endowment Fund" of the University. In 1865, all the buildings of the University, were destroyed by Federal cavalry. In 1884, Congress made a second donation of 72 sections of land, or 46,000 acres to the University, in restitution of the loss in buildings, library and scientific apparatus incurred in 1865.

Paid Into Treasury.

"The proceeds of the sale of this land granted by Congress was paid into the State Treasury. Section 265 of the Constitution of 1901, makes the following provision for the payment of interest on this 'Endowment Fund.'

"After the ratification of this Constitution, there shall be paid out of the treasury of this State at such time and in the manner provided by law, the sum of not less than $36,000 per annum as interest on the funds of

the University of Alabama, heretofore covered into the Treasury, for the maintenance and support of said institution: provided, that the Legislature shall have the power at any time they deem proper for the best interest of said University, to establish the military system at said institution, or reduce said system to a department of instruction and that such action on the part of the Legislature shall not cause any diminution of the amount of annual interest payable out of the Treasury for the support and maintenance of said University.

"The second "endowment fund" consists of the following items:

10 Alabama Class 'A" renewal bonds	$100,000.00
342 Alabama, Class 'A" renewal bonds	342,000.00
Premium of bonds at 5 per cent	22,100.00
6 notes, Southern Iron and Steel Co., 5 per cent	18,000.00
4 notes, Pratt Consolidated Coal Co	3,826.38
3 notes, West Corona Coal Company	267.80
3 notes, Bibb Development Co., 8 per cent	13,000.00
1 note, Red Feather Coal Co., 6 per cent	1,507.77
13 notes, American Mining Co, 8 per cent	650.00
2 notes, F. K. Hogg, 8 per cent	501.93
1 certificate, No. 36, Bibb County B. and T. Co	500.00
Peabody Educational Fund.	40,000.00
J. H. Fitts Scholarship Fund	5,000.00
Temporary loans	69,520.93
Total	$616,930.81

Interest Applied.

"The interest derived from all these items is applied to the maintenance fund of the university.

"The interest derived from the "Peabody fund" is applied to the payment of the salary of a 'Professor of Teaching.'

"I examined all of these bonds and securities and found them in the safes at the bank, and at the University, in possession of Mr. Houser.

"The University owns 30 acres of land, some of which contains valuable coal deposits. The value of lands and buildings is $1,500,000. The University is in a prosperous and progressive condition. The past scholastic year was the most successful in its history.

"No university in the United States is making such rapid development and advancement.

"For the scholastic year 1913-14, the enrollment was as follows:

Regular session	721
Summer School	562
Total	1,283

'The University deserves the support, confidence, admiration and affection of the people of Alabama. Its influence in the educational development of our State is incalculable. Not only is the University the oldest of our educational institutions, but it is the Acropolis of our educational system. Its establishment is almost contemporaneous with the admission of Alabama into the Union. The constitutional convention which met at Huntsville, Ala., Territory on July 9, 1819, adopted the following article:

Article Enacted.

"Schools and the means of education shall be forever be encouraged in this State. * * * The General Assembly shall take like measures for the improvement of such lands as have been or may be hereafter granted by the United States in this State for the support of a seminary of learning, and the moneys which may be raised from such lands by rent, lease, or sale, or from any other quarter, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive support of a State University, for the promotion of the arts, literature and the sciences; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as early as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution."

"Is Alabama doing its full duty for the University? $25,000 per annum, is practically the only permanent appropriation that it makes for its support and maintenance.

"The $36,000 interest that it pays is on the donation or endowment, made by Congress for the establishment.

"Outside of the $25,000, State appropriation, $36,000 interest on the first endowment fund and about $20,000 on its second endowment fund, the University has to depend on student and contingent fees for its support and maintenance.

"Its total revenue is less than $150,000 per annum.

"The inadequacy of its revenue can be seen by comparison with the universities of other States.

"Take, for instance, the ten following universities for comparison:

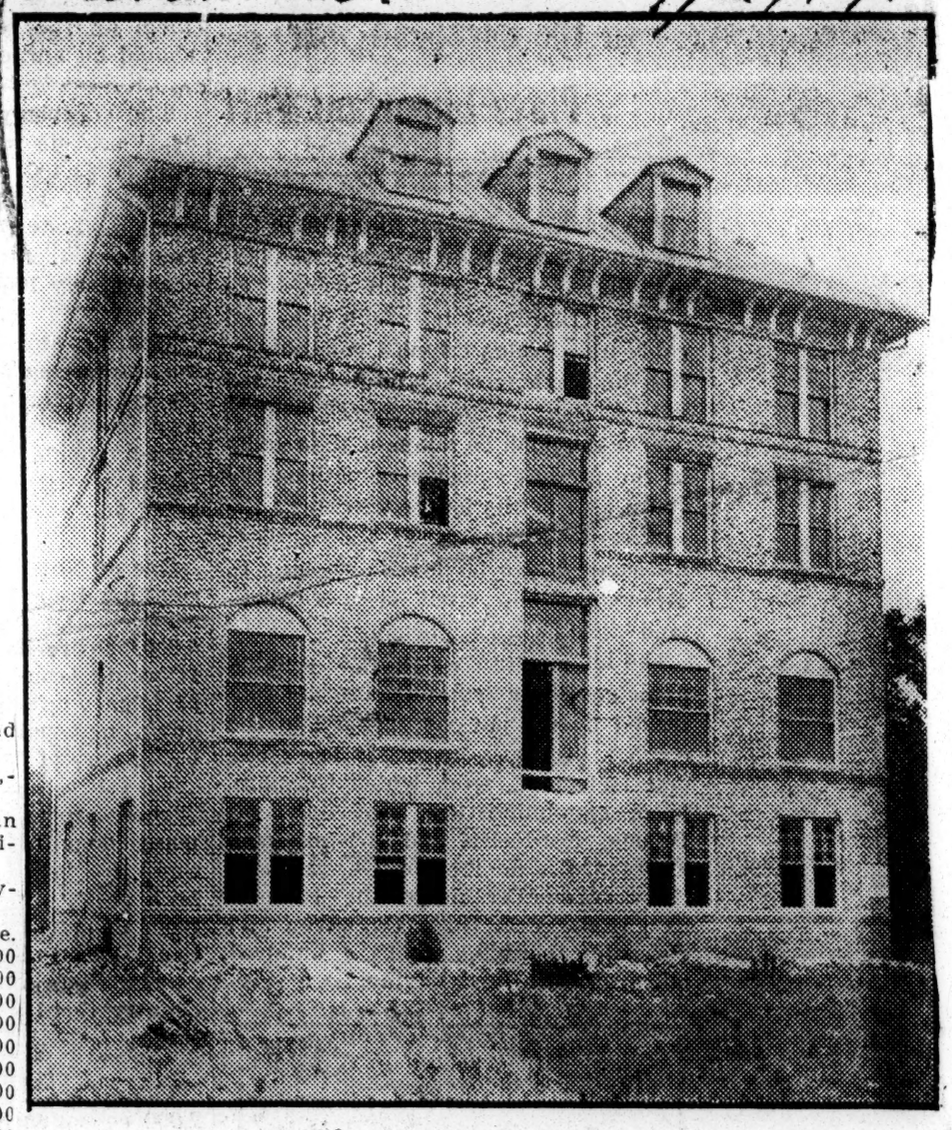
State.	Students.	Revenue.
Illinois	4,850	$2,225,000
Michigan	5,800	1,750,000
Missouri	2,700	1,000,000
Ohio	3,750	1,100,000
California	4,750	1,675,000
Wisconsin	4,500	2,000,000
Minnesota	7,000	2,150,000
Texas	2,100	450,000
Virginia	800	295,000
Alabama	721	135,000

"The financial condition of the University deserves the careful attention and consideration of the next Legislature.

"Much has already been accomplished, but all that is possible should be done for the magnificent University of Alabama.

"Respectfully submitted,
"J. T. Gorman,
"Examiner of Public Accounts."

Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute
SAVANNAH, GA. OPENS SEPT. 16, 1914.
The Savannah Tribune 9/16/14.



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Lawrence, Kan.

JOURNAL WORLD

NOV 10 1914

An eccentric woman bequeathed $5,000 to the city of Charleston, S. C., to erect a statue to John Brown but the municipality has declined the gift. The money now goes to the education of the negroes. The woman may have been smart enough to want to present an object lesson and then have the money go to the use she desired. If so she has shown to the world that so far as the south is concerned the war may be over but it certainly is not forgotten. All parties agree that slavery was the crowning sin of the age and that the trouble that caused its execution was started by John Brown at Harper's Ferry. The world is advancing along the lines of christian unity but it has not advanced far enough to permit a statue of John Brown to be erected in a southern city.

Education-1914
Mercer U.

AGNES SCOTT GETS GIFT OF $100,000

General Education Board Gives Liberally to Agnes Scott, Wesleyan Female and Mercer University.

Constitution 12-24-13

Agnes Scott college, at Decatur, will get $100,000; Wesleyan Female college, at Macon, will get $100,000, and Mercer university, at Macon, will get $32,333 from the General Education board, which is financed by John D. Rockefeller, according to announcement of the board's donations, made public in New York city on Wednesday. The news of this benefit to Georgia educational institutions was brought to Atlanta by dispatches of the Associated Press to The Constitution.

When informed by The Constitution Wednesday night that the donation of $100,000 had been made to Agnes Scott, Dr. F. H. Gaines was overjoyed by the news. He would, however, make no statement as to what disposition might be made of the sum, since he had received no formal notification from the board of the donation.

The donation, said Dr. Gaines, came as a very acceptable Christmas surprise to him and the institution, and that the news was almost too good to be true. "Tell me," he said, "the Associated Press is a reliable news service ,isn't it?"

Donations of Board.

New York, December 23.—Southern states rank third, while western states have favored slightly above the eastern and middle Atlantic group in the general education board's donation of $10,582,591 to the cause of education, according to a fourth installment of the board's report, made public today.

To western states, the report sets forth, there has been given outright $3,967,781, and partial contributions, the exact amount of which is not stated, have been made to a supplemental sum of $15,406,741. To eastern and middle Atlantic states the sum given outright was $3,562,185; the supplemental sum to which the board subscribed an amount not designated, was $15,247,939 southern states received outright $3,052,625; the supplemental sum to which the board contributed in this case was $9,147,152.

Following are the donations made to educational institutions in the south by the board since its inception:

Maryland, $250,000; Virginia, $490,000; North Carolina, $379,416; South Carolina, $154,176; Georgia, $232,233; Alabama, $21,700; Mississippi, $150,000; Arkansas, $175,000; Tennessee, $625,000; Kentucky, $125,000; Texas, $400,000; Florida, $50,000. Total, $3,052,625.

Donations in detail were stated as follows:

Maryland—Johns Hopkins university, $250,000.

Virginia—Emory and Henry college, $50,000; Randolph-Macon college (two appropriations), $60,000; Randolph-Macon Woman's college, $75,000; Richmond college, $150,000; University of Virginia, $50,000; Washington and Lee university (two appropriations), $105,000.

North Carolina—Davidson college, $75,000; Meredith college, $50,000; Salem Academy and college, $29,416.

South Carolina—Converse college, $50,000; Furman university (two appropriations), $50,000; Wofford college (two appropriations), $54,176.

Three Georgia Colleges.

Georgia—Agnes Scott college, $100,000; Mercer university, $32,333; Wesleyan Female college, $100,000.

Alabama—Howard college, $21,700.

Mississippi—Millsaps college, $25,000; Mississippi college, $125,000.

Arkansas—Hendrix college (two appropriations), $175,000.

Tennessee—George Peabody college for teachers, $250,000; Maryville college, $50,000; Union university, $25,000; University of Chattanooga, $150,000 Vanderbilt university, $150,000.

Kentucky—Georgetown college, $25,000; Transylvania university, $50,000 Williambsburg institute, $50,000.

Texas—Baylor university, $200,000 Southern Methodist university, $20,000

Florida—John D. Stetson university $50,000

Albany, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER PRESS

JUL 10 1914

NEGRO COLLEGE FOR MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9.—At a joint session of committees representing the several branches of the Baptist church, Memphis was selected as the location of the proposed National Negro Baptist Theological seminary, which will be es-

CORNER-STONE LAYING AT ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY.

National Baptist
Nashville Tennessee
Jan 22

The corner-stone of the Boys' Dormitory at Roger Williams University was laid Sunday afternoon, October 11, 1914, under the auspices of the East Nashville Masonic Lodge No. 170, A. F. & A. M., with Dr. G. H. Bandy, Acting Grand Master, assisted by Apollo Commandery No. 1 and Mt. Hebron Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars, under charge of Rev. Preston Taylor, Most Eminent Grand Commander of the State of Tennessee. Rev. J. S. Gilmore. Grand Chaplain of Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Tennessee, also assisted in the ceremonies of the corner-stone.

At 2:30 o'clock the program began with the singing of "Lord, Plant My Feet on Higher Ground," by the audience which had assembled in the chapel of Roger Williams. After this song Rev. Tavlor led the Commandery into the building; had them right-about-face and sit down on the steps of the rostrum. This was done in such a manner as to cause laughter and applause from the audience. There were seated on the platform at this time Dr. Geo. Hubbard, Rev. J. R. Evans, of Earlington, Ky.; Rev. W. M. Haynes, Rev. Rufus W. Weaver, of Emanuel Baptist Church; Rev. A. D. Hurt, Dr. A. M. Townsend and others unknown to the writer. Shortly after the introduction of Rev. J. S. Gilmore, Dr. R. H. Boyd made his appearance into the hall and was called to the platform; also Hon. J. C. Napier, Ex-Register of the Treasury, Dr. Isaac, J. B. Singleton and others.

WANTED—NEGRO PHILANTHROPISTS

The American Baptist notes that the Leonard Law School connected with Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., has been abolished, and the Hospital has been closed indefinitely. The four years course in medicine has been reduced to two years, but the course in pharmacy has been continued.

The Baptist Vanguard laments seriously these facts, but adds reflectively that no one has the moral right to object to these changes but the man or woman who will furnish the money, and thus make such sweeping changes unnecessary. The Vanguard further charges that while more and more the American Baptist Home Mission Board is being embarrassed on account of its large budget for higher education for the Negro, "less and less do our people seem to be interested in the question at their own expense." The editorial closes with this very timely remark:

"The time has come when Negro men of means will have to put large sums into professional and higher education for the race, else we must gradually lose out."

This statement is the expression of an opinion not only in the minds of progressive thinkers of our own race, but many of our white friends are thinking loudly the very same things.

Not long ago one of the secretaries of the American Missionary Association was heard to say that in soliciting funds for the support of the schools under the auspices of that association he was often confronted with the questions relating to the material possessions of the Negro, his well-appointed homes and elaborate wardrobes, and that often it was with a pressure of conscience he put up the plea of "poverty and need" for the Negro by which the benevolent collections have been secured heretofore.

In so many words it is the same story in the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The resolution passed by the last General Conference as to the Jubilee Fund, wherein the Negro constituency was asked to raise $100,000 in a half-million dollar contribution to the Freedmen's Aid Society, has been interpreted as a direct appeal to the Negro's consciousness of his own ability and duty to help himself.

In the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a proposition was discussed at length touching the relation of that Church to the educational work of its ward and beneficiary, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. As interpreted by one of the older Bishops of the Church, South, the proposition, had it passed, would have greatly embarrassed the educational work of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

The inevitable conclusion from these and similar indications is that out of the men of our own race who are worth from $100,000 to $1,000,000 there must come philanthropists who will contribute by the thousands to the support of our educational institutions.. Indeed the time has come when we must awake to a sense of our duty, to a sense of manhood pride and learn to pay our way as MEN.

FREEDMEN.

The Standing Committee on the Board of Missions for Freedmen, Rev. Henry T. McClelland, D. D., chairman, reported that the Board has once more, and for the fourteenth time, in annual session, closed the fiscal year with funds on hand to meet all outstanding obligations. It has had an encouraging increase in receipts from every source of income except from legacies.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts for this year and last:

Presbyterian

	1913
Churches,	$78,059 55
Y. P. Societies	9,698 63
Sabbath Schools	11,574 10
Woman's Societies	65,742 30
Miscellaneous sources	24,474 96
Interest on inv. funds	18,178 23
Legacies	26,001 81
	$233,729 58
	1914
Churches	$79,268 48
Y. P. Societies	11,049 5[illegible]
Sabbath Schools	13,739 [illegible]
Woman's Societies	71,049 42
Miscellanoous sources	37,333 [illegible]
Interest on inv. fund	18,72[illegible] 37
Legacies	16,031 [illegible]
	$247,193 20

The amount given to church

work by the people on the field, including church building, repairs, constingent expenses and ministerial support, is $82,585.30. The amount given on the field to school work is $84,981,78. In addition the churches under the care of the Board, not including those that are now self-supporting, gave through their annual collections $978.68, to the Freedmen's Board, and to the other Boards and agenceies of our Church, $2,631,77.

The following figures show the extent of the work of the Board:

Ministers	241
Churches and missions	412
Added on examination	2 024
Added on certificate	208
Whole No. of communicants	26,311
Sunday schools	388
Sunday school scholars	22,226
Number of day schools	138
No. teachers in day schools	461
Number of pupils	19,166
Ministers who preach only	14?
Ministers who preach and teach	82
Ministers who teach only	17
Laymen who teach	26
Women who teach	336

Brief, encouraging reports from many schools were reported. Also from churches.

There is, however, a condition of things tending to keep down the membership of Southern colored Presbyterian churches. There is the constant moving around from place to place of many who are out of work, and must find it somewhere else. Many who leave home for this reason never return. They seek to better their condition by coming North. They are in our large cities by the thousands. Members of our Southern churches coming north fail to find a colored church home of their own denomination.

It is for this reason the Board came to the conclusion that the entire work of the evangelization of the colored people in this country should be placed under its care, and that it should be in constant touch not only with the colored Presbyterians in the South but with the colored Presbyterians of the North as well, that as our people go from one place to another they may not wander away from the Church. In accordance with an understanding with the last General Assembly a conference was had with the Board of Home Missions, concerning the work of evangelizing the Negro residing in the North, and now under the care of the Board of Home Missions, and it was mutually agreed that the two Boards should overture the next General Assembly, meeting in Chicago, to transfer from the Board of Home Missions to the Board of Missions for Freedmen all the work among the Negroes of this country now under the care of the Board of Home Missions. and that the Board for Freedmen should alone be charged with the work of evangelizing and educating the Negroes in the United States.

There were addresses by Dr. Gaston, Dr. Cowan, Dr. J. P. Calhoun, Dr. Savage, Dr. Davis, Dr. Stinson and others.

Resolutions were adopted approving the work of the Board and commending it to the churches. A resolution that all work for Freedmen, North as well as South, be placed under care of the Board was placed on the docket.

THE COLLEGE BOARD.

The Standing Committee on the College Board, Rev. Harmon H. McQuilkin, chairman, reported that that Board has total assets amounting to $1,047,317.04, with a deficit, March 31, 1914, of $6,285.79. It has received directly into its treasury, $327,793.50. There has been received by institutions through arrangement and co-operation of the Board, $383,475.17, and by institutions which report gifts to it, $477,690.58, making a total of $1,190,959.26.

It has appropriated to institutions directly or they have received through its co-operation or they report to it the receipt of sums aggregating $1,177,312.97. The administrative expenses have been $23,831.22, and there has been invested as part of the Permanent Fund, $30,785.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

The report of the Special Committee on the Educational Policy of the Church, Dr. William L. McEwan, chairman, which was presented on Monday by Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, of McCormick Seminary was taken up.

The committee interpreted its commission to include the consideration of the entire educational scheme of the Presbyterian Church and all the agencies doing educational work of any kind.

The committee found the following edncational agencies at work with little co-ordination or co-operation: The Board of Education; the College Board; the Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Work: Mission Boards with Educational Departments; the Presbyterian Department of Missionary Education, created by the joint action of the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions; Theological Seminaries; Presbyterian Colleges.

The committee discussed at length the general question of religious education and the necessity of unity in the work, and submitted a tentative proposal for the organization of a new Board: The Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. This new Board to absorb the whole of the present educational work of the three first-named Boards (Publication and Sabbath-School Work, Education, Colleges) and add the large work now left undone of supplementing our national system of education with the religious influences which will make it more efficient for citizenship; but to leave untouched the present and, so far as can now be seen, the future field work of the Foreign Board.

The committee recommended:

"1. That the Stated Clerk be authorized and directed to send an attested copy of this Report to the Presbyterian religious newspapers with the request that the same be published, and also to each of the Boards interested.

"2. That the committee be continued with the same powers as heretofore, and that it be instructed to report on the whole subject to the next Assembly, and that suggestions be invited from all quarters, which shall be sent to the Chairman of the committee."

Quite an interesting discussion followed, showing opposition to the inclusion of the Sabbath School Board in the consolidation. The recommendations were adopted.

Rochester, New York, was chosen as the next place of meeting.

VACANCY AND SUPPLY.

The Permanent Committee on Vacancy and Supply, Dr. George Luccock, chairman, reported and its report was referred to the Narrative Committee. The report gave a full account of its investigations, and submitted the plan of Vacancy and Supply which has been presented to the presbyteries and adopted by many of them, and presented the following recommendations:

"1. That the General Assembly call the attention of the presbyteries to the changed economic conditions in this country whereby in recent years the cost of living has materially increased, and urge that the presbyteries take definite steps to impress the churches with the duty of furnishing adequate support, to the end that ministers and their families may really be 'free from worldly cares and avocations.'

"2. That the General Assembly approve the prompt efforts of the Permanent Committee on Vacancy and Supply in seeking to formulate and secure the operation in every presbytery of a definite plan for dealing with the vacant church situation.

"3. That the General Assembly approve the principle of the plan recommended by its Permanent Committee on Vacancy and Supply to the presbyteries as being adapted to the correction of abuses that have become all too prevalent within the bounds of our Church, and commend this plan as worthy of consideration and adoption by each presbytery.

"4. That following the action of the Assembly of last year, the expenses of the Permanent Committee be included in the Assembly's budget."

The Committtee has settled 200 ministers during the year. The proposed plan has found favor and was recommended to the presbyteries as worthy of consideration.

Money for

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN THE STATE.

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser 11-15-14

In 1910, Alabama had, in round numbers, 2,138,000, population, which now probably amounts to 2,250,000.

In 1914, the valuation of property for taxation in Alabama, on a 60 per cent basis was $615,380,500.

On a 100 per cent basis the valuation would be $1,025,634.16.

It costs a large amount of money annually to defray the expenses of the administration of the State government.

The largest receipts are from taxes, licenses, mortgage tax, and the Convict, Insurance and Agricultural Departments.

The heaviest expenses of the State government a the Educational, Pension, Convict, Judiciary, Exe tive and State Highway Departments, interest on public debt, Insane Asylum and feeding prisoners.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, t receipts were as follows:

Cash paid in the State Treasury		$6,607,001.12
Warrants returned and cancelled 1914		29,318.15
Sept. 30. To warrants drawn on State Treasury during the year	$7,073,025.06	
By deficit in State Treasury		337,438.25
	$7,073,025.06	$7,073,025.06
Oct. 1. By balance in Treasury		130,299.15
By outstanding warrants former years		482,464.61
By deficit in Treasury as shown by Auditor's books		337,438.25
To outstanding warrants shown during the year..	950,202.01	
	$ 950,202.01	$ 950,202.01

The following are the principal sources of revenue for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914:

Taxes, General Fund	$1,448,299.81
Taxes, Educational Fund	1,939,621.88
Taxes, Pension Fund	577,706.34
Convict Department	1,162,493.18
Licenses	417,740.99
Insurance Department	289,259.91
Agricultural Department	193,692.14
Mortgage Tax	126,188.08
Warrants Returned	29,318.15
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,451,998.79
Total	$6,636,319.27

The following are the principal disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914:

Public Schools	$2,273,436.47
University of Alabama	158,500.00
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	98,480.00
Alabama Girls' Technical Institute	162,544.24
County High Schools	154,250.00
Normal Schools	112,000.00
Agricultural Schools	40,500.00
Deaf and Blind Schools	90,492.50
Boys Ondustrial School	51,987.50
Mt. Meigs School	15,714.44
Morrill Fund	72,500.00
Erection School Houses	75,121.16
Miscellaneous for Schools	38,594.89
Total for Schools	$3,344,131.20
Pensions	$1,013,432.30
Convict Department	845,909.75
Insane Asylum	353,193.75
Judiciary Department	258,547.28
Executive Department	92,803.30
Interest on Public Debt	357,450.00
State Highway Department	134,559.08
Feeding Prisoners	130,000.00
Miscellaneous Disbursements	542,998.40
Total	$7,073,025.06
Receipts	6,636,319.27
September 30, 1914, Deficit	$ 436,705.79
September 30, 1914, Balance in Treasury..	130,299.15
October 1, 1914, Deficit 1914	$ 306,406.64

These figures show that $3,344,131.20 of the revenue of the State, practically one-half was for education, and $1,013,432.30, practically one-sixth of the revenue, for pensions.

Education and pensions amounted to $4,357,563.50, almost two-thirds of the entire revenue of the State.

For the four fiscal years ending September 30, 1914, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1914, the receipts and disbursements were as follows:

This period covers the four years of the present administration.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1911	$ 5,463,566.70	$ 5,955,388.86
1912	6,261,236.68	6,341,852.30
1913	6,288,992.06	6,608,659.44
1914	6,607,001.12	7,073,025.06
Total	$24,620,796.56	$25,978,925.66

The following are the principal sources of revenue for the past four fiscal years:

Taxes, General Fund	$ 5,372,450.94
Taxes, Educational Fund	7,105,724.27
Taxes, Pension Fund	2,146,153.23
Convict Department	4,389,416.72
Licenses	1,429,671.17
Insurance Department	1,051,868.07
Agricultural Department	682,835.55
Mortgage Tax	438,861.64
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,003,797.97
The following are the principal disbursements for the past four years:	$24,620,796.56
Public Schools	$ 8,687,465.78
University of Alabama	425,000.00
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	353,570.00
Alabama Girls Technical Institute	341,187.17
Agricultural Schools	162,000.00
Normal Schools	420,500.00
County High Schools	518,999.95
College A. and M. Arts	220,371.50
Deaf and Blind Schools	336,050.00
Boys Industrial School	154,237.50
Mt. Meigs School	32,611.27
Erection School Houses	229,327.60
Miscellaneous Disbursements	105,850.23
Total Schools and Institutions	$11,987,171.00
Pensions	3,793,503.30
Interest on Public Debt	1,429,800.00
Judicial Salaries	1,063,105.73
Insane Asylum	1,377,050.35
Convict Department	2,908,115.81
Feeding Prisoners	517,553.79
Executive Department	361,442.71
Miscellaneous Disbursements	2,541,182.97
Total	$25,978,925.66

On September 30, 1914, there were outstanding warrants to the amount of $950,202.01, and $130,299.15 cash in the treasury.

Deducting the cash from the warrants, leaves $820,002.86 outstanding warrants on September 30, 1914.

Some of these warrants have been issued for some time, but this shows the actual deficit in the State Treasury on September 30, 1914.

This deficit is caused by the Legislature in 1911 making regular and contingent appropriations of $1,500,000 annually, or $6,000,000 for four years and making no provision to pay them.

Instead of preparing a budget and providing the revenue it reduced the valuation of property for taxation from 100 per cent basis to a 60 per cent basis, a 40 per cent reduction in valuation.

The following are the assessments for the past four years:

1911	$541,764,761.00
1912	566,807,488.00
1913	580,588,813.00
1914	615,380,500.00

This shows an increase of $73,615,739 in valuation in our years.

J. T. GORMAN.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 12, 1914.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT

Mr. Sibley Advises as to Funds Available for Schoolhouse Building—The Conditions Prescribed by the State.

Editor Tuskegee Student:—

Montgomery, Ala., July 21, 1914

In reply to your recent letter with reference to the counties which have accumulated money for schoolhouse buildings, I am enclosing the following sheet which gives you the amounts available in the respective counties. You will notice that those counties which have large Negro populations have accumulated a large amont of funds which are available for rural schoolhouse buildings.

The sentiment of school officials on this question is to expend this money as rapidly as the proper conditions are met. This not only aids in building schoolhouses but it also puts money in circulation in each community in which a new schoolhouse is erected and many people derive benefit from these expenditures.

The conditions prescribed by the State are as follows: Any community which will raise from $100.00 to $200.00 in cash or subscriptions, and which donates two acres of land to the State, will, upon application and approval by the local white trustees and by the County Board of Education receive an amount equal to the amount raised locally up to $200.00. This is given on condition that the land is deeded in fee simple to the State, and suitable plans, approved by the State Department of Education are followed in construction of such buildings.

There are several advantages to be derived from deeding school property to the State. In the first place, the State aid is secured; in the second place, the school property is held for the use of the school children of that community. It cannot be mortgaged by any local board of trustees, and it can not be closed by any division of the trustees over schoolhouse wrangles. It also demonstrates that the people of this community have erected a suitable building and it makes the county school authorities more interested in a building which has been donated to the State for school purposes; you can readily see, therefore, that it is to the advantage of each community to apply for State aid.

Deeding the property to the S will guarantee it always being he for school purposes for the race which makes the deed. In other words, a schoolhouse erected by the white race will always be held for the use of the white children of the community; one erected by the colored race will always be held for the use of the colored children. [illegible] may contain the stage [illegible] be used for this race. [illegible] guarantees its use by the State for the purpose for which it was erected.

The new school year opens October 1st, and application should be made, if possible, before the first of October, and sometimes it is possible to secure an additional amount after the beginning of a new fiscal year.

I trust that many communities will at once become interested in the matter of raising money for schoolhouses and secure supplemental aid from the State.

Yours very truly,

JAMES L. SIBLEY,
State Rural School Agent.

List of counties with considerable amounts to their credit from the State

Aid Building Fund, July, 1914.

Pickens	$ 2,000
Greene	6,888
Sumter	2,293
Hale	5,288
Perry	4,656
Marengo	1,100
Dallas	4,988
Butler	1,100
Crenshaw	2,563
Pike	1,043
Montgomery	960
Macon	3,638
Lee	2,983
Bullock	5,588
Autauga	2,000
Barbour	3,638
Clarke	2,592
Conecuh	3,588
Russell	3,838
Dale	2,613
Madison	2,153
Shelby	2,261
Tuscaloosa	1,519
Walker	2,163
Wilcox	5,488

After October 1st, each will be redited with $1,000 more, which will e available about next April.

New York Sun

21

WILL OPEN NEW NEGRO SCHOOL.

Mother Superior, Formerly Miss Drexel, Donates Another Building.

The Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament will this morning open in Harlem a new parochial school, St. Mark's School, admitting 360 negro boys and girls, and a home adjoining for the sister, the whole having cost more than $100,000. The Mother Superior was Miss Katherine Drexel, a daughter of the Philadelphia banker, who is devoting her life and money to educational work for negro and Indian children.

The school in Harlem is one of four to be opened to-day, all of them costing more than $300,000. Others are in Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and these, added to schools already open, make a total of sixteen schools she has founded.

Mother Drexel started a school in Harlem two years ago. Now she opens the new building as part of St. Mark's Catholic parish, 138th street, near Lenox avenue.

Mother Drexel started her sisterhood in 1889, and it was recognized by the Catholic Church in 1907. She has schools in California, Texas and other distant States.

* * *

Miss Lucy Belknap of Louisville, Ky., has bequeathed $10,000 for the education of colored girls and women.

The Topeka Plaindealer 6/19/14

HOWARD AND FREEDMEN GET BIG APPROPRIATIONS

Government, as Usual, Aids District of Columbia University and Hospital

SEC'Y COOK LABORED AGAINST CUT

Great Institutions for Racial Betterment Jubilant Over Liberal Sum Allowed Them Through Passage of Sundry Civil Bill and Executive Judicial Bill Amounting to $101,000 and $66,000, Respectively.

By R. W. THOMPSON.

Washington, Aug. 4.

The officials of the two greatest institutions for racial benefit in this vicinity are jubilant over the liberal appropriations just allowed them through the passage of the District appropriation bill, the sundry civil bill and the legislative, executive and judicial bill, all of which carry in part the allowances of the general government for the support of these very helpful institutions. The outcome represents hard and intelligent work on the part of Prof. George William Cook, secretary of Howard University, on the one hand, and of Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, on the other.

The appropriation for Howard University amounts to $101,000, the same as last year. Nevertheless, a victory is scored by Secretary Cook in the fact that the bill as it left the House called for a $2,000 cut; but the tireless managerial genius of Howard "got busy" with the Senate and when the measure was finally agreed upon in conference, passed by both Houses and signed by the President, the original $2,000 was found to the credit of the race's great school. The cost of administering Howard University is upwards of $200,000 per annum. The government furnishes something over 50 per cent of the running expenses. The remainder is made up from receipts from tuitions, dormitory and boarding fees, interest on a moderate endowment, proceeds from athletic contests, concerts, etc. The most rigid economy in expenditures is required to bring the school out on a firm foundation, in view of increased demands that do not always bring an increased income. The value of the Howard University plant is about $1,300,000 and the faculty numbers 125 instructors of the highest class.

Freedmen's Hospital gets $66,000 from the combined bills mentioned above, and Dr. Warfield is proud of the fact that this represents an increase of $6,000 over last year's allowance. This is an especial triumph, when upon all sides the demands of every government dependency were cut to the very bone, and the total appropriation of $12,000,000 carried very few increases over former years for anyone. In addition to the money allowed, Dr. Warfield was granted an automobile for official purposes, which will be a great convenience in transacting the business of the hospital. The increased appropriation will make possible a number of much-needed improvements. Dr. Warfield, ever watchful of the welfare of Freedmen's Hospital, has a big card up his sleeve that will mean a ten-strike for the institution and fill a long-felt want. Your correspondent will give the facts when they are released for public consumption. The expenses of the Hospital run over $100,000 per annum, the differences being made up in fees and allowances that come in from various sources. Freedmen's Hospital is the finest institution of its kind in the world under colored direction, and is one of the very best-equipped hospitals in the country, regardless of race lines. It is worth over $750,000 and is pointed out as one of the "show places" of the nation's capital. It is a monument to the colored man's capacity for administration on a large scale and the management has received the highest commendation at the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, under whose department it comes, and from both Houses of Congress, who make the handsome appropriations possible.

Progress in the Schools.

The District appropriation bill, which became a law a few days ago, authorizes $15,000 for the preparation of the plans for the new colored High School, which is to be located at First and N streets Northwest. The building is to be modern in every respect and will cost $550,000. The old M Street High School is to be converted into an industrial center, upon the completion of the new school, and will be one of the most complete institutions in the country for vocational training for colored youth. Arthur C. Newman, now principal of the Cardozo Vocational School, will be principal of the new department. The District schools are flourishing as never before under the painstaking guidance of Assistant Superintendent Roscoe Conking Bruce.

The Chicago Defender 3-25-14

TO SHOW NORTHERNERS WHERE THE SCHOOL MONEY GOES, a Louisiana paper informs us that the Delta counties get three times as much money appropriated for the colored schools as the average white hill counties. Tunica for instance gets $1,000 for the white schools and $11,000 for the colored, Washington county gets $4,600 for white education and $35,000 for colored. With all due respect to the Southern paper we venture to say that in these counties where the discrepancy seems so large, the ratio is about one white to one thousand colored. Never let it be thought for a moment these good people "yonder" are making sacrifices for their darker brother, far from such, though if they hadn't told us what nice things they are doing for us we never would have suspected it.

The New York Age 3-26-14

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEY FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

We have been laboring under the impression that the amount appropriated for Negro education in the South is less than it was some years ago, but as the result of an investigation made by Monroe N. Work, who is in charge of the Division of Statistics and Research at Tuskegee Institute, bearing upon the subject, we are glad to find that the money appropriated for Negro education in the nine typical Southern states has increased. While this increase is not large in many cases, still is indicates the way of progress. The states making the largest increase are Texas and Alabama. We believe if all Negroes do their duty in creating right public sentiment that within the next few years the amount can be further increased.

Following is a comparison of the amount spent for colored public schools in ten Southern states for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1911, 1912 and 1913:

State		Amount		Amount	Increase	Expenditure per capita Negro Children			
Alabama	1908	273,001	1913	$503,507	$230,506	1908	$0.72	1913	$1.53
Florida	1907	215,069	1912	297,495	42,300	1907	2.57	1912	2.93
Georgia	1907	506,170	1912	606,558	100,388	1907	1.30	1912	1.38
Louisiana	1907	300,849	1911	312,178	11,329	1907	1.21	1911	1.26
North Carolina	1908	402,658	1912	548,738	135,340	1908	1.67	1912	2.07
South Carolina	1908	274,959	1912	349,834	74,875	1908	.88	1912	1.05
Tennessee	1907	490,748	1911	619,629	128,881	1907	2.92	1911	3.79
Texas	1906	924,595	1911	1,238,737	314,142	1906	3.84	1911	4.90
Virginia	1907	489,228	1911	672,475	183,247	1907	2.02	1911	2.77
		$3,877,275		$5,149,151	$1,221,008				

According to exchanges a colored washerwoman is said to have induced a wealthy white woman of Cincinnati to leave $500,000 in the interest of Negro education, and next fall the Industrial School for Negro Youth will be opened at Wyoming, O., a suburb of Cincinnati. Prof. W. L. Ricks, formerly principal of the Evening School of Louisville, Kentucky, is the president-elect.

CONGRESS HITS HOWARD.

Reduces Appropriations for University, but Favors Freedmen's Hospital.

Washington, June 8. — The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was reported out of committee to the House of Representatives last week. The big bill carries appropriations to the amount of $107,696,759 28, being the smallest since 1906. The committee cut the original estimates $170,384,889.77. The House Committee cut the appropriation or estimates for Howard University $2,000, approving of an appropriation for Howard of but $99,000 when the officials had asked for an increase. The committee, however dealt better with Freedman's Hospital approving an appropriation of $66,640 for that institution, which is an increase of $5,640 over last year. The committee even went further than this for Freedmen's Hospital; it wrote a provision in the bill ordering the District of Columbia to pay to Freedmen's Hospital $41,209.73 as one-half the cost of maintenance of indigent patients treated at the hospital in the years 1906 to 1913 inclusive. This $41,209.73 the District is authorized to pay to Freedmen will make possible the extension work planned. Freedmen's Hospital, under the present Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. William Warfield, has become one of the greates hospitals in the country. Dr. Warfield, a fine executive, strict disciplinarian and a great surgeon, has given Freedmen's his best efforts and devotion.

If the reduction in the appropriation for Howard University goes through, it will mean that needed improvements, extensions and increases in some salaries planned will have to be abandoned for the coming year.

A parcel post agreement between the United States and Liberia has been concluded to go into effect July 1.

Organizations' Service at St. Philip's.

Sunday evening was specially set apart for the Parish Workers of St. Philip's Church. The different organizations formed a procession from the Parish House and marched to the church at 134th street, led by the choir and followed by the clergy.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Griffiths of Baltimore. It was an unusually dramatic type and touched the most vital spots of organization life as experienced by the young, forceful preacher.

The service: "Onward Christian Soldiers," "Holy, Holy, Holy," processional; Proper psalms 93, 97 and 150; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, in G major, J. Baptiste Calkin; the sermon; Offertory Anthem, "The Eternal God Is Thy Refuge," John E. West; Recessional, "O God of God! O Light of Light," J. E. Jeffrey.

With the St. Philip's clergy were the Revs. M. N. Wilson of Sierre Leone, West Africa; Shelton Hale Bishop and J. N. Samuels-Belboder, all recently ordained. The organizations represented were: Wardens and vestrymen, Sunday School, Board of Managers of St. Philip's Parish Home, Woman's Auxiliary, St. Philip's Men's Guild, Altar Society, Dorcas Society, Brotherhood of St. Andrew (senior chapter), St. Christopher Club (seniors), St. Christopher Club (intermediates), St. Christopher Club (juniors), Parish Home Auxiliary, St. Agnes Club (seniors), St. Agnes Club (juniors), Boy Scouts, Brotherhood of St. Andrew (junior chapter), Sewing School, Men's Bible Guild, St. Mary's Guild.

Great credit is due to Paul Bolin for the very successful rendition of the music in this church. It is of an order quite different from the church music heard generally hereabouts—quite ecclesiastical, quite devotional and therefore uplifting to both clergy and people.

THE ANDERSON ANATOMICAL HALL

This Magnificent Gift to Meharry Medical College, of Nashville, Tennessee, by Dr. J. W. Anderson and His Wife, Mrs. Louise S. Mark the Greatest Philanthropy of the Negro Yet Recorded in this Section.

"For the Anderson Anatomical Hall, donated by Dr. J. W. Anderson and wife, Mrs. Louise S. Anderson, 50 feet on Canton St., in Block 118, valued at $10,000."

Dr. J. W. Anderson, reputed to be worth a quarter of a million of dollars, perhaps the richest Negro in the Southwest, has long considered the question as to what was the best contribution he could make to his alma mater. He is a regular graduate of the Medical and Dental Departments, was professor of Anatomy three years and Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry one year before moving to Dallas.

He is one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons of the race—well and favorably known throughout the country. Beside being a large real estate owner, he is a member of the State Pythian Temple Commission, which has in charge the building of an one hundred thousand dollar Pythian Temple in this city.

This magnificent property here on Canton street is valued at $10,000. It is not the purpose of the donors to build the Anderson Anatomical Hall on this plot, but to sell the same and with the proceeds build the Hall as one of the buildings on the campus of Meharry, of which it stands sorely in need.

We are informed that the T. B. Madison Real Estate Agency, which is successfully operated, will handle this deal. The Anatomical Hall when built will at once begin to supply a real necessity in the life of the people for which it was given and whose necessities it will amply serve.

IS VIRGINIA FAIR TO THE NEGRO?

Journal & Guide

The appropriations made for education at the present session of the Virginia Legislature, aside from the amount appropriated for public schools, amount to $988,575, distributed as follows:

White	
Medical College of Virginia	$ 5,000
Farmville Normal School	76,000
Harrisonburg	105,000
Fredericksburg	75,000
Radford	72,000
University of Virginia	125,000
Virginia Military Institute	70,000
Virginia School for Deaf and Blind	70,500
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	123,750
William & Mary College	69,500
Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station	8,500
Student loan funds for six state schools	22,800
Prison Association of Virginia	21,000
Bon Air Home for Girls	12,000
Epileptic Colony	91,025
Total	$926,075
Colored	
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute	$ 33,500
Colored School for Deaf and Blind	28,000
Total	$ 61,500

The only appropriation for Negroes aside from the amount given to the Normal School at Petersburg and the School for the Deaf and Blind was an item of $2,000 appropriated "for taking delinquent Negro children from jails and placing them in homes."

According to the census of 1910, the whole population of the State of Virginia is 2,060,905. Of this total 67.4 per cent. are white and 32.6 per cent. are colored.

Of the money appropriated for special, technical and higher education the whites, who form 67.4 per cent. of the population, receive 94 per cent of the funds and the Negroes, who form 36.6 per cent. of the population, receive 6 per cent. of the funds. Nearly 3 per cent. of this was for education of the deaf and blind, and none for higher or technical education.

According to the report of the Auditor of the State of Virginia the Negroes own in the whole State 1,629,626 acres of farm land which with improvements thereon are valued at $14,156,757. On this property the State collected in taxes $49,548. We have no data at hand on the amount of personal property owned in the whole State by Negroes, but statistics covering 24 out of 101 counties show that for the year 1912, the Negroes of these twenty-four counties paid to the auditor of the State $20,818.24, the amount of taxes assessed on their personal property. As Negroes perform most of the hard labor which creates wealth in the State from which taxes are derived, and as they contribute a large proportion of court fines, liquor licenses, the maintenance of public corporations, etc., it is clearly evident that they do not receive their just proportion of the education funds. It is also true that the same discrimination that is practiced in the distribution of the school funds is practiced in the matter of public improvements by the municipalities of the State.

It is just possible that the whites of the State not only do not contribute one cent toward Negro education but that they receive a part of the money which the Negro would receive if the money was divided according to what is paid by each race.

EDUCATIONAL FUND IS $2,263,515.48

Apportioned by Counties Announced in Report of W. T. Feagin

Advertiser

The apportionment of the general educational fund for the year 1914-15 was completed yesterday by Superintendent of Education, William F. Feagin. The report shows that $2,263,515.48 has been expended or will be expended for education in the State during the period given. This is $68,673.04 in excess of the amount apportioned during the period previous. The report further shows that there are now 774,976 school children in the State, as against 727,297 school children for the period of 1912-13, or an increase of 47,679.

Though there has been a generous increase of funds, the per capita appropriation on account of the added number of school children has been reduced from $2.84 to $2.75.

Following is the report to State Auditor C. B. Smith by Superintendent Feagin yesterday:

"In accordance with Section 1762 of the Code, I have apportioned the general educational fund for year 1914 1915 as follows:

Autauga	$ 19,109.75
Baldwin	19,126.25
Barbour	34,097.25
Bibb	22,662.75
Blount	22,005.50
Bullock	33,101.75
Butler	34,787.50
Calhoun	41,453.50
Chambers	39,033.50
Cherokee	18,840.25
Chilton	21,881.75
Choctaw	20,754.25
Clarke	30,497.50
Clay	20,154.75
Cleburne	12,828.75
Coffee	27,747.50
Colbert	28,369.00
Conecuh	21,857.00
Coosa	16,984.00
Covington	35,543.75
Crenshaw	20,999.00
Cullman	29,020.75
Dale	21,111.75
Dallas	54,139.25
DeKalb	28,019.75
Elmore	28,561.75
Escambia	20,561.75
Etowah	34,834.25
Fayette	18,048.25
Franklin	17,520.25
Geneva	27,458.75
Greene	19,457.50
Hale	27,907.25
Henry	18,812.50
Houston	32,213.75
Jackson	28,347.85
Jefferson	220,475.75
Lamar	18,059.25
Lauderdale	29,771.50
Lawrence	19,709.50
Lee	32,909.25
Limestone	26,200.50
Lowndes	33,745.25
Macon	25,124.00
Madison	42,388.50
Marengo	36,941.50
Marion	18,774.25
Marshall	29,617.50
Mobile	70,790.50
Monroe	25,704.25
Montgomery	83,281.00
Morgan	32,538.00
Perry	32,066.90
Pickens	26,853.75
Pike	31,704.75
Randolph	25,731.75
Russell	28,558.75
Shelby	24,997.50
St. Clair	22,060.50
Sumter	34,597.75
Talladega	37,308.00
Tallapoosa	32,989.00

Tuscaloosa	44,481.25
Walker	34,372.25
Washington	13,675.75
Wilcox	33,612.00
Winston	13,359.25
Total	$2,130,250.25

CREATE FUND TO BUILD RURAL SCHOOL HOUSES

Rosenwald of Chicago Will Duplicate All Money Raised For Country Schools

EXPERIMENT SATISFACTORY

Dr. Washington Reported Results from Use of Money Given by Rosenwald for a Trial of the Project—Chicago Philanthropist Will Go Ahead on Large Scale

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—Dr. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, visited Chicago for the purpose of reporting to Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist regarding the use that has been made of certain monies appropriated by Mr. Rosenwald a short while ago for the purpose of building schoolhouses in some of the rural districts of the South.

In each case the people of the community were asked to do as much as they could toward the building of the schoolhouse by making cash contributions or contributions in materials or labor. The report made by Dr. Washington was so satisfactory that Mr. Rosenwald has decided to go ahead with the experiment on a large scale, and has agreed to duplicate dollar for dollar whatever sum is raised in any rural district in the South for schoolhouse buildings.

The experiment which Dr. Washington has been carrying out has been kept very quiet for the reason that Mr. Rosenwald was anxious to test out the experiment before making any public announcement regarding it.

One of the crying needs in the South is good schoolhouses in the country districts where a majority of our people live. Until this need is met the masses of our people will in a large measure remain in ignorance.

The securing of these schoolhouses through the generosity of Mr. Rosenwald marks a long step forward in the advancement of our race. Any number of communities in the South will, it is expected, within a few months meet the conditions demanded by this gift. Every time a schoolhouse is built in one of these country communities it will bring new hope and confidence to the people.

SMITH-LEVER BILL DISCUSSED

At Annual Meeting of Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations

The Afro-American

Washington, November 19.—The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held its annual session in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., November 11, 12, and 13. The leading subject discussed at this session was the Smith-Lever Extension Act recently passed by Congress. No one person seemed to be fully competent to interpret the mission of this act, but it was generally conceded that the funds appropriated should be expended through one educational institution in each State. If this be done, no Negro institution will be permitted to handle any of the funds. This act requires that each State appropriate a dollar for every dollar appropriated by Congress for extension work to be carried on among the rural population in each State. None of the money is to be expended for teaching in the schools.

Representatives from Negro schools of all States were present. The representatives of the Negro schools held a special conference at Howard University on the afternoon of November 11 and 12. Among the most important subjects were: "The Purpose of Industrial Education," "Industrial Courses Most Popular With the Students", and "What Benefit Will Your School Receive from the Smith Lever Bill?" Hon. P.P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education and Dr. W.O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University and chairman of the executive committee of the association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, were present and made addresses. At the close of the session the members of the Conference were entertained at dinner by the deans of Howard University. Prof. Kelly Miller presided. At this dinner, President Byrd Prillerman was asked to speak on the Land Grant Colleges. Remarks were also made by Prof. George William Cook and Prof. J. A. Turner.

Prof. Prillerman was reelected Chairman of the Conference for the fourth consecutive time and Prof. J. H. Bluford, of the A. and M. College of Greensboro, N. C, was elected secretary. The next Conference will convene with the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at a time to be fixed by the Executive Committee of that organization.

Prof. J. Arthur Turner, of the Baltimore Colored High School,

RACE QUESTION IS IN SENATE AGAIN DURING A DEBATE

Senator Jones of Washington Wants Negro Colleges in South to Handle Portion of Funds

VARDAMAN AND SMITH FIGHT THE AMENDMENT

Senator Martin of Virginia Challenges Every Statement as Being Inaccurate

2 advertises 2-6-14

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—An amendment by Senator Jones, of Washington, to the agricultural extension bill, which would insure to negro colleges of the South the administration of a portion of the funds proposed for farm demonstrati on work, led to sharp debates in the Senate today, over the racial question.

Senator Jones for over three hours defended the principle of his amendment, which was still pending when the Senate adjourned. Senators Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Vardaman, of Mississippi, contended that the administration of the appropriation should be left in the hands of the white man, who would "do more for the negro than the negro could do for himself."

Senator Jones had not proceeded far with his argument that the negro should be allowed to handle part of the funds from the Federal treasury before Senator Vardaman suggested he had "better take a few days off and study the question."

When Senator Jones said he was speaking from the results of his investigation of the question, Senator Vardaman replied:

"Then the Senator is speaking from the profundity of his misinformation."

The Mississippi Senator wanted to know if Senator Jones would be willing to allow the Japanese to share in the administration of the fund allotted to the Pacific States.

"Yes, if the Japanese were citizens, but they are not," was the emphatic response.

Vardaman Non-Plussed.

"Well, you will admit," continued Senator Vardaman, "that the Japanese, in all the elements that go to make up the man, is superior to the negro?"

"No, I do not admit that," declared Senator Jones, and Senator Vardaman sat down, remarking, "I can't argue with that kind of a man."

He was on his feet again, however, when Senator Jones a few minutes later mentioned the progress of the negroes.

"Their progress has been due to what the white man has taught them," insisted the Mississippi Senator. "And let me say that myself and the other white men of the South would do more to preserve the negro's life, liberty and pursuit of happiness than others far away who love them as a race and would let them slave at their gates."

Applause from the spectators at this point caused Senator Thompson, in the chair, to threaten to clear the galleries.

The ire of Senator Martin, of Virginia, was aroused when Senator Jones read a paper he recently had prepared on the advance of the negro race. He pictured the negro coming out of the civil war in a State of oppression and poverty. Senator Martin challenged every statement as inaccurate, asserting that the negro would be a great deal better off if the South were left to handle the question under the plan it had pursued, than if those from far off sought to meddle in the problem.

Senator Sherman objected to this as an assertion that Northern Senators were not capable of dealing with the question.

NASHVILLE, TENN

Banner

OCT 2 1914

SHELBYVILLE HELPS ITS COLORED SCHOOL

Special to the Banner.

Shelbyville, Tenn October 2.—Bishop J. H. Jones of the A. M. E. Church; Rev. G. W. Porter, pastor of St. John's A. M. E. Church; Rev. J. A. Jones, President of Turner College, Shelbyville, and Moses McKissich, the negro architect, by invitation, appeared Thursday night before the Commercial Club of Shelbyville on behalf of Turner College, the negro school, and gave explanation of the work done in the construction of the large building now nearing completion, and made an appeal for assistance from the white people of Shelbyville.

The club, which was presided over by Prof. Brandon, unanimously decided to make an immediate appropriation of $2,000, to assist, and pledged itself to give whatever further help might be possible in the future.

The building, which is now being covered, is a four-story structure, and besides being used as an administration building, will accommodate 120 girls as a dormitory in the third and urth stories.

NEGRO SCHOOLS NOT TO GET EXTENSION FUNDS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held its annual session in the New Willard Hotel, November 11, 12 and 13.

The leading subject discussed was the Smith-Lever Extension Act recently passed by Congress. No one seemed competent to interpret the mission of this act, but it was generally conceded that the funds appropriated should be expended through one educational institution in each State. If this is done no Negro institution will be permitted to handle any of the funds. This act requires that each State appropriate a dollar for every dollar appropriated by Congress for extension work to be carried on among the rural population in each State. None of the money is to be expended for teaching in the schools.

Representatives from Negro schools of eleven States were present as follows: Alabama, G. R. Bridgeforth, of Tuskegee Institute; Arkansas, W. S. Harris, of Branch Normal College; Delaware, W. C. Jason, of State Colored College; Florida, F. H. Cardozo, of Florida A. and M. College; Georgia, R. R. Wright, of State Industrial College; Maryland, J. A. Turner, of the Baltimore City High School; North Carolina, J. H. Bluford, of A. and M. College; South Carolina, R. S. Wilkinson, of A. and M. College; Tennessee, W. J. Hale, of State Normal School; Virginia, G. P. Phenix, of Hampton Institute; West Virginia—Byrd Prillerman and A. W. Curtis, of the West Virginia Colored Institute.

The representatives of the Negro schools held a special conference at Howard University on the afternoons of November 11 and 12. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, made addresses.

Members of the conference were entertained at dinner by the deans of Howard University.

Commissioner. Freeman

Rapid progress is being made in the erection of the new Normal school No. 2 on Georgia avenue, near Howard University. It is modern in every particular and is to cost $250,000.

* * * 4-9-13

NOTES ON RACE PROGRESS.

Wilberforce University has received a bequest of $1000 by the will of the late Leopold H. Greene, a colored man of Springfield, O. The money is to be used by President Scarborough as scholarships for two worthy students.

Education — Money for

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Banner SEP 30 1914

NEGRO UNIVERSITY OPENS FOR SEASON

A large attendance of students from several states marked the opening of Roger Williams University for Negroes this morning. A strong faculty is represented in the school this year, and a successful term is anticipated. Friday night the annual students' reception will be held, while on next Sunday the opening sermon will be delivered in the college chapel at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The corner-stone laying of the boys' dormitory, now under construction, has been set for October 31.

Memphis ... Scimitar

...L 9 1914

WANT MEMPHIS TO ... VE $25,000 TO NEGRO SCHOOL

A guarantee of $25,000 in the nature of a donation must be made by Memphis if this city is to get the Negro Baptist Theological seminary. This was selected as the location for the proposed school at a meeting of prominent white and negro Baptists at the Metropolitan Baptist church.

Nashville bid for the seminary, offering free a site valued at $10,000.

The selection of Memphis is contingent upon the guarantee of $25,000 by Sept. 1. It is estimated that the site and buildings will cost approximately $100,000. Half of this amount has been donated by the Southern Baptist convention. The remainder is needed from the city and from the negro Baptists.

It is understood that several sites are under consideration.

MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR AT AUBURN

Major Gorman, Examiner, Makes Flattering Report Following Examination at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute

Last year was the most successful year ever experienced by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, according to J. T. Gorman, Examiner of Public Accounts, who yesterday filed a report of his examination of the books and accounts of Miss Allie Glenn, Treasurer of the institution. These books were correctly and accurately kept and vouchers for all expenditures were found.

Major Gorman sets out the various funds from which Auburn derives its income and shows the amount expended during the period from June 1, 1911 to May 31, 1914. Disbursements last year totalled $141,547.71, according to the report of the examiner, which was yesterday filed with the Governor.

Following is the report of Examiner Gorman:

"Hon. Emmet O'Neal.
"Governor of Alabama,
"Montgomery, Ala.

"Dear Sir:

"In obedience to instructions received from the executive office, I have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of Miss Allie Glenn, treasurer of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, from June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1914.

Correctly Kept.

"Her books are correctly and accurately kept.

"The vouchers are all numbered consecutively, and are on file for the disbursements of all funds.

"During the period covered by this examination, the total disbursements were $400,105.43, and there are vouchers on file for every cent of it.

"The following are the annual receipts and disbursements for the three years covered by this examination.

1911-1912.

Receipts.	
Endowment Fund	$ 20,280.00
Morrill Fund	27,362.50
State College Fund	79,776.96
State Horticultural Fund	1,500.00
Overdraft, to Balance	150.79
Total	$129,070.25
Disbursements	129,070.25

1912-1913.

Receipts.	
Endowment Fund	$ 20,280.00
Morrill Fund	27,500.00
State College Fund	80,208.47
State Horticultural Fund	1,500.00
Total	$129,487.47
Disbursements	129,487.47

1913-1914.

Receipts.	
Endowment Fund	$ 20,280.00
Morrill Fund	27,500.00
State College Fund	93,249.05
Amount of Overdraft	518.66
Total	$141,547.71

Recapitulation.

Receipts.	
1911 - 1912	$129,070.25
1912 - 1913	129,487.47
1913 - 1914	141,547.71
Total	$400,105.43
Disbursements	400,105.43

"The receipts for 1913-1914 were $141,547.71, an increase of $12,060.24, over 1912-1913, and are the largest in the history of the institute. The increase was derived from the 'College Fund.' The 'Endowment Fund' is paid by the State under Section 1901, of the Code of 1907, and is 8 per cent interest on $253,500.00, arising from the sale of the script for the land donated in trust to Alabama on act of Congress July 2, 1862, and for the payment of which the faith and credit of the State are forever pledged.

"This Act of Congress, of July 2, 1862, was approved by Abraham Lincoln, President, for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges in all of the States.

"The 'Morrill Fund' is a national appropriation by the Federal Government. Under the provisions of this appropriation, $50,000.00 is paid into the State Treasury annually by the National Government, and is divided according to population, between the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Huntsville Colored Normal School.

"The Alabama Polytechnic Institute receives $27,500.00 of the $50,000 Morrill Fund, and the Huntsville Normal School, $22,500.00.

State Fund $40,000.

The State fund is $40,000.00, appropriated by the State to the Institute annually by an act approved March 4, 1907. This appropriation is in lieu of the fertilizer tag tax. The Institute loses some of its revenue by this, as it received one third of the tag tax, which now amounts to over $150,000.00 annually.

"The College Fund is derived from the oil tax, tuition incidental and surgeon fees, and various miscellaneous sources. This fund, in 1913-1914, was $53,767.71. The 'Horticultural Fund is an appropriation by the State.

"Under an act approved February 9, 1911, $27,000, are apppropriated annually for practical information on agricultural subjects, at the Experiment Station of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

"While this fund is disbursed by its treasurer, the institute itself receives no benefit from the 'Experimental Fund.' I examined this fund from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914. Proper vouchers are on file for all receipts and disbursements. In addition the Institute receives $15,000 from the 'Hatch fund,' and $15,000 from the 'Adams fund.' These funds are paid direct to the institute by the National Treasury and their disbursements are examined by a national inspector.

"It will thus be seen that a large part of the reveneu of the institute is derived from the National Government.

"For the $40,000 appropriated to the institute by the State, the institute has to analyze all 'fertilizers,' 'feed stuffs' for animals, 'pure food' and 'drugs' sold in Alabama. For this purpose ten professors of chemistry are employed, and a large part of this appropriation is expended for salaries and expenses. All money not so expended must be applied to teaching 'agriculture' and 'mechanics.'

"Since 1907 the institute analyses all illuminating oils sold in the State.

Amounts Collected.

"From these analyses the following amounts were collected during the period covered by this examination:

1911-1912	$ 41,210.4[illegible]
1912-1913	46,444.3[illegible]
1913-1914	46,471.4[illegible]
Total	$134,135.21

"The institute receives one-fourth and the State three-fourths of the money derived from these analyses, and the money was divided as follows:

State	$ 97,335.81
Institute	32,445.27
Expense	4,354.13
Total	$134,135.21

"The value of the lands and buildings of the institute is $500,000, and the buildings are insured for $300,000.

"The year 1913-1914 was the most prosperous and successful in the history of the institute.

"The enrollment was 820, sixteen States, Mexico, Peru, Cuba, Guatemala and China being represented.

"The Alabama Polytechnic Institute is an institution that should be the pride of every Alabamian. The education received there in agriculture and the mechanical arts are of incalculable benefit and value in the development and advancement of our State.

"It is to be hoped that as soon as the financial condition of the State will permit, that the State and National appropriations for the institute will amount to $250,000 annually. It will be money wisely and judiicously expanded.

"Respectfully submitted.
"J. T. Gorman,
"Examiner of Public Accounts."

Advertiser 9/26/14

TUSKEGEE'S AGRICULTURAL WORK

Praised by Special Committee Appointed by Governor O'Neal—Recommendation Made that Tuskegee Share Funds Appropriated by Smith-Lever Bill

Special attention is called to the article reprinted from The Montgomery Advertiser in another column with reference to the recommendations of the committee appointed by Governor Emmet O'Neal to visit this institution for the purpose of inspecting the agricultural work of the school in view of its applicatino for a portion of the funds to be allotted under the Smith-Lever Bill for agricultural education in the State of Alabama.

The whole article as it appeared in The Advertiser Tuesday morning July 28, 1914, follows:

Recommendation that 30 per cent of agricultural fund that is to be distributed by the State of Alabama by the provisions of the Smith-Lever Bill should be divided equally between the Tuskegee Institute and the Agricultural and Mechanical School for Negroes at Normal was made yesterday to Governor O'Neal by Captain Reubin F. Kolb, chairman, and the members of a special commission appointed by Governor O'Neal to visit Tuskegee and investigate conditions.

Captain Kolb and the members of the commission warmly praised the work that is being done at Tuskegee and complimented Booker T. Washington, head of the institute, for the active efforts he has put forward in behalf of the institution. Those on the commission besides Captain Kolb were Messrs. Thomas W. Oliver, W. C. Thomas, C. P. Deming, W. L. Casey and W. F. Garth.

Following is the report made by the Commission to Governor O'Neal:

"His Excellency, Governor Emmet O'Neal, Governor of Alabama:

"We, the committee appointed by your excellency to visit the Tuskegee Institute for purposes of inquiring into and reporting to your excellency upon the condition of that school, beg leave to make this report:

Spent Day There

"In discharge of our commission together we visited the school on Wednesday, July 22, and spent the day there inspecting its plant and studying the methods and condition under which is operated. Our mission was to report specifically upon the features that referred to the claims of this institution to participate in the appropriation to be administered by the State of Alabama under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Bill. We therefore directed our main attention to the facilities of the institution in service of its agricultural branches. In this line we find it has an efficient and full equipment. Its Department of Agriculture is presided over by eighteen instructors who teach 350 students in this science. In other equipment the institution has a farm of 1,000 acres, including pasturage and truck garden of fifty acres, an orchard of 150 acres, a large and well equipped creamery and laboratories for technical instruction.

"The farm is well stocked with various kinds of live stock and poultry. A short course in agriculture continuing for two weeks in January of each year is maintained, and we were informed that in the last few years this course has been attended by more than 1,500 people annually. This department has given special attention to improving the grade of farm animals and this is manifest through its large and splendid herd of live stock. The experiment station, largely maintained by the State and established in 1896, serves the farmers of that section in various useful ways. Experiments are conducted at the station for the discovery of varieties of plants best adapted to the soil and climatic condition of the section in which the school is located.

Extension Work

"The extention department appeal ed as a feature of interest and stud to our committee. This department i devoted exclusively to the work o bringing all phases of the work of the institute into active touch with the lives of the colored people in their homes, schools, churches and on their farms. Most of this work is conducted through the Extension Department of the institute. This department of the school appeals strongly to all interested in the development of scientific farming practically demonstrated. Through it the Negro farmers of Alabama, and many from other Southern States are gathering together each year in conference for the discussion of progressive measures for farm improvement. We were told that as many as 2,000 people annually gathered at this institute to avail themselves of instruction through the Extension Department. We had evidence of its practical result in the development of school farms and gardens connected with the public schools in that section, and in this way many of the schools for Negroes have their farms and gardens through which their pupils receive practical instruction in farming. Boys' Corn Clubs, Girls' Canning Clubs, Farm Improvement Clubs, Pig Clubs and similar organizations form a part of the regular work of the Department. We were told that during the past few years it has given special attention to the schools and school buildings of Macon County.

"The Department of Women's Industries does a considerable part of its work through the Extension Department, doing regular demonstration work in cooking and housekeeping, together with instruction in matters of health, care of children and social life. Through the various agencies mentioned in our report, the Tuskegee Institute has developed its organization for reaching the masses of Negroes and materially helping them in their development.

100,000 Negro Hands

"We have been specific in detailing certain features of the course included in the agricultural work of the institute, to emphasize the claim that, in our mind, this institution possesses all of the consideration that the State in justice and fairness can bestow. There are 100,000 Negro wage hands working on the farms in the State of Alabama. Negroes operate 42 per cent of the farm lands of the State. There are 93,000 Negro tenant farmers in the State who cultivate 3,600,000 acres. There are 17,000 Negro farmers in the State who own and operate a total of 1,500,000 acres. These are statistics which are properly recalled in mentioning any policy of the State towards this class of its citizens, and we feel that where such agencies exist which have a demonstrated power of service, that the Tuskegee Institute has shown that such agencies appeal as a thing of regardful concern to the administrative and legislative power of the State.

"We therefore are of the opinion that it is incumbent upon the State in the administration of the appropriation of money that will come, or may come into its control under the provision of the Smith-Lever Bill, to allow a fair proportion of this sum to go in maintenance of its two best known and best equipped schools for Negroes. Specifically, we would recommend to your excellency an allowance of 30 per cent of this fund for these purposes to be divided equally between the Tuskegee Institute and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal. We believe that less than this amount would not properly requite the efforts being made at these institutions in the direction of ends that the Smith-Lever Bill mentioned is meant to serve.

"While our commission limited us to special lines of investigation and study of the Tuskegee Institute, we deem it not improper to express our gratification at the splendid monument it represents to the Negro race and to commend its founder and principal for the benefactions to his people expressed in his work at Tuskegee. Our service performed on this occasion at the request of your excellency was made enjoyable through courtesies and privileges extended by Dr. Washington and members of his faculty which besides aiding us in accomplishing our mission, favored us with opportunities of appraising the magnitude of the plant which constitutes this splendid Negro institution."

FROM BISHOP ISAAC LANE

Editor Christian Index:

I am writing a few lines to let the brethren generally hear from me. I have been indisposed the past three weeks, but I am much improved now I have passed my 80th milestone. I am very grateful to our Heavenly Father for his care over me during all these years, months and weeks I have lived.

On the 3rd of March, I was honored to eat my 80th birthday dinner with my daughter, Mrs. Ida M. Burrows, of Memphis. It was indeed a grand affair. My wife, and oldest living son and his wife accompanied me. Mrs. Burrows served three tables with 20 at each table and fine courses. A great many prominent people of Memphis—lawyers, doctors, teachers and ministers were present and many tokens of appreciation were shown me.

Forty one years ago, the 23rd of this month the Church conferred upon me the highest honors in its gift. when it elected me one of its chief pastors. When I look back upon these years of labor and suffering, I have many reasons to be thankful for the success that has come to my labors. I give God the praise for what I have been permitted to do. For many years I have traveled and preached and lectured to my people and there were many signs of appreciation shown me. I have traveled this present diocese nearly 17 years. So. Mo,. Ill., and Kan., Mo.,—eight years in Oklahoma and eight years in the West Tennessee Conference. Now the change. I feel the greater number of my brethren have treated me very kindly. I have called upon them and helped them raise money in their rallies, raising money to build school houses, churches, during what I could for the Church of my choice and the young people of my race. I want to thank all of the brethren for their kindness to me and my wife. She has gone with me the past six years and has been a great help to me in my Conference work. I think the brethren have appreciated her services. Now I have done what I could to build up the Church in the larger cities those in my dioces. We have done something in Oklahoma for school work. If it could be cared for a few more years, we would do great good among our people.

I want to thank the West Tenn Conference for the splendid effort they have made the past 8 years. I have had the honor to preside over this conference and they have come to my call in building Lane College. They have raised in the past eight years $40,000. Altogether we have raised for the school $65,000 and now we need some $7,000 to get things just right, to do the needy work. Now I wish to say all the six districts in the West Tenn. Conference have set Easter Sunday for an Educational rally. I hope they will carry it out promptly and the next week send in to the Agent what they have raised. I hope no P. E. will hold the money back but send it to the treasurer to help pay off the notes and lessen the interest. This is General Conference year and I would like to say to the delegates, that I don't think it my duty to beg for any man for the office of Bishop. Let the delegates make their own selection. Don't select and old man who is going down. A man over 55 years should not be in the race. We need strong men, whose record is clean and clear. Do not heap up burdens on our Church to try to keep up with older Churches. Lets go into the larger cities and build up our churches.

Finally brethren, give yourself to prayer and count wisely these next 70 days.

I am yours for Christ and the Church,

ISAAC LANE

The Christian Index 3-12-14

By will of the late Francesca Nast Gamble, of Cincinnati, the following bequests were made: German Deaconess Home, $10,000; Methodist Union, Cincinnati, for evangelistic work, $15,000; Board of Foreign Missions, for reduction of chapel debts in Germany, $10,000; for native preachers in India and China, $25,000; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, for training native Bible women $25,000; trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church, for retired ministers, $50,000; Mutual Preachers' Aid Society, Central

C. Jackson; Greenfield, R. G. Smith; Neosho, W. A. Massey; Osceola, to be supplied; Sweet Springs, W. H. Brown; Dresden, A. M. Sumville; Harrisonville, to be supplied; Knoxnoster H. G. Gibson; Lebanon, supplied by J. P. Simmons; Sedalia, W. C. Ellis; Versailles, J. Diggs; Warrensburg, S. P. Johnson; Joplin, J. R. Walker; Carthage, E. F. Pate; Butler, W.

Money for

SEARCHING PROBE OF FOUNDATIONS

Industrial Commission to Investigate Handling of Endowments Created by Rockefeller, Carnegie, Etc.

Denver, Colo., December 16.—Investigation of virtually all large institutional charities and benevolences centered in New York city, during which many of the leading financiers of the country will be summoned to testify, will be undertaken by the federal industrial relations commission soon. This was announced today by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, which closed its inquiry into the Colorado coal strike late today. Its unfinished work will be completed by agents remaining to collect data and statements from witnesses uncalled.

Institutions to be investigated include the Russell Sage Foundation, the Baron de Hirsch fund, the Carnegie benevolences, the Rockefeller charities and the Rockefeller foundation and the Cleveland foundation. The investigation is tentatively scheduled to begin in New York January 11.

The basis of the work is to be, according to Mr. Walsh, the charge that the creation of the foundations represent the beginning of an "effort to perpetuate the present position of predatory wealth through the corruption of the sources of public information."

The commission will seek to determine, according to Mr. Walsh "how the policies of these foundations are shaped and by whom; their relation to high finance; the extent to which their charters may be stretched under the United States constitution, and whether they constitute a menace or benefit to the nation."

List of the Witnesses.

Those who will be asked to testify, according to Mr. Walsh, include President Arthur Hadley, of Yale university; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university; Andrew Carnegie; John D. Rockefeller, Sr.; John D. Rockefeller Jr.; J. P. Morgan, Daniel Guggenheim, E. H. Gary, T. N. Vail, Edward T. Stotesbury, of J. P. Morgan and company; George W. Perkins, Frank H. Vanderlip, T. P. Shonts, Jacob Schiff, Norman B. Ream, Francis L. Hine, John Hays Hammond, Robert W. DeForrest, Cleveland H. Dodge, H. C. Frick, Adolph Lewisohn, Thomas W. LaMont, Seth Low, Jerome D. Greene, Rev. Fred Gates, representative of John D. Rockefeller Sr.; Starr J. Murphy, personal counsel for John D. Rockefeller; W. L. MacKenzie King, of the Rockefeller foundation; J. H. McClement, director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; Charles P. Neill, John M. Glenn, director of the Russell Sage Foundation; Ralph M. Easley, chairman executive council National Civic federation; Allen T. Burns, director of the Cleveland foundation; Samuel Untermyer, Robert Bruere, trustee Rand School of Socialism, New York; Dean George W. Kirschway, of Columbia; Seth M. Milliken, New England cotton mill magnate; Senators Kenyon, of Iowa and Owens, of Oklahoma.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD REPORTS ON GIFTS.

New York, December 16.—The general education board, founded by John D. Rockefeller to promote education within the United States without distinction of race, sex or creed, and equipped with funds aggregating nearly $34,000,000, tonight issued a report showing how the funds have been used. This report is the first installment of a comprehensive report covering the twelve years' activity of the board, the remainder of which will be issued January 1.

Total benefactions distributed to outside institutions through the board up to June 30 of this year amounted to $39,715,720. By direct appropriation the board had devoted $15,894,355 to universities, colleges, schools, educational conferences, rural organization work and farm demonstration work. Out of funds held by the board "to be applied to such specific objects within the corporate purpose of the board" as might be directed by John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gifts of $13,554,343 to the University of Chicago and $10,267,022 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research were made.

Of the direct appropriations more than $1,000,000 was devoted to farm demonstration work in the south and in New England. For this work in the south $925,750 was given.

Negro colleges and schools received approximately $700,000, and for the southern education board $97,000.

At present the board's resources are valued at $33,939,156, of which $30,918,063 is general endowment and $3,021,093 reserve.

The administration of the funds is in the hands of a board consisting of Frederick T. Gates, chairman; Walter H. Page, American ambassador in London; J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, editor Review of Reviews; Edwin A. Alderman, president University of Virginia; Harry Pratt Judson, president University of Chicago; Charles W. Eliot, emeritus president Harvard university; George E. Vincent, president University of Minnesota; Anson Phelps Stokes, Andrews Carnegie, Edgar L. Marston, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene, Abraham Flexner, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy and Hollis B. Frissell.

NEW HALF MILLION DOLLAR HIGH SCHOOL

Structure Will be Built in Washington For Colored Children.

Washington, D. C.—Bids will be asked early in October on the new $500,000 colored high school, No. 174, to be located on First street, between N and O streets northwest. When completed this high school will be the finest ever erected for colored students.

Plans are just now being completed in the office of the municipal architect of the District, Snowden Ashford, and it is anticipated that specifications will be out in a short time.

The building proper will have a frontage of 402 feet, and will have a depth of 150 feet. While no definite date has yet been selected, it is thought that actual building operations will be commenced early in November, and that it will take from eighteen to twenty months to complete.

The new structure will be built of tapestry brick, elaborately trimmed with Indiana limestone. It will contain 48 class-rooms, besides many laboratories, 2 gymnasiums, one for the boys and one for the girls, a large drill hall for the cadets a swimming pool, and many other novel features. It is estimated that some 1,400 pupils can be taken care of in the new buildings.

Tudor Gothic style of architecture is being used, and this effect will be carried out on the inside of the building as well as the outside. Four entrances will be accessible from the front and one on each end. Two large towers are situated in the center of the building, which will give it an imposing appearance.

Two stories, except where the towers rise to three stories, a basement and sub-basement will be the height of the building. On the third floor in the tower rooms are located a dark room for camera enthusiasts, and the drawing rooms which are given a great deal of light, as well as the school museum

A special feature is to be made to the large assembly hall, which will accommodate 1,500 persons.

$80,000 FOR NEGROES; WHITE BOARD IN CHARGE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Gov. Major of this State recently appointed an entire new board of managers for the industrial home for Negro girls near Tipton, Mo. This board is composed altogether of white persons.

The old board, appointed by Gov. Hadley, was composed exclusively of Negroes.

Plans have been adopted for a new building which when equipped will cost the State $80,000.

COLORED BAPTISTS CONSIDER UNIVERSITY

Question of Enlarging Board of Trustees to Selma University Occupies Anniston Meeting.

Special to The Advertiser.

ANNISTON, ALA., Nov. 21.—Whether or not the enlargement of the trustee board of Selma University from 15 to 100 members would work to the advantage of the institution was the mooted question before the Alabama Baptist State Convention of colored Baptists Friday and today. The matter has not yet come to a vote. The idea of advancing the membership of the board to 100 was advanced in order that a larger number of individuals might become directly interested and thus help in securing money for the needs of the university.

The annual report of the president of the institution, Dr. M. W. Gilbert, submitted to the trustees and the convention, shows that because of the increased high cost of living, the scarcity of money among the negro farmers, and the recent improvements in sanitary connections throughout the university, the expenses were piling up in an enormous proportion. The negro Baptists are making a strenuous effort to reduce the mortgage indebtedness of the institution.

Hudson Makes Talk.

Several strong addresses were made in favor of the work of the school, with particular reference to greater revenue, one of particular significance being made by R. B. Hudson, of Selma, secretary of the State Convention, the most prominent layman in the State. By reason of his long connection with the State work, and his experience as an educator, Professor Hudson was able to give some valuable advice with reference to the work. Dr. Gilbert, president of the institution, reported a net collection of more than $1,500 during the summer months for the school, as he went about from place to place in the State.

The newly organized Baptist Laymen's Missionary movement, with W. B. Driver, of Birmingham, as president, promises to do some rather effective work in behalf of Selma University. Driver has advanced a plan whereby it is hoped that the Baptist laymen throughout the State will contribute an average of ten thousand dollars a year for the causes of the convention. Addresses by Dr. R. H. Boyd, of Nashville, secretary of the National Publishing Board, and Dr. E. W. D. Isaacs, secretary of the National Baptist Young People's Union were features of the convention. J. K. Moore, of Birmingham, and E. W. Dancer, of Tuskegee Institute, entertained the audiences from time to time with solos and recitations respectively.

EDUCATOR VISITS SELMA UNIVERSITY

Special to The Advertiser.

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 15.—Selma University was visited today by Dr. Eben C. Page, secretary of the General Education Board, New York, of which Dr. Wallace Buttrick is chairman. Dr. Sage was accompanied by Mr. J. L. Sibley, Superintendent Rural Negro Schools of Alabama.

Dr. Sage came on a tour of inspection. He with Mr. Sibley visited all the departments of the school and left the city on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to visit Snow Hill Institute for negroes at Snow Hill, Ala.

The General Board of Education of New York makes annual contributions to the expenses of Selma University, and spent several thousand dollars on the Dinkins Memorial building and the Foster Memorial Hall, two of the best buildings on the grounds of the school.

NEGROES WILL GET THEIR FULL SHARE

Governor Tells Booker Washington That His Race Will Get Proper Portion of Smith-Lever Fund

Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Institute, called on Governor O'Neal yesterday and discussed the distribution of funds in Alabama which will be made under the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill recently passed by Congress.

Governor O'Neal told Washington that the fund for this year will be administered by Dr. C. C. Thach, President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and that the negroes will be given their full share under the law. The Governor also told Washington that negro farm demonstration agents will be employed for negroes.

At the next session of the Legislature provision will be made for the administration of the funds that will be allotted to Alabama. It is probable that the Legislature will appoint Dr. Thach as administrator.

Recently a special commission appointed by Governor O'Neal visited Tuskegee and inspected the Tuskegee Institute. Captain Reuben F. Kolb, was chairman of the commission and in a report filed with the Governor the recommendation was made that thirty per cent of the Smith-Lever fund be divided between the Tuskegee Institute and the negro school at Normal.

TELLS WORK FOR NEGROES

General Education Board Summarizes Contributions for Blacks' Colleges.

New York, Dec. 31.—Steps taken to improve facilities for the education of the negro are summarized in an installment made public today of the forthcoming report of the General Education Board. Assistance is shown to have been given what the board alludes to as some of the more efficient of the industrial training schools, as follows: Hampton Institute, $138,000; Tuskegee Institute, $135,483; Spelman Seminary, $196,912; other institutions, $85,384, making a total of approximately $555,780.

To provide for higher education of negroes, contributions have been made to colleges and universities as follows: Atlanta Baptist College, $5,000; Atlanta University, $8,000; Fisk University, $70,000; Late College, $7,000; Leland University, $2,000; Livingstone College, $12,500; Miles Memorial College, $5,000; Paine College, $5,000; Shaw University, $18,000, and Virginia Union University, $11,500; total, $144,000.

NEGRO BIG TAXPAYER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The New York Age. 4-22-11.

Pays Taxes on Over Twenty-two Millions Worth of Farm Property

96,000 COLORED FARMERS

The Columbia "State" Shows That Race in South Carolina Pays for the Education of Negroes.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

COLUMBIA S. C., April 21.—Negroes in South Carolina pay taxes on farm property worth more than $22,000,000, according to the Columbia *State*, which, in an editorial on "Exploding a Prevalent Fallacy," says:

"While one does not hear it openly expressed often, the fear that a compulsory school attendance law would impose an additional tax burden on the white people for the benefit of the Negroes is a principal obstacle to its passage. Politicians have long been in the habit of saying on the stump that the whites are heavily taxing themselves for Negro education and most people have come to believe it. The truth is that the Negroes in South Carolina very nearly pay for all the schooling they are allowed to have.

"The Negroes pay at least half the aggregate of the poll taxes and that half would amount to $108,000 a year.

"They pay at least half the dog tax and that amounts to $46,000—or $23,000 for the Negroes.

"From dispensary profits the schools derived last year $159,000 and most of the dispensaries were in counties having Negro majorities. Of this indirect tax the Negroes pay at least three-fifths, or about $95,000.

The Negroes pay taxes on farm property worth, according to the census of 1910, more than $22,000,000. If this be assessed at forty per cent. of its actual value and the estimate be that, in general, the same amounts are raised by the constitutional three-mill tax and the special school taxes, we find that the Negroes contribute in this way about $53,000 annually for the suport of the schools.

"If we suppose that city and cillage real estate owned by Negroes is worth one-third as much as the farms they own and that it is assessed at a similar rate, they pay school taxes on it amounting to about $16,000.

Pay $300,000 in Taxes in South Carolina.

"The foregoing sums aggregate $296,000.

"Additionally, the Negroes pay some taxes on personal property, such as wagons, buggies and live stock, they own a little stock in banks, mills and other corporations, and from the taxes paid by them on these properties the schools probably get $6,000 or $8,000 a year. It is within conservative bounds to say that the Negroes pay in one or another form of taxes each year about $300,000. The recent multiplication of dispensaries should make the Negro contribution considerably larger in 1914.

"The total public expenditure for Negro education in South Carolina last year was about $362,000.

"Clemson College obtains most of its revenues through the fertilizer tag tax that the farmers pay, and it amounts, in round numbers, to $260,000 a year. Of 176,000 farmers in the State, 96,000 are Negroes. It should be remembered that in many, if not in most, cases the tag tax falls on the tenant as well as the land-owner. The Negroes probably pay one-fourth (possibly a larger share) of the Clemson College farmer tax, or $65,000 a year. If this be included, the Negroes pay for education in the State $365,000 a year, which is as much as is returned to them.

"The old tale told by ignorant and blatant candidates that the white people are sweating under a load of taxation for the education of Negroes is not true. The white people are paying school taxes for the education of their own children, and if they are opposed to a compulsory school law on account of its cost, it is because they don't want to pay for the schooling of an increased number of children of their own race.

"Whether we vote for or against compulsory school attendance, let us not deceive ourselves. The Negro in South Carolina is paying for pretty much all he gets."

HOWARD UNIVERSITY NEEDS MORE MONEY

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The financial report of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, has just been made public by Edward L. Parks, treasurer [illegible] University, and it shows a deficit for the year of $[illegible].77.

Total income for the year was $201,101.66, while the expenditures were $203,181.63. Although the incidental fee for new students was increased from $10 to $20 the receipts for incidental, matriculation and graduation fees only increased $2,597.38, while the expenditures in the literary departments were increased by $5,146.92. The medical department, even with the reduction of salaries that were already merely pittances, showed a deficiency of $2,721.32, and the theological department was behind $915.88.

Appeals are being made for an endowment fund for the School of Medicine and increased endowment for the School of Theology..

The legislature of Virginia [illegible] appropriated $988,575 for education in the institutions of the State, not including appropriations for public school purposes. Of the $988,575, white schools, colleges and the like receive $926,075 and two colored State schools only $61,500. The total population of Virginia is 2,060,905, of which 32.6 per cent. are colored, and who own 1,629,626 acres of farm land, valued, with improvements, at $14,156,757, on which the State collected taxes last year of $49,548; in 24 of 101 counties they also paid on personal property in taxes $20,818.24. Municipal and county tax values not included. The Norfolk Journal and Guide, commenting on this condition says: "It is just possible that the whites of the State not only do not contribute one cent toward Negro education but that they receive a part of the money which the Negro would receive if the money was divided according to what is paid by each race." It is urgently necessary to educate a pubilc opinion in Virginia that will compel the Legislature to make a more equitable distribution of the tax funds among the races, between whom it has made separation in all public institutions supported in part or wholly by public taxation.

Bedford, Mass.

STANDARD

NOV 1 1914

NEGRO EDUCATIONAL NEED.

Still another appeal for financial aid comes forth in this country as the result of the war in Europe. It is in the interest of Negro education in the south. Negro education in the south is a cause continually urging its merits upon the north—with such excellent material results that when northern prosperity is in any way interfered with, Negro education in the south suffers a setback. One phase of the present southern education situation has its centre of misfortune in the war's effect upon the cotton market and the consequent elimination of a considerable amount of labor from the southern cotton fields. Those hit first are the part-time laborers who are also part-time students, depending upon what they earn in planting and harvest times to cover the cost of their board during the school term.

To what an extent the cotton trouble is cutting off this earning opportunity is indicated in the single fact that one northern organization maintaining Negro schools in the south calculates that a considerable part of the pupils who have paid into its treasury more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in board money in the course of a year, in eight to twelve dollar monthly rates, will this season need assistance towards their living if they are to continue in school. Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian church organizations all recognize that the Negro students will stand to an unusual degree in need of assistance this year—or that the schools back of them, which amounts to the same thing, will require greater funds than usual if they are to continue effective work. Some of the supporting organizations are said to have decided that restricting other work is a wiser policy than curtailing in the Negro schooling effort; but with the south itself so handicapped, and with the north to some degree affected by the combination of circumstances growing out of the war, the more progressive states in the black belt are feeling none too hopeful over the educational outlook for the year. In the spirit of giving which plentiful opportunity is helping to develop just now, here is a field of benevolence that might well be kept in mind, to share in the philanthropic division.

CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE WILL PROVIDE MONEY

Advocate 6-12-14

CHICAGO, June 11—Julius Rosenwald, millionaire philanthropist, today agreed to provide money to erect rural school houses for negroes in the South. At a conference with Booker T. Washington, he said he would duplicate whatever is raised for that purpose by any Southern community.

Location of schools and details of construction will be left to the Tuskegee Institution.

BOSTON CITIZEN LEFT $5,000 TO TUSKEGEE

The New York Age 12-17-14

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Through the late William Endicott, one of the oldest citizens of Boston, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama receives a bequest of $5.000.

TUSKEGEE TO HAVE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

The New York Age 12-24-14

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 20.—In order to help Tuskegee Institute meet the growing demand for colored veterinary surgeons, a gentleman in New York has just provided means with which to erect a modern, up-to-da veterinarian hospital at the Tuskegee Institute. Plans for the building are being prepared, and it will be erected within a few months.

MILES COLLEGE TO GET NEW BUILDING

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 6—As soo as sufficient funds are collected and the insurance is paid, work on the erection of a new boys' dormitory at Miles Memorial College, to replace the one destroyed by fire several weeks ago, wil begin. The trustees of the college, at a recent meeting, subscribed $1,000 toward the rebuuilding fund.

Prof. G. A. Payne, for the past five years vice-president of the college, has been elected president to succeed John W. Gilbert. The new president is an alumnus of Lane College, where he received the degree of bachelor of science. He has also taken advanced courses at the University of Chicago. He has taught in Lane College and the high school at Jackson, Tenn.

W. R. Banks, principal of the Kowaliga Normal and Institute, has been elected instructor in English and science to succeed Prof. Payne. He is a graduate of Atlanta University. Professor Osborne will take the chair of mathematics, succeeding Prof. J. L. Johnson. He was educated at Lane College.

Miles Memorial College is supported by the Colored Methodist Episcopal

VARDAMAN SAYS BURDEN OF NEGRO IS HANDICAP

Advocate 2-4-11

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Southern States will get more than their just share of the funds for farm demonstration work provided for in the Lever Agricultural bill, according to Senator Cummins, Iowa, who contended today, that the funds should not be distributed by a basis of rural population, but on farm land acreage.

Senator Vardaman replied that the South had to carry the burden of a negro population and that the money was needed to offset that burden. Senator Hoke Smith said the rural population method was not adopted at his suggestion, or that of representative Lever, but at that of a committee representing State agricultural colleges.

Progress in the Schools.

The District appropriation bill, which became a law a few years ago, authorizes $15,000 for the preparation of the plans for the new colored High School, which is to be located at First and North streets northwest. The building is to be modern in every respect and will cost $550,000. The old M. street High School is to be converted into an industrial center, upon the completion of the new school, and will be one of the most complete institutions in the country for vocational training for colored youth. Mr. Arthur C. Newman, new principal of the Cardozo Vocational School, will be principal of the new department. The district schools are flourishing as never before under the painstaking guidance of Assistant Superintendent Roscoe Conklin Bruce.

Memphis Tenn. News Scimitar

JUL 15 1914

MARION SCHOOL PLANS EXECUTED IN MEMPHIS

NEWS SCIMITAR SPECIAL.

MARION, Ark., July 15.—The school board of the Marion special school district has adopted the plans drawn by John Gaisford, of Memphis, for the building of a negro schoolhouse at this place. The building will be of concrete and brick, and will cost approximately $6,000. The board has purchased a lot just north of town, and hopes to have the building ready for occupancy by Dec. 1. When completed, this building will be one of the most up-to-date in Eastern Arkansas, and one which will be highly prized by the colored population.

SEP 2 19[illegible]

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO SECTION CARRIED WITHOUT DISSENT

Special Service of the NEWS.

PLAINFIELD, Sept. 2.—The $16,500 appropriation for a four-room school building in Fanwood Township, Union County, was carried last night at the special election by the votes of thirty-eight citizens, thirteen of whom were women. Only ten of the persons who voted were of the white race, all the others being colored. The school is to be built in the Graceland section, a colored settlement.

Plans have been made by the Board of Education to meet tonight to advertise for bids for the structure. About eighty colored children live in the section and will attend the new school. Of the $16,500, about $1,000 is to purchase the land.

The township has about three hundred male voters but the white population, generally, refused to take any interest in the proposition. No votes against the appropriation were cast. All the ten white voters were men.

AUBURN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

6-20-14

Board of Trustees Will Profit By Terms of Lever Bill—Salary of President Increased

Advertiser

Special to The Advertiser.

AUBURN, ALA., June 8.—Steps were taken by the board of trustees of Alabama Polytechnic Institute Monday afternoon to take advantage of the funds appropriated in the Lever farm extension bill. The Lever bill appropriates ten thousand dollars annually to the several States for this work. Additional funds, in progressive amounts, are appropriated on condition that the State appropriates a similar amount.

President Thach in his report recommended that the board take up the matter and secure the State appropriation if possible. The recommendation was concurred in by the board. The board provided that the ten thousand dollars appropriated unconditionally by the Federal Government be used to augment the extension work already systematized by the State.

Alabama, which was one of the pioneer States in the farm extension work, is already well organized and the additional funds appropriated by the government will assist greatly in carrying this work to the farmers of the State. The work includes boys' and girls' corn and tomato clubs, farm demonstration, home economics, sanitation and other like subjects.

If the State takes advantage of the Federal proposition and appropriates according to the Lever bill, Auburn will have in the second year a total of $52,983.62. This sum is increased year by year until the sum of $303,-721.54 in 1923 is reached, which will be the permanent fund thereafter.

Appropriation Bill.

Section 3, the appropriation section of the Lever bill, provided $10,000 annually to each State which gives its assent. This is a continuous, unconditional, specific appropriation, for each year. The additional sums appropriated are (1) for the next succeeding year (1915-16) $600,000, and (2) for each succeeding seven years $500,000, making a grand total at the expiration of nine years (1922-23) of $4,100,000. The basis of allotment to the several States of these additional appropriations is the proportion which the rural population is of the United States. According to the figures submitted by the committee on agriculture in Congress, the percentage of total population of Alabama is 3.58 ranking in this respect ninth in the forty-eight States of the Union.

In order for a State to secure these additional appropriations, it will be necessary for the Legislature of the State to make appropriations annually of an amount equal to the Federal appropriation that would fall to the States.

Dr. Thach and the other officials of the Polytechnic Institute are enthusiastic over the prospects of this additional assistance from the Federal and State governments.

President's Salary Increased.

The board of trustees were in session for two hours Monday afternoon. The meeting was harmonious. The trustees were well pleased with the report of Dr. Thach for the year just closed. The school has made wonderful and most satisfactory progress.

It is understood the President's salary was raised to $5,000 a year, though Dr. Thach refused to confirm this. Governor O'Neal, however, made a statement that this had been done. The Governor added that the board was more than pleased with the good work that had been accomplished in the school. All the recommendations of the President were accepted by the Board.

Following the review of the military organizations by the Governor, the chief executive left for Montgomery. The Governor was accompanied by the following members of his staff: General J. B. Scully, General W. B. Vaidin, Colonel G. W. Covington, Colonel Milo Abercrombie, Colonel H. T. Reeder, Colonel E. C. Thomas, Colonel L. S. Betty and Colonel J. B. Tally.

Following the festival of lights on the college campus Monday night the president and faculty gave a reception at the library.

(By R. W. Thompson.)

(Bureau of The Freeman, 1337 Wallach Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.)

The officials of the two greatest institutions for racial benefit in this vicinity are jubilant over the liberal appropriation bill, the sundry civil bill and the legislative, executive and judicial bill, all of which carry in part the allowances of the general government for the support of these very helpful institutions. The outcome represents hard and intelligent work on the part of Prof. George William Cook, secretary of Howard University, on the one hand, and of Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief of Freedmens Hospital, on the other.

The appropriation for Howard University amounts to $101,000, the same as last year. Nevertheless, a victory is scored by Secretary Cook in the fact that the bill as it left the House, called for a $2,000 cut; but the tireless managerial genius of Howard "got busy" with the Senate and when the measure was finally agreed upon in conference passed by both Houses and signed by the President, the original $2,000 was found to the credit of the race's great school. The cost of administering Howard University is upwards of $200,000 per annum. The running expenses. The remainder is made up from receipts from tuitions, dormatory and boarding fees, interest on a moderate endowment, proceeds from athletic contests, concerts ,etc. The most rigid economy in expenditures is required to bring the school out on a firm foundation, in view of increased demands that do not always bring an increased income. The value of the Howard University plant is about $1,300,000 and the faculty numbers 125 instructors of the highest class.

Freedmen's Hospital gets $66,000 from the combined bills mentioned above, and Dr. Warfield is proud of the fact that this represents an increase of $6,000 over last year's allowance. This is an especial triumph when upon all sides the demands of every government dependency were cut to the very bone, and the total appropriation of $12,000,000 carried very few increases over former years for anyone. In addition to the money allowed, Dr. Warfield was granted an automobile for official purposes, which will be a great convenience in transacting the business of the hospital. The increase appropriation will make possible a number of much-needed improvements. Dr. Warfield, ever-watchful of the welfare of Freedmen's Hospital, has a big card up his sleeve that will mean a tenstroke for the institution, and fill a long-felt want. Your correspondent will give the facts when they are released for public consumption. The expenses of the hospital run over $100,000 per annum, the differences being made up in fees and allowances that come in from various sources. Freedmen's Hospital is the finest institution of its kind in the world under negro direction, and is one of the very best-equipped hospitals in the country, regardless of race lines. It is worth over $750,000 and is pointed out as one of the "show-places" of the nation's capital. It is a monument to the negro's capacity of admiration on a large scale and the management has received the highest commendation at the hands of the secretary of the interior, under whose department it comes, and from both House of Congress, who make the handsome appropriations pos-

METHOD TO HAVE FINE NEW SCHOOL

The Journal & Guide 4-11-14

Building Will Cost $7,500 When Completed and Will Seat 500 Children.

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Method, N. C., April 8.—Plans are being prepared for a new public school at Method. This has the honor of being the finest colored school in the county. There are 250 children of school age in the district and the percentage of attendance is remarkably high. Almost unanimously the people voted a local tax. Two of the strongest features of this school are its industrial training and domestic science departments.

The money to meet all the expenses of these is placed in the hands of County Superintendent Judd by Dr. Dillard, the agent of the fund left by Mrs. Anna T. Jeanes, so there is no cost to either the state or county. The new building will cost about $7,500 and will contain six class rooms and an auditorium to seat 500 persons. Berry O'Kelly and other colored people in the Method school district are taking an active interest in the industrial phase of education and are determined to prepare the boys and girls to be capable workers in the shops and on the farm and that the girls shall know every detail of housekeeping, including the best sewing, cooking, washing and ironing. The Method people are getting actively to work to raise the money to put up the building and the Jeanes fund will pay the salaries of all the induustrial teachers.

New Colored High School Building.

From the Evening Star, March 30.

Closely following the action of the Senate in favoring a substantial appropriation for continuing the work on the new Central High School building, and for the purchase of a site for the new Eastern High School comes the news that the work of constructing a new high school building for colored pupils will probably be begun next fall. Congress, last July, having appropriated $150,000 toward the construction of this building, the authorized cost of which is to be $550,000, the announcement is now made that the plans for the proposed structure are practically complete. The Bee Washington 4-4-14

The pressing need for a new building for the colored high school is shown in the statement that the structure now in use was built to accommodate 450 pupils; that its present enrollment is more than 800, and that libraries, study halls and other rooms have been pressed into service as classrooms, though designed for other purposes. The efficiency of this school has suffered somewhat for a long time because of its crowded condition. The plans for the new building show a provision of space for 1,400 pupils, nearly double the present enrollment of the school. This appears to be looking well into the future, but the building will not be completed before the spring of 1916, and the school population of Washington is increasing rapidly. With the facilities and attractions of the new high school buildings, a marked increase in the high school enrollment may be looked for.

TUSKEGEE GIVEN $200 BY MOSAIC TEMPLARS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 11.—The Mosaic Templars of America at their recent meeting held at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., made a special donation of $200 toward the work of the Tuskegee Institute.

The New York Age 8/13/14

APPROPRIATION KANSAS COLLEGE BY GOVERNMENT

HODGES GIVES ASSENT TO LEVER BILL WHICH PASSED CONGRESS ON MAY 8

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

GETS $10,000 ANNUALLY

Candidates Have Three More Weeks to File Petitions With Secretary of State for Nominations Before Primary

Topeka, June 4.—Gov. George H. Hodges yesterday formally gave his assent to the provisions of the Lever bill, passed by congress May 8, 1914, in letters sent to D. F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, and to William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.

The bill provides for federal aid for the State Agricultural colleges marking the third big step taken by the federal government in aiding state work in agriculture. There was the Morrill act, 1862, and the Hatch act establishing experiment stations, passed in 1887.

The appropriation for Kansas for next year—July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915—will amount to $10,000, and does not have to be duplicated. Then on July 1, 1915, there will be another $14,455.46 available from the federal government, but this must be duplicated by the state appropriation. Every year after, the State Agricultural college will receive a like amount, conditional upon the state legislature appropriating a duplicate sum for the same work.

Briefly, the Lever bill provides that the moneys received from both the state and federal government shall be used for extension work, such as has been done by the State Agricultural college under the supervision of J. H. Miller for the last several years.

Three Weeks for Petitions.

Just three weeks remain in which candidates for nomination at the August primaries can file their petitions. The lists in the office of Charles Sessions, secretary of state, with whom all candidates for state office nominations, including district judges, must file, will be closed June 25. The law provides that all candidates must file forty days before the primaries, which come this year on August 4.

So far, one candidate for United States senator, Charles Curtis, of Topeka, Republican; one for lieutenant-governor, J. E. Brewer, of Abilene, Republican; J. E. Botkin, Republican, for secretary of state; B. P. Walker, of Osborne, Republican, member of the state irrigation board, and John Marshall for associate justice of the supreme court, have filed their nomination papers with Secretary Sessions. Nine candidates for district judgeship nominations also have legalized their office seeking aspirations. None of the candidates for governor, state auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of instruction or insurance, state printer, nor for congress have filed their papers.

Must File Party Emblem.

That the Progressive party in Kansas must get busy and adopt and file a party emblem before August primary was announced today from the office of Charles Sessions, secretary of state. The Massachusetts ballot law will not permit the printing of emblems on the ballots at the regular election in November, but the general law regarding party emblems never has been repealed. The primary law provides that the party emblem shall be used at the primaries. Secretary Sessions ruled yesterday that this law still holds good. The Republican, Democrat, Prohibitio nand Socialist parties have emblems on file with the secretary of state, but the Progressives never have filed one.

SCHOLARSHIP TO HONOR THE LATE PRES. RENDALL

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE 3-26-14

Lincoln University, Pa., March 25.—The Alumni Association of Lincoln is planning to honor the late Dr. I. N. Rendall, for over forty years president of the university, by endowing the J. N. Rendall Memorial Alumni Scholarship. The sum required for endowing the scholarship is $25,000, and this amount is being raised among the graduates.

Every Lincoln man is requested to contribute to this fund. Already over $1,800 have been collected and a special effort is now being made to raise before the June commencement. The alumni officers are confident that the sons of Lincoln will respond to this worthy appeal.

The executive committee of the alumni met at the home of the Rev Wm. A. Creditt in Philadelphia Wednesday, March 18, and arranged a program for the dedication of scholarship, which will be a special feature of the June commencement.

This will be the first scholarship endowed at Lincoln by colored men. Dr. R. B. McCrary of Lexington, N. C., heads the contribution list with $80.

The officers of the Alumni Association are Dr. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, N. J., president; the Rev. John T. Colbert, secretary; Dr. John B. Rendall, treasurer; Dr. John W Lee, special treasurer of the scholarship fund.

Since the Southern Baptist convention adjourned, the joint committees of the Southern Baptist convention and the National Baptist convention have held two meetings, both at Memphis, Tenn. Of these meetings, Dr. T. J. Searcy, of the Metropolitan Baptist church, and representing the committee of the National Baptist convention, has been the chairman, and Dr. O. L. Hailey of Corsicana, Tex., representing the Southern Baptist convention, has been secretary. Our last session was held on July 8. There were present from the Southern Baptist convention committee: Dr. E. Y. Mullins, Dr. O. L. Hailey, Dr. B. F. Riley, Dr. Ben Cox and Hon. W. E. Atkinson.

From the National Baptist convention there were present of their committee: Dr. T. J. Searcy, the chairman; Dr. E. C. Morris, president of the convention; Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, the corresponding secretary of their educational board; Dr. J. H. Henderson and Dr. J. D. Grenshaw. Wm. Haynes held proxy for Dr. E. J. Fisher, E. C. Morris for Booker T. Washington and S. E. Griggs for J. W. Bailey. So we had a good representation from both conventions.

Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans and Little Rock were represented in applications for the location of the negro theological seminary. New Orleans was not directly asking for it, but honored brethren who are interested presented a request that we consider it. Little Rock would have made a more definite offer, perhaps, if other cities had not been specially named. Louisville and Birmingham had no specific propositions. Both Nashville and Memphis made good offers, and through their representatives indicated their several advantages. Dr. Rufus W. Weaver came to speak for Nashville, and Dr. T. O. Fuller for Memphis. Other brethren freely discussed the two places and their several strong features. The committee sought carefully to give each place proper consideration.

But we unanimously decided in favor of Memphis, Tenn. They had made an offer which was in matter of financial inducements, the equal of Nashville. The principle upon which we decided to locate the seminary, "Where it could do the greatest good to the largest number," led the committee to decide in favor of Memphis.

Then the committee from the Southern Baptist convention, to whom was committed the whole question of raising the $50,000 for the seminary, decided to ask Dr. B. F. Riley of Birmingham, Ala., to do that. And he has agreed to undertake the matter. We authorize him to fix the amount at $60,000 so as to cover the whole expense of raising the money, and provide for any failure on the part of subscribers. Dr. Riley will acquaint the denomination with his plans. And we earnestly bespeak the most cordial reception and hearty co-operation in the undertaking.

E. Y. MULLINS, Chairman.
O. L. HAILEY, Secretary.

For the Southern Baptist convention committee.

NEGRO BAPTISTS END CONVENTION

$700 Is Raised By Uniontown Association for Missions And Education

Advertiser 10-26-14

GASTONBURG, ALA., Oct. 25—The forty-second anual meeting of the Uniontown Colored Baptist- Association, composed sixty-five churches with 14,135 members in Dallas, Marengo and Perry counties, just closed at the First Baptist Church here, Rev. J. M. Pritchett, pastor. The association was in session four days attended by more than 200 delegates and 1,000 visitors. Among whom were some of the leading negro farmers within the bounds the organization.

Seven hundred dollars in cash was raised for missions and education, $312 of which amount was donated to Selma University, the State institution fostered by the Baptist State Convention and $25 was given to the Prairie Baptist Academy, Prairie, Alabama.

Rev. A. F. Owens of Selma, conducted the Bible Institute Wednesday Thursday and Friday mornings, which was attended by 200 preachers, who seemed eager to study the scriptures.

The Association passed resolutions, introduced by Dr. J. A. Martin of Selma, thanking the white Baptists of the South through the Home Board at Atlanta, Ga., for the appointment of Rev. A. F. Owens to teach the Negro Baptist preachers of Alabama.

Dr. Hicks, of Uniontown introduced a resolution which was adopted calling upon the colored people to organize pig clubs and raise more corn, potatoes, hogs, and vegetables and learn to live at home.

The negro farmers in this section are doing well, many of them being able to hold their cotton for higher prices.

As evidence of the prosperity of the negro farmers they sent thirty-two wagons, drawn by sixty-four of the finest mules in the county to meet the delegation from Selma and convey them to the church where the meeting was held, a few miles from this place. Long tables were spread on the churchyard each day loaded with products of the farm.

Rev. William Madison of Uniontown was chosen moderator a position he has filled twenty-seven years. Dr. D. M. Coleman of Selma, Vice-Moderator, Rev D. V. Jemison D. D., of Selma, Secretary; Rev W. S. Straman, Selma corresponding secretary; and deacon, M. N. Brown, Allenville secretary.

The next session will be held with the Eagle Grove Baptist Church, near Marion, Ala.

MOTHER DREXEL BRINGS FIVE SISTERS TO ST. LOUIS FOR COLORED SETTLEMENT WORK

Nuns Will Organize Sewing Classes and Mothers' Meetings Without Delay.

The old Hazeltine mansion at 2731 Pine street has been rented as a convent for five sisters of Mother Drexel's Order who are to do settlement work among the Negroes of St. Louis, under the direction of Rev. John McGuire, S. J., who has established a headquarters and chapel here known as St. Elizabeth's.

Mother Katharine Drexel, founder and mother general of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, and the five sisters arrived in St. Louis from Philadelphia Tuesday of last week to be the guests of the religious of the Sacred Heart, at the Taylor avenue academy, Taylor and Maryland avenues, until the opening of the new convent, which was expected to be September 15th or thereabouts.

The St. Louis mother house will be the fifteenth convent established by the sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament, a distinctly American congregation of religious women, founded by Mother Katharine Drexel, daughter and heiress of Francis A. Drexel, the millionaire banker and financier of Philadelphia, in October, 1887. The exclusive mission of the order of the Blessed Sacrament is to administer to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians and Negroes.

Sister Borgia has been appointed mother superior of the Pine street community and will have for her assistants Sisters Louise and Monica. They will begin immediately the organization of sewing classes and mothers' meetings and will open a day nursery, waiting until next year to open a parish school.

The new Normal School No. 2 on Georgia avenue, between Howard place and Fairmount street, was inspected Monday by the District commissioners, who expressed themselves as well pleased with the work of the contractors. The building is a magnificent one and sets on an eminence overlooking the city, near Howard University An excellent front view of the structure may be obtained at the corner of U street and Vermont avenue, and it makes quite a change in the skyline of upper Seventh street. The building is two stories in height, with a commodious basement, and has fifty-eight rooms. Dr. Lucy E. Moten is principal of the school and has held this position for practically thirty years. The new structure is a monument to her ingenuity and persistence, and is one of the crowning evets of the administration of Assistant Superintendent Roscoe Conkling Bruce.

Education - 1914
Money &c.

Colored Man Makes Provision in his Will for the Colored Hospital

On Monday August 31st a white man made provision in his will for the colored hospital to be built in Columbia; immediately following this comes a colored man, the Hon. E. H. Deas, of Darlington, S. C. who announces that he had considered the hospital work in his will. This same man has sent in a second check for this work. There are many other persons who can and ought to do the same thing. Make all checks payable to Mr. J. A. Hoyt, Treasurer; President Peoples Bank Columbia S. C. send check to Miss R. B. Gardiner, Secretary, 1221 Taylor street.

Among some of those who have sent in their check to Mr. B F Taylor, President Bank of Columbia are:

Dr. E. S Joynes
Messrs Chas E Danner and E. J. Alderman.
Richard Carroll, President
I. S. Leevy Vice President
R. B. Gardiner, Secretary.
J. A. Hoyt Treasurer.
Jas. A. Roach. Asst. Treas.

THOMAS H. HAYES GAVE $500 TO EDUCATION

Special to The New York Age.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—Thomas H. Hayes, a prosperous undertaker of this city donated $500, the largest amount given by an individual in the recent campaign of the Educational Commission of the Tennessee Baptist Convention which raised $10,000. Several other business men made large contributions.

NASHVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in Bonds For This Purpose—Colored Citizens Secure This Result After Learning More Money Was to be Spent on White School—Large Sum Had Already Been Voted Latter by Aid of Colored People.

By D. Wellington Berry.

Special to The Freeman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March.—A two-hundred thousand dollar Negro high school building is promised for Nashville by the school authorities.

This amount was pledged to a committee of leading colored citizens representing Nashville's colored citizenship and authorized to make the request at a mass meeting held here in the offices of A. N. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Nashville Negro Board of Trade. At the meeting it was also decided that the colored people also organize themselves for the purpose of securing legislation favorable to the race during the present session of the Tennessee legislature, which organization was perfected.

Later the committee appointed to push the matter of the high school had an audience with Governor B. W. Hooper and Mayor H. E. Howse, and were most cordially received, both giving their assurance that the request for a new high school building shall be speedily granted.

Recently a bill has been introduced in the legislature to authorize the city of Nashville to issue $300,000 in bonds to complete the new white high school here. Two years ago the city secured a bond issue of a like amount to erect the building and when the bonds were subsequently voted upon in the city election the Negroes voted for them with the understanding that they would be given a new high school next. However, the bill recently introduced asking for additional funds for the white high school made no mention of the promised Negro high school and this caused the Negroes to take action.

At the mass meeting held and which was largely attended by the representative members of the race, a number of speeches were made and it was declared in strong language that the Negroes would vigorously oppose another bond issue for high school purposes unless a sufficient amount be voted at the same time for a Negro high school.

When the committee called upon the Governor to ascertain his position in the matter he heartily agreed that Nashville should provide a $200,000 building for its colored children, saying "Your request is a very reasonable one and you may depend upon it that your proposition shall have every vote that I can control for it, all the influence I may be able to command and my signature to the bill when passed shall be gladly given."

Mayor Howse caused the bill to be amended providing for the $200,000 additional bonds for the colored high school and arranged a meeting for the committee with the Davidson county delegation, which will urge the measure in order to secure the original amount sought in order to complete the new white high school building.

It is not believed that any trouble will be had in having the bond issue as it has been amended, pass the present legislature and with the Negroes' support, will be successful at the city primary election, which will make it effective.

The committee consisted of A. N. Johnson, chairman; G. H. Bandy, S. W. Crosthwait, J. W. Work, J. P. Rhines, S. P. Harris, W. D. Hawkins, T. Clay Moore and J. W. Grant.

The organization, which will work to secure the pending and proposed legislation, in the interest of the race, is officered as follows: A. N. Johnson, president; Richard Hill, vice president; D. Wellington Berry, secretary, and S. W. Crosthwait, treasurer.

PETERSBURG, VA.

Petersburg, Va., June 15. — The City Council and Board of Alderman concurring voted $100,000 to build two new colored schools at the meeting held last week. The appropriation comes as a gratuity to the colored people, since they have no representation in either the Council or the Board, and notwithstanding the vital nature of the legislation, which was known to be pending and certain to come up at this meeting, not a single teacher of the public schools was present and only one or two citizens of color were there The indifference of the leaders of the race to its best interests did not, however leave it without a friend. W. R. McKinley, a white gentleman—an able lawyer and aristocrat—championed the cause of the helpless colored people and raked the opposition fore and aft. He was particularly caustic in his dealing with Councilman Mattox. Some years ago Mattox was very active in a movement to secure the removal of Peabody High School because of its location in an essentially white neighborhood. On this occasion he showed himself to be an ass in the public correspondence which ensued. He is a "newly rich, poor white man, with a thimble head and an acorn soul, and an ability to make money." His influence, however, is not overwhelming. Mattox evidently wanted the land for speculative purposes, as he is interested in an investment company. Mr. McKenny attacked him on these lines and ridiculed the idea of moving a public building to gratify selfish interests. He said, furthermore, that to move the school because the demand was made by one class of people would necessitate removing it again and eventually a portable schoolhouse would be the logical outcome. The opposition advanced one argument only that gained any attention and this was that information had come to them that when the session begins there is not room for the children, but in the course of a few weeks there is room to spare because of the poor attendance. It would be interesting just here to know who gave this information. Certainly not any of the teachers or principals. Yet, who else would be in a position to know?

After much debate the appropriation was won. Peabody School is very likely to remain where it is, as Mr. McKenny pointed out, the land on which it stands was given for this purpose by the Robert Bolling estate and if it should cease to be used for the purpose for which it was given, it is highly probable that it will revert to the giver. In illuminating this point the speaker wanted to know if the city could be forced to lose thousands of dollars in order that a private interest could erect a lot of cheap houses? The understanding is that $25,000 will go to improve Peabody School, the remaining $75,000 will afford two new schools and additions to Jones Street School, which will also remain where it is. It is impossible to determine the location of the new schools at this time.

Miss Lena Jordan is reported as contemplating resigning as a teacher in the public schools of the city.

At the Academy of Music Friday night the usual routine incident upon the closing of Peabody High School occurred. Distinctions were awarded by Maj W. H. Johnson. Prof. Griffith Brawley of Atlanta awarded Miss Mae L. Hatchett a medal, won in efficiency in Domestic Science. Other clergymen and out-of-town laymen took part in the program, which was patronized by a large audience.

Communion at Gillfield Church has been changed from afternoon to evening during the summer months. Judging from the approving comment elicited by the change, the church will probably continue these services at night.

We extend to Thos. Simmons, a graduate of the New London Manual Training School our heartiest congratulations. Mr. Simmons is a nephew of Mrs. Agnes Green of this city and was the only graduate of color in a class of eleven.

A large number of the public school teachers left Monday morning for Hampton Institute, to attend the Summer Normal.

David R. Brooks, a man of high character and unimpeachable integrity, has been promoted to the head of the Va. Ben Ins. Co. in this city. His promotion was deserved and is a source of much satisfaction to the people of this city.

age — 5-1-13

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has just received $5,000 from the estate of the late E. W. Marsh, of Bridgeport, Conn.

CURRY INSTITUTE GETS $2,000 PIECE OF REAL ESTATE

Urbana, O., December 13. The Curry Institute has received a handsome gift of real estate valued at $2,000. The friend who donated the same is Mrs. Martha Fouse, a colored lady of Westerville, Ohio. She was born a slave and sold from her parents when a little girl in Cass county, Mo. The property will bring a neat sum from rental which will go toward a scholarship bearing the name, the Martha Fouse scholarship.

SETTLE FISHER ESTATE

age — 6-5-13

Beneficiaries Receive Bequests as Provided in Will of the Late Ann Maria Fisher—Frank H. Gilbert Completes Work as Executor.

Frank H. Gilbert, 15 Douglass street, executor of the will of the late Ann Maria Fisher, who died leaving a valuable estate, announces that all the bequests have been paid in full except less amount of income tax to two legacies which came under the law.

Among those to receive bequests were: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, $10,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $10,000; Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, $5,000; Amanda Smith Orphan Home, Harvey, Ill., $1,000; Carlton Avenue Branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., $500; David J. Bruce, Brooklyn, $2,000; Mary E. E. Bruce, $2,000; Harriet Shadd, Washington, D. C., $1,000; Lillian Shadd, $1,000; the Rev. William A. Alexander, Brooklyn, $500; Alice Louisa Brown, Brooklyn, $500; Nathenial B. Olney, Jacksonville, Fla., $500; George Bruce, Norwich, Conn., $500.

FOR EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

National Baptist Union Review 5-2-14

Special to The New York Age.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—The Baptists of Tennessee are planning to raise $100,000 for educational and missionary work. The money is to be divided between Roger Williams University at Nashville; Howe Institute at Memphis, and Nelson Merry Academy at Jefferson City.

The campaign is being conducted throughout the state by the educational commission of the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Tennessee.

Dr. A. M. Townsend, president of Roger Williams University; Rev. T. O. Fuller, President of Howe Institute; Dr. A. D. Hurt, State Superintendent of Missions; Rev. Wm. Haynes, financial agent for Roger Williams; Rev. A. G. Harris, Dr. Chas. Bell, of Chattanooga, and Dr. W. H. Moses, of Knoxville, who compose the state campaign committee, all had something to say at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Patton street, last night.

A personal canvass of Knoxville to secure a subscription of $5,000 was begun Wednesday morning and continued until Sunday.

The state team was induced to open the campaign in Knoxville, because the Nelson Merry Baptist Academy at Jefferson City is in special need of funds at this time to meet the interest on a mortgage held by Carson Newsom College at Jefferson City, and to subscribe the amount to pay off the mortgage which will be due in the near future.

The white Baptists of East Tennessee are exceptionally strong. The colored educational work in East Tennessee is very weak. Baptists of East Tennessee have had to depend very largely upon the schools supported by white people of other denominations for the religious training of their children. Nelson Merry Academy is the only colored Baptist school east of Nashville, and if it were not for the white people of Jefferson county they would have not done as well as they have with that one.

Roger Williams University at Nashville was one of the first schools started for Negroes in the state, by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, of New York. They built a large plant with the assistance of the Baptists of the state. The school was located at Nashville, near Vanderbilt University. A few years ago it was

consumed by fire and the Home Mission Society sold the grounds for $250,000 and took the money out of the state, which left the colored Baptists with only one well equipped school to accommodate the 180,000 Baptists of Tennessee. A few years ago the alumni of Roger Williams started work through a commission. The der the absolute control of the Baptists of Tennessee. The Home Mission Society has contributed very liberally toward the building fund and also for the running expenses. And so the university is doing remarkably well with Howe Institute of Memphis a $100,000 plant, and Nelson Merry Academy correlated with the university, all under control of the state convention, which conducts its educational work through a commission commission is endeavoring to raise $100,000 to put all three of these schools in good condition. Each subscriber is allowed to say how his subscription shall be divided, but the commission insists on each subscribing something for all. In case where funds are not designated the commission divides them.

A committee of the Southern Baptist Convention has decided to recommend the donation of $50,000 to build a Baptist theological seminary. The Baptists of Tennessee are trying to induce the Southern Baptist Convention to locate the theological seminary in Tennessee when the time comes.

Dr. A. D. Hurt, the superintendent of missions for Tennessee, is partially supported by the home board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

They are calling on the citizens of Knoxville in general and the Baptists in particular to help put this proposition over this week.

Cash or subscription may be sent to either of the following members of the local committee:

C. R. Wood, M. D., W. H. Moses, D. D., phone, old 3614; Rev. E. M. Seymour, phone old, 1459; Dr. H. M. Green, phone, old, 727; U. S. Clark, phone 4459; B. J. Jones, M. D., phone 4536; B. H. Myrick, phone 4459; Editor Porter, East Tennessee News, old phone 907; J. W. Weems, old phone 1617; D. W. Perkins, attorney, phone 2280; Dr. J. H. Presnell, phone 7255; Houston Hamilton, phone 1617.

Nashville Globe.

LEFT $500,000 FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.—A colored washerwoman is said to have induced a wealthy white woman of this city to leave $500,000 in the interest of Negro education, and next fall the Industrial School for Negro Youth will be opened at Wyoming, O., a suburb of Cincinnati, as the result of such a munificent bequest.

When friends and acquaintances learned that the bulk of the testatrix's estate had been left to establish a school for Negroes their surprise was great, as she had not shown the least interest in colored people during life. It was later learned that shortly before she died the colored washerwoman had explained to her the needs and struggles of her race and had made a winning argument.

W. L. Ricks, formerly principal of the Evening School of Louisville, has been selected as president of the new institution. Prof. Ricks was graduated from the University of Minnesota, where he finished the collegiate and law departments. After practicing law in Louisville for a short time he was appointed principal of the Evening High School

AUG 15 1914

PLAN $60,000 FUND FOR NEGRO MISSION

Evangelical Lutheran Committee Favors Appropriation for Southern Work.

TOLEDO GETS 1916 MEET

Colored Pastors Will Occupy Milwaukee Pulpits Sunday Morning and Night.

A sum of $60,000 will be appropriated by the Evangelical Lutheran synodical conference of North America for use in negro missionary work on Saturday if the report of the committee in charge of the work is adopted. The conference on Friday voted to spend $10,000 for ten negro mission stations.

The next synodical conference will be held in Toledo, O., in 1916, according to an announcement made on Friday.

A committee to confer with the Norwegian Lutheran synod over differences in doctrinal teaching was appointed. It consists of Prof. W. H. T. Dau, Dr. F. Pieper, St. Louis; Prof. Theodore Schlueter, Watertown. Prof. J. Meyer, New Ulm, Minn.; the Rev. C. Gausewitz, Milwaukee, and the Rev. William Moll, Fort Wayne, Ind., were appointed alternates.

Will Occupy Pulpits.

Sunday night the pulpits of many Lutheran churches will be filled by ministers from out of the city who will speak in the interests of colored missions. Many of the ministers who will speak are negroes.

Prof. A. E. Buntrock, the Rev. C. F. Drewes and the Rev. N. J. Bakke, St Louis, will speak at Trinity church, Ninth and Prairie streets; the Rev. J. F. Lankenau, Napoleon, O.; the Rev. G. M. Kramer, New Orleans, and Prof. E. A. Buntrock, at St. Mark's; the Rev. John McDavid Prof. J. H. Schmidt, and the Rev. M. Weibohn, New Orleans, at St. Martin's, Eleventh avenue and Orchard street; the Rev. August Burgdorf, Chicago; Prof. Aaron Wiley, New Orleans, and the Rev. John McDavid, Charlotte, N. C., at St. Luke's church, Kinnickinnic avenue and Dover street.

Preach Sunday Morning.

Among the out of town ministers who will occupy pulpits at the regular services Sunday morning are: Prof. J. P. Schmidt, Greensboro, N. C., at Mount Olive church; the Rev. N. J. Bakke, St. Louis, at Hope church; the Rev. Otto Erbe, Boone, Ia., Faith church; the Rev. W. V. Shenk, Rockvile, Conn., Grace church; the Rev. G. Fischer, Aurora, Ind., Immanuel church; the Rev. M. Brand, Springfield, Ill., St. Stephen's, and the Rev. F. W. Brockman, Altamont, Ill., Zion's church.

LEVER BILL MONEY TO BENEFIT VA. FARMERS

The New York Age 8/9/14

$3,000 Assured for Farm Demonstration among Virginia Negro Farmers

OTHER STATES DOUBTFUL

Governors Appoint Men in Each State to Supervise Disbursement of Fund and in some States the Negro Will not receive Benefit if it Can Be Prevented

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BLACKSBURG, Va., Dec. 1.—Whatever may be the doubt and uncertainty concerning the apportionment of funds under the Smith-Lever Extension Act for farm demonstration by other Southern States, the Negroes of Virginia are practically assured of their recognition. It is stated as a definite fact that Dr. J. D. Eggleston, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical School at Blacksburg, who has been appointed by Governor Stuart to superintend the distribution of the fund allotted to Virginia, has promised to allot $3,000 to be used among the Negro farmers of the State.

J. B. Pierce, farm demonstrator, a normal graduate from Tuskegee and a graduate from the agricultural department of Hampton, has been instructed by Dr. Eggleston to employ four more farm demonstrators to assist in Virginia.

The act provides for the appropriation by the government, under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, of a certain amount of money to each State to be used for farm demonstration and instruction in school gardening and canning. Each State is to appropriate an equal amount, and the entire amount is to be disbursed by some man appointed by the governor of the State, the money to be applied proportionately among the white and colored farmers according to the population. Since the administration of the fund is to be entirely in the hands of the local state officials fear has been expressed that Negro farmers would be deprived of their share of the fund.

Fund is for Rural Population Only.

The Secretary of Agriculture has declared that he will use every bit of his influence to see that the Negro farmers are benefitted. In some of the states the money will be used to benefit the Negroes directly by the employment of Negro demonstrators. But since it is more than likely that the governors will, in many instances, appoint as disbursing officers men who are inimical to the Negro it is feared that a loophole may be found by which the Federal provision may be met and at the same time the Negro get the minimum benefit from the fund.

Chances are slim for the Negro farmers of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, because in those states the Negroes outnumber the whites and there will hardly be a disposition to apportion the fund under the provision of the Smith-Lever bill which provides for apportionment according to population. The money is to be expended for farm demonstration and instruction in school gardening and canning and is to be used entirely among the rural population. It cannot be expended for teaching in any of the schools. The state legislatures making the appropriations of money to meet the requirements of the act will necessarily have to agree to conform to those requirements, and bcause of this it is predicted that some of the Southern legislatures will refuse to make the appropriations. Others will make it and, as before intimated, leave it to the ingenuity of the disbursing official to find means to deprive the Negro of all direct benefit.

Birmingham, Ala.
AGE-HERALD
AUG 5 1914

WASHINGTON CALLS ON GOVERNOR

Visit Has to Do With Distribution of Agricultural Funds From the Smith-Lever bill

Montgomery, August 4.—(Special.) Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal school, called on the Governor today relative to the distribution of the agricultural funds coming to Alabama under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Bill, recently passed by Congress.

The governor assured Dr. Washington that the negroes of the state will get their share of the funds and that negro demonstration agents will be employed to instruct negro farmers under the provisions of the bill.

At present the fund will be administered by Dr. C. C. Thach, president of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, but when the next legislature meets an administrator for the fund will be chosen. It is probable that the funds will continue to be distributed by Dr. Thach.

Philadelphia North American
June 1914

PLAN NATIONAL BOARD FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

Conference Here Takes Up Project for Industrial and Secondary Schools

URGED BY OHIO PASTOR

A plan to federate negro industrial and secondary schools in every part of the country under one bureau was brought before a conference here yesterday by the Rev. Dr Thomas McWilliams, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Cleveland. The conference was held in Westminster Hall, Witherspoon Building, in conjunction with the commencement of the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School.

The proposed federation, it is suggested, would reduce expenses in raising funds for negro education, and would tend to lessen the danger of bogus educational schemes obtaining money from donors who do not have time to investigate each appeal. The plan provides for a central bureau, with a secretary and a corps of traveling workers.

Last night at a meeting at the Berean School reports were made of the movement started a year ago to aid negroes of the tenement districts of the city to solve their own housing problem. The campaign is being conducted through the housing committee of the Academy of Medicine and Applied Sciences, an organization of sixty negro physicians and pharmacists of the city. Dr. Preston M. Edwards presided.

Commencement exercises will be held tomorrow, Dr. Matthew Anderson, president of the school, presiding. The Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, will make the annual address.

Boston Advertiser
OCT 8 1914

Fine for Colored Students.

Although the colored people in Washington are segregated in the schooling of their children, they cannot complain of the educational facilities afforded them. Probably these are of more generous proportions than are provided for many white children elsewhere in the land. In these large expenses the Southerners in Congress

Education 1914
Money for

NEW YORK EVENING POST

12 June 1914

The promise of Mr. Julius Rosenwald to duplicate all gifts for negro rural public schools in the South is no less notable for its wisdom than for its generosity. It is not clear from the dispatches whether this refers only to sums raised by colored people or by others; in either event, it is munificent enough. But Mr. Rosenwald is accustomed to bestowing his benefactions both wisely and generously, as witness what he has done for the Y. M. C. A. movement among the colored people. A number of impressive and useful buildings have arisen because of his aid and inspiration. So disheartening has been the condition of the negro rural schools—in many counties they offer a mere mockery of education—that the Slater and General Education Boards, as well as the Jeanes Fund which applies itself exclusively to the colored rural public schools, have been devoting themselves to the task of obtaining better supervision, better teachers, and better conditions. If Mr. Rosenwald will now duplicate every dollar raised by the colored people to improve their cross-roads schools, a splendid spur for their activities—and they give generously in comparison with their small means—has been provided.

MILLIONS TO PUSH VOCATION TRAINING

Constantyn 6-2-14

Measure Authorizing Federal Grants to States Before Congress--States Must Act to Secure the Appropriations.

Washington, June 1.—National grants to the states for vocational education are recommended in the report of the commission on national aid to vocational education, which was submitted to congress today. A bill authorizing these grants was introduced in the senate today by Senator Hoke Smith, Georgia, chairman of the commission, and in the house by Representative Dudley M. Hughes, of Georgia.

Seven million dollars, as a maximum annual appropriation for this purpose is advocated by the commission. This amount is to be reached by a graduated scale in the year 1924 and is to be made annually thereafter. It is provided that in the year 1915, $1,500,000 be appropriated and that each year thereafter a stipulated increase made until the maximum is attained. This money is to be expended under careful federal supervision for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, directors of agricultural subjects and of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, and for the training of teachers of vocational subjects.

For Agricultural Teachers.

For the group of agricultural teachers it is recommended that $500,000 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1915-16. This annual amount is to be increased at the rate of $250,000 a year until a total of $2,000,000 annually is reached in the fiscal year 1921-22. After that year the increase is to be at the rate of $500,000 a year until a maximum appropriation of $3,000,000 annually is reached in 1923-24. This sum is to be distributed to the states in the proportion which their rural population bears to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding census. For the salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, a similar schedule is proposed. In this case the percentage of urban population is made the basis of distribution.

For the training of teachers of vocational subjects the sum of $500,000 is appropriated for the fiscal year 1915-16; $700,000 for 1916-17; $900,000 for 1917-18, and $1,000,000 for the year 1918-19, and annually thereafter. The percentage of total population is made the basis of the apportionment.

To give the national government supervision over the expenditure of these grants a federal board of vocational education is to be created. It is to have power to co-operate with the states in carrying out the plan of national grants for vocational education. It is to make studies, investigations, and reports with particular reference to their use in aiding the states in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in vocational subects. This board is to consist of the postmaster general, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce and secretary of labor. The commissioner of education is to act as its executive officer. An appropriation of $200,000 a year to finance its activities is provided.

What States Must Do.

To secure the benefits of these appropriations the state must accept, through its legislature, the provisions of the bill and create or designate a state board, consisting of not less than three members, with power to co-operate with the federal board. A state board of education or other body having charge of the administration of public education in the state, or any state board having charge of vocational education, if the state so elects, may be designated as the state board for the purposes of this act. The state board must prepare plans showing the kinds of vocational education for which it is proposed that the appropriation shall be used; the kinds of school and equipment, courses of study, methods of instruction and qualifications of teachers. These plans must be approved by the federal board.

Appropriations for salaries of teachers must be devoted exclusively to the purpose by the state board. For each dollar of federal money expended for this item the state or local community or both must expend an equal amount. The expenditure must be made under a plan of supervision set up by the state board and approved by the federal board.

To secure the benefits of the appropriation for salaries the state board must meet definite requirements in its plan for agricultural education. This education must be given in schools and classes supported and controlled by the public. Its purpose must be to fit for useful employment. It must be less than college grade and designed to meet the needs of persons over 14 years of age, who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or of the farm home as a vocation. The state or local community or both must provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the state board with the approval of the federal board. The schools must provide for directed or supervised practice in agriculture, either on the home farm or on the farm provided for by the school for at least six months a year.

Trade and Industrial Education.

Substantially the same requirements must be met by the state board in its plan for trade and industrial education. The instruction for persons who have not entered upon employment must extend over a period not less than nine months in the year and not less than thirty hours a week. At least half of the time of such instruction must be given to actual practice on a useful or productive basis, either in the school shop or in a commercial shop. One-third of the money expended for salaries must be applied to part-time schools or classes. Sixteen years is made the maximum entrance requirement for evening industrial schools whose instruction must be supplemental to the daily employment.

Similar requirements obtain in regard to the plan of the state board for training of vocational subjects. Such training must be given only to persons who have had adequate vocational experience or contact in the line of work for which they are preparing themselves as teachers or who are acquiring this experience or contact as part of their training.

The state must appoint its state treasurer as custodian of the federal grant. If any portion of the fund annually allotted to any state has not been expended for the purpose provided for, a sum equal to this portion shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual allotment. The federal board may withhold any allotment whenever it shall appear that the money is not being expended by the state for the purpose provided. If any portion of the money received by the state custodian is diminished, lost or misapplied, it must be replaced by the state. Until this is done no subsequent appropriation will be made to the state. It is specifically provided that no money shall be applied to the purchase, erection or repair of buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of land.

Precedent for Speed and Economy.

For speed and economy in preparing a report this commission has established a precedent. It has made its report on time. It has done its work in less than two months. Of an original appropriation of $15,000 it has returned a substantial amount.

The commission was created on January 20 with instructions to consider the subject of national aid for vocational education and to report its findings and recommendations not later than June 1. It organized April 2 by electing Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, as chairman. On April 17, Ernest A. Wreidt, director of the Public Education association, New York, was appointed secretary. The full commission met practically every morning thereafter. A subcommittee of the five non-congressional members was in session every afternoon and frequently at night. Despite the limited time at its disposal the commission made an exhaustive study of the subject through questionnaris, public hearings and bibliography. The members of the commission served without compensation.

Members of the commission are: Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Senator Carroll S. Page, of Vermont; Representative D. M. Hughes, Georgia; Representative S. D. Fess, Ohio; John A. Lapp, director Indiana bureau of legislative information, Indianapolis; Miss Florence M. Marshall, director Manhattan Trade school, New York; Miss Agnes Nestor, president International Gloveworkers' union, Chicago; Charles A. Prosser, secretary National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, New York, and Charles H. Winslow, special agent, bureau of labor, Washington.

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO GET 30 PER CENT

a dreamer 7-2-14

At Least, Such Division of Agricultural Fund Is Recommended in Report of Capt. Kolb

Recommendation that 30 per cent. of agricultural fund that is to be distributed by the State of Alabama by the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill should be divided equally between the Tuskegee Institute and the Agricultural and Mechanical School for negroes at Normal was made yesterday to Governor O'Neal by Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, chairman, and the members of a special commission appointed by Governor O'Neal to visit Tuskegee and investigate conditions.

Captain Kolb and the members of the commission warmly praised the work that is being done at Tuskegee and compliment Booker T. Washington, head of the institute, for the active efforts he has put forward in behalf of the institution. Those on the commission besides Captain Kolb were Thomas W. Oliver, W. C. Thomas, C. P. Deming, W. L. Casey and W. F. Garth.

Following is the report made by the Commission to Governor O'Neal:

"His Excellency, Governor Emmet O'Neal, Governor of Alabama:

"We, the committee appointed by your excellency to visit the Tuskegee Institute for purposes of inquiring into and reporting to your excellency upon the condition of that school, begleave to make this report:

Spent Day There.

"In discharge of our commission together we visited the school on Wednesday, July 22, and spent the day there inspecting its plant and studying the methods and conditions under which it is operated. Our mission was to report specifically upon the features that referred to the claims of this institution to participate in the appropriation to be administered by the State of Alabama under the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill. We therefore directed our main attention to the facilities of the institution in service of its agricultural branches. In this line we find it has an efficient and full equipment. Its Department of Agriculture is presided over by eighteen instructors who teach 350 students in this science. In other equipment the institution has a farm of 1,000 acres, including pasturage and truck garden of fifty acres, an orchard of 150 acres, a large and well equipped creamery and laboratories for technical instruction.

"The farm is well stocked with various kinds of live stock and poultry. A short course in agriculture, continuing for two weeks in January of each is maintained, and we were informed that in the last few years this course has been attended by more than 1,500 people annually. This department has given special attention to improving the grade of farm animals and this is manifest through its large and splendid herd of live stock. The experiment station, largely maintained by the State and established in 1896, serves the farmers of that section in various useful ways. Experiments are conducted at the station for the discovery of varieties of plants best adapted to the soil and climatic condition of the section in which the school is located.

Extension Work.

"The extension department appealed as a feature of interest and study to our committee. This department is devoted exclusively to the work of bringing all phases of the work of the institute into active touch with the lives of the colored people in their homes, schools, churches and on their farms. Most of this work is conducted through the Extension Department of the institute. This department of the school appeals strongly to all interested in the development of scientific farming, practically demonstrated. Through it the negro farmers of Alabama, and many from other Southern States are gathering together each year in conference for the discussion of progressive measures for farm improvement. We were told that as many as 2,000 people annually gathered at this institute to avail themselves of instruction through the Extension Department. We had evidence of its practical result in the development of school farms and gardens connected with the public schools in that section, and in this way many of the schools for negroes have their farms and gardens through which their pupils receive practical instruction in farming. Boys Corn Clubs, Girls Canning Clubs, Farm Improvement Clubs, Pig Clubs and similar organizations form a part of the regular work of the Department. We were told that during the past few years it has given special attention to the schools and school buildings of Macon County.

"The Department of Women's Industries does a considerable part of its work through the Extension Department, doing regular demonstration work in cooking and housekeeping, together with instruction in matters of health, care of children and social life. Through the various agencies men-

tioned in our report, the Tuskegee Institute has developed its organization for reaching the masses of negroes and materially helping them in their development.

100,000 Negro Hands.

"We have been specific in detailing certain features of the course included in the agricultural work of the institute, to emphasize the claim that, in our mind, this institution possesses all of the consideration that the State in justice and fairness can bestow. There are 100,000 negro wage hands working on the farms in the State of Alabama. Negroes operate 42 per cent. of the farm lands of the State. There are 93,000 negro tenant farmers in the State who cultivate 3,600,000 acres. There are 17,000 negro farmers in the State who own and operate a total of 1,500,000 acres. These are statistics which are properly recalled in mentioning any policy of the State towards this class of its citizens, and we feel that where such agencies exist which have a demonstrated power of service, that the Tuskegee Institute has shown ,that such agencies appeal as a thing of regardful concern to the administrative and legislative power of the State.

"We therefore are of the opinion that it is incumbent upon the State in the administration of the appropriation of money that will come, or may come into its control under the provision of the Smith-Lever bill, to allow a fair proportion of this sum to go in maintenance of its two best known and best equipped schools for negroes. Specifically, we would recommend to your excellency an allowance of 30 per cent. of this fund for these purposes to be divided equally between the Tuskegee Institute and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal. We believe that less than this amount would not properly requite the efforts being made at these institutions in the direction of ends that the Smith-Lever bill mentioned is meant to serve.

"While our commission limited us to special lines of investigation and study of the Tuskegee Institute, we deem it not improper to express our gratification at the splendid monument it represents to the negro race and to commend the founder and principal for the benefactions to his people expressed in his work at Tuskegee. Our service performed on this occasion at the request of your excellency was made enjoyable through courtesies and privileges extended by Dr. Washington and members of his faculty which besides aiding us in accomplishing our mission, favored us with opportunities of appraising the magnitude of the plant which constitutes this splendid negro institution."

EDITORIAL NOTE.

By J. H. Pitts.

The Atlanta

It is a fact that we have many young and old men barred in from paying poll tax, which is used for the purpose of educating the colored child. It also entitles them to become voters. Therefore they should have a feeling of pride to actuate them to pay this small sum per annum. The older heads may be set in their way too much to pay attention to this point of so much interest. Therefore it is up to the younger set of men to consider this point. Let us brush up along this line and get recognition.

MORGAN COLLEGE MAY GET GOOD SUBURBAN SITE

President J. O. Spencer Makes Announcement at Alumni Reunion

MISS HENRY NOW PRESIDENT

Trustees of Princess Anne Schoo Will Erect New Addition to Girls' Dormitory

That Morgan College may secure a desirable site of 20 acres within the five-cent car limit was the information given by Dr. J. O. Spencer, president of the college, at the annual reunion of the Morgan College Alumni Association Wednesday night.

The reunion was attended by quite a number of the old "grads," both men and women.

President Spencer, who responded to the last toast, declared that Morgan College had a great opportunity for usefulness as it was the chief educational center for more than 200,000 people. He pointed out that its course in education is being so shaped that graduates of its collegiate department will be given life certificates as teachers. He said that the demand for social workers would be met by the starting of a course in practical sociology next fall. His reference to the probable location of the college in the suburbs was greeted with applause.

Others who responded to toasts were Prof. Mason A. Hawkins, Ephram Jackson, Dr. S. B. Hughes, Rev. W. A. C. Hughes and Rev. S. Jolley, the latter giving reminiscences when the college was known as the Centenary Biblical Institute. Dr. T. S. Hawkins as toastmaster.

Prior to the speechmaking a business session was held and the following officers elected: Miss M. Josephine Henry, president; Prof. Carrington L Davis, vice president; C. Harry Johnson, recording secretary; Miss A. L. Lewis, corresponding secretary; Mr. M. C. Camper, treasurer, and Rev. S. H. Norwood, chaplain.

Instead of a banquet a light uncheon was served, the alumni deciding to use the money saved in helping to establish a scholarship.

The board of trustees of Morgan College met Thursday morning to consider some matter affecting the interest of the schools. Reports were received from Dr. J. O Spencer regarding the work done during the past year. It is said that a tentative site in the suburbs was discussed.

At a meeting of the trustees of Princess Anne Academy, held here Tuesday, it was decided to erect an addition to the girls' dormitory at the academy. The improvements will cost about $4,000, half of which is already in hand. Rev. S. S. Jolley was selected chairman of the building committee.

NORTHERN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES AND THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

We have heard it hinted from several sources that there is quite a disposition on the part of Northern Missionary societies to turn the education of the Negro over to Southern white people.

Of course the growing interest in the education of the Negro on the part of the Southern white people is most encouraging, but we have not reached the point by any means where Northern organizations can afford to lessen their interest, either in the form of work or money, in the education of our people at the South.

OBLATE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE

St. Frances' Orphan Asylum
Normandy, Mo.

Dear Friend:

You and your friends are cordially invited to visit our institution Sunday, September 27th, our annual Visitation and Benefit day. Everyone is welcome.

Any offering will be gratefully appreciated. The orphanage will be open for inspection from 10 a. m. all afternoon and early evening.

Take Suburban car at Wellston Station marked Kirkwood or Ferguson, get off at Normandy Station. Cars leaves Wellston for Normandy every 20 minutes.—Adv.

New York Sun

1 January 1915

NEGRO SCHOOLS HELPED BY ROCKEFELLER BOARD

Gifts for Industrial Training, $555,781.13—Colleges Get $144,000.

Steps taken to improve facilities for the education of the negro are summarized in the tenth instalment, which will be made public to-day, of the forthcoming report of the General Educatio Board. The report says in part:

"Between 1906 and 1912 seventy-fou schools in Alabama were thus aided toward buildings and equipment, cost ing $54,153, the Jeanes Fund of th General Education Board contribute $18,888; negro patrons of the schools $35,265; toward $17,690 spent in maintenance in the year 1910-11 .the fun gave $1,068, county boards $9,070 an negro patrons $7,552.

"At the present time schools are for tunate if they obtain as principals and teachers the graduates of one of the bet ter industrial schools for negroes. The General Education Board has therefore assisted some of the more efficient of these industrial training schools as follows: Hampton Institute, $138,000; Tuskegee Institute, $135,483.48: Spelman Seminary, $196,912.88; other institutions, $85,384.77; total, $555,781.13.

"With the same end in view gifts toward improved physical equipment have been made to a number of secondary schools owned or controlled by negroes themselves.

"It has been recognized that the higher education of negroes must also be provided for. Contributions have accordingly been made to colleges and universities."

Ten colleges and universities received a total of $144,000.

New York Times,

1 January 1915

AID FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

General Board Reports on Assistance Given In the South.

Steps taken to improve facilities for the education of the negro are summarized in the installment of the report of the General Education Board made public yesterday. The report says in part:

"Between 1906 and 1912, seventy-four schools in Alabama were thus aided, toward buildings and equipment, costing $54,153, the Jeanes Fund of the General Education Board contributed $18,888; negro patrons of the schools, $35,265; toward $17,690 spent in maintenance in the year 1910-11, the Fund gave $1,068, county boards $9,070, and negro patrons $7,552.

"At the present time, schools are fortunate if they obtain as principals and teachers the graduates of one of the better industrial schools for negroes. The General Education Board has therefore assisted some of the more efficient of these industrial training schools as follows:

Hampton Institute	$138,000.00
Tuskegee Institute	135,483.48
Spelman Seminary	196,912.88
Other institutions	85,384.77
Total	$555,781.13

"With the same end in view, gifts toward improved physical equipment have been made to a number of secondary schools owned or controlled by negroes themselves—e. g., Waters Normal Institute (Winston, N C.); Thompson Institute (Lumberton, N. C.); Jeruel Academy (Athens, Ga.); Americus Institute (Americus, Ga.); Howe Institute (Memphis, Tenn.); Florida Baptist Academy (Jacksonville, Fla), and others.

"It has been recognized that the higher education of negroes must also be provided for. The reasoning followed in dealing with colleges and universities is equally valid in this connection. If primary and secondary schools are to have good teachers, principals, and supervisors, provision must be made for higher education.

"Contributions have accordingly been made to colleges and universities as follows:

Atlanta Baptist College	$3,000
Atlanta University	8,000
Fisk University	70,000
Lane College	7,000
Leland University	2,000
Livingstone College	12,50
Miles Memorial College	5,000
Paine College	5,000
Shaw University	18,00
Virginia Union University	11,30
Total	$144,000

This is the tenth installment of the Board's forthcoming report.

Education - Money
New York Press

1 January 1915

JOHN D. GIVES BIG SUMS TO AID NEGRO SCHOOLS

General Education Board Reports on Work Accomplished.

The General Education Board, through which John D. Rockefeller is dispensing his gifts, in a report made public yesterday summarizes the advances made in providing school facilities for negroes.

The report says:

"Between 1906 and 1912 seventy-four schools in Alabama were thus aided. At the present time schools are fortunate if they obtain as principals and teachers the graduates of one of the better industrial schools for negroes. The General Education Board has therefore assisted some of the more efficient of these industrial training schools, as follows: Hampton Institute, $138,000; Tuskegee Institute, $135,483.48; Spelman Seminary, $196,912.88; other institutions, $85,384.77.

"With the same end in view, gifts toward improved physical equipment have been made to a number of secondary schools owned or controlled by negroes themselves.

number of secondary schools owned or controlled by Negroes themselves.

"It has been recognized that the higher education of negroes must also be provided for.

"Contributions have acordingly been made to colleges and universities as follows:

"Atlanta Baptist College, $5,000; Atlanta University, 8,000; Fisk University, $70,000; Lane College, $7,000; Leland University, $2,000; Livingstone College, $12,500; Miles Memorial College, $5,000; Paine College, $5,000; Shaw University, $18,000; Virginia Union University, $11,500."

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL

JUN 1 - 1914

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL.

Booker Washington Idea Will Be Followed in Kentucky.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., May 31.—A colored industrial school, to be patterned after Booker Washington's Tuskegee Institute, is to be built within the coming year in Christian County. Following the purchase of a farm of 200 acres eight miles from this city, authoritative announcement was made of the plan. The farm cost $3,500 and the sale was negotiated by G. L. Campbell, a prominent citizen and interested party of this city.

It is proposed to erect all the buildings of concrete and with a capacity at the outset of housing 200 pupils. In addition to instructions in agriculture and all mechanical arts and trades, there will be a theological department, where candidates for the ministry may be educated. There will also be a full normal course.

Unless a change is made the name will be the Ohio Valley Bible and Industrial School. It is a project of the Colored Woman's Christian Missionary Society, which has its headquarters at Indianapolis, and which already has three schools in operation. The one here is to be the most extensive and largest of them all.

This board now owns buildings in Louisville, in which has been maintained a Bible school. This will be discontinued and the buildings sold and the proceeds devoted to the improvements to be made in this county.

It is expected that the school will draw a large patronage from all over the south and also from Southern Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

Several influential white citizens are interested in the school and are aiding in bringing about its establishment here.

The High School Appropriation

The effort to secure an appropriation of $35,000 for a high school annex to the John T. West Grammar School met with opposition in the council last Thursday night with the result that the matter went over to the next meeting.

The school and finance committees of the Council have recommended the appropriation. When it came up for action Thursday night, Mr. Johson, who represents the old fourth ward, raised the following objection:

"It seems to me," said Mr. Johnson, "that a good grammar school education is enough for the city to attempt to give the colored people. A High School education ruins them. All they do then is to go down to the post office and give some poor white man competition for a good job."

That is, of course, Mr. Johnson's private opinion, which we have reason to believe is not shared by a majority of the members of the Common Council, both branches included. It requires a two-third vote of all the members of the Council to adopt such a measure, and as only thirteen members were present Thursday night, Mr. Johnson's objection was sufficient to temporarily defeat the appropriation.

We have reason to believe that the large majority of the best white citizens of Norfolk do not entertain Mr. Johnson's views toward Negro education. It is useless to argue the question of education with men who hold such views as Mr. Johnson expressed. It is both hypocritical and absurd to assert in contradiction of such views that a high school education for the Negro will not result in exposing the whites to competition with the Negro. But we do not think that even Mr. Johnson believes that to give the Negro what he is entitled to under the government—to give him a square deal—will menace the present economic advantage of the whites, even though in spite of his own education he is willing to put himself upon record as accepting the viewpoint that places his own race in a position of inferiority.

Richmond, Lynchburg and other southern cities have had Negro High Schools for more than a quarter of a century and we do not know of any two cities where the relations between the races are more cordial and where both races are making more progress along all lines than is true of Richmond and Lynchburg.

The Journal and Guide is not discouraged over the prospects for the High School appropriation. We believe that in the Norfolk City Council are many men of the best southern blood who hold the same view of education for the Negro as that so well expressed in the July number of the "Southern Workman" by Major Robert R. Moton:

"That the best means of cementing a more cordial, sympathetic and helpful relationship between the two races is thorough, systematic training, and practical educaton for both races, which means loyalty and efficiency, and especially so for the more backward of the two races—the Negro.

"Our struggle, then, to bring all the laborers of the South to the point where they can make of this Southland, where cotton still remains the economic king, what it should eventually become, must be first to feed, clothe and house them properly.

"For this they must be trained intellectually, morally and spiritually; and for this training the white people, the directing class, must see that all labor, black as well as white, has a full and complete opportunity to get the very best, broadest, deepest. and highest that the Creator has given to all mankind."

If the city stops at giving its Negro children a grammar school education it will abandon its duty and obligation at the half-way point and leaves to others the completion of a work that would have been done more efficiently and along better lines perhaps by the city itself.

Mr. Johnson does not express the progressive sentiment of the white South. That is more aptly expressed in the follwing words of Dr James H. Dillard, a southern white man, who is president of the Jeane Fund Board:—

"It is beginning to be realized in the South that it must do its part in educating the great masses of the colored people within its borders. All poor children in rural backgrounds, whether of Caucasian or African descent, must be held. If America is to be a triumphant democracy, there must be a better apportionment of the money which we are spending for education. The school officials, state and county, are constantly showing a more intelligent interest. UNFORTUNATELY, A LOW GRADE OF POLITICS IN MANY PLACES STILL STANDS IN THE WAY. The need in the South is still great for bringing more and more to the front the better thought of our most intelligent and progressive people. This seems to me our chief Southern problem of to-day. Polticians count relatively more with us than they do in other parts of the country. Public sentiment is more dependent upon the professonal politicians than it is upon other classes of public men such as clergymen, educators and educated men of business. It is the politicians who have the louder hearing in the public press. We badly need more voices from the thinkers who are not politicians, and we need brave, wise, commanding voices from some politicians who are statesmen.

When Dr. Dilliard said that in many places "a low grade of poltics still stands in the way," he sounded the keynote of the South's greatest need, the eradication of this element among the ruling class and the substitution therefor of "the better thought of our most intelligent and progressive people."

The Negro's condition in the South is hopeful and this also applies to our local situation in spite of Mr. Johnson's objection to the High School Appropriation.

New York Age 2-4-14,

BEQUEST OF $25,000 LEFT TO TUSKEGEE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—In the will of the late Benjamin Leeds, filed here last week, provisions are made for $325,000 in public gifts. Among the legatees the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which has been left a bequest of $25,000

Urges Name Candler

Methodist leaders all over the country are urging that the university be named after Asa G. Candler, who gave $1,000,000 to endow the institution.

In connection with the gift of Mr. Candler, the following comment appears in the current issue of The Manufacturers' Record:

The gift by Asa G. Candler of $1,000,000 to the university of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, founded at Atlanta last week, with donations for its permanent $5,000,000 fund, now aggregating $1,528,000, is one of the most significant facts of this century in connection with southern education. The gift is a generous one, larger, we believe, than any gift of the kind in one sum made in life by any other native of a state south of the Potomac. It is a practical gift, the full effect of which can not now be measured. But its chief value is the emphasis given by it on two main lines.

It is, in the first place, a dramatic suggestion to men of wealth in the south to make, while they are alive, the kind of investment best calculated to bring the greatest returns to their section. The south has been accumulating wealth rapidly in the past twenty-five or thirty years. From corporations of all kinds alone it now has an annual income of nearly $630,000,000. It is producing every year $3,900,000,000 in

factories, $3,500,000,000 in agriculture, $700,000,000 in forestry and $400,000,000 in mining. Since 1880 it has added $18,000,000,000 to its property values of $9,177,000,000, practically trebling those values. Out of the abundance thus created have been made some large gifts to education, notably those of Hopkins, Rice, Duke and Tulane, while the people as a whole have spent about $1,000,000,000 upon the common schools. But there have not been as many individual gifts in large sums as conditions have warranted. Too few southern men who have succeeded in material things have been alert to divert part of their surplus into the right educational channels for greater production and higher benefits. The explanation is easy.

Just about the time when southern men began to gain ability to follow natural instincts in making gifts for education in their section the south was made the special field for a campaign of dependence in education, the mainstay of a demand for "national aid." Upon the soil thus prepared have been sown for a dozen years the pernicious seed of educational mendicancy. For a dozen years has been presented the spectacle of so-called educational leaders in the south hot-foot after doles from a couple of funds which, in their inception and in their administration, have tended to obscure fundamentals in education and to demoralize the body of teachers and students.

Legal and Moral Hair-Splitting.

In the case of quite a number of institutions supposed to stand for training under denominational influences, the influences that for a century and more had produced the really educated men of the south, there have been legal and moral hair-splittings in the desire to get into contact with the dangled, dazzling dollars of "educational trusts," with scant regard for the sacrifices that have been made for many years by hundreds of thousands of men and women under the impression that they were helping to support their respective denominational schools. In repudiating the facts upon which such an impression was based or in scorning further denominational influences more than one institution in the south has signally demonstrated the kind of "education" to be induced by the "educational philanthropy" with which the south has been cursed for twelve years.

The antidote is offered in the act of Asa G. Candler, and none too soon. The reason for it is epitomized in his words:

"In my opinion, the education which sharpens and strengthens the mental faculties without at the same time invigorating the moral powers and inspiring the religious life is a curse rather than a blessing to men; creating dangerous ambitions and arousing selfish passions faster than it supplies restraints upon these lawless tendencies in human nature; stimulating into activity more of the things by which men are tempted to wrong than it quickens the powers by which temptation is resisted with success.

"I am profoundly impressed that what our country needs is not more secularized education, but more of the education that is fundamentally and intentionally religious. I see no way by which such religious education can be supplied without institutions of learning owned and controlled by the churches."

The issue is here clearly drawn. Twelve years of Rockefeller-Carnegie "philanthropy" in the south have emphasized money at the expense of men in education. How many successful southern men will follow Asa G. Candler's example and give their sons and daughters as well as their means to the encouragement of true education, leaving to their natural and regrettable fate the institutions that have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage?

NEGRO CATERER LEFT $139,000 ESTATE

Special to The New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 9.—An estate valued at $139,000 was left by John W. Holland, the retired Negro caterer, who died last week.

SMILING NEGRO IS WORTH THE SAVING

Presbyterian Minister Tells of Northern Church's Work in the South—Greetings Sent to Southern Church

Advertiser 4.27.14

CHICAGO, May 26—Members of the 126th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. (Northern), today went on record as favoring National prohibition, endorsed the National administration, the State Department for their action in support of the temperance movement, urged ministers and church members to withdraw from clubs and social organizations which dispense alcoholic beverages and condemned cigarette smoking.

The subjects were submitted to the Assembly in the report of the standing committee on temperance, presented by Rev. J. P. Calhoun, Knoxville, Tenn., and adopted without discussion.

Rev. J. F. Williamson offered a resolution urging that the Sheppard-Hobson National Prohibition bill be amended so as to exempt wines used for sacramental purposes. It was not discussed.

The Assembly decided to hold its 127th annual session in Rochester, N. Y., next May.

The report of the standing committee on colleges showed that last year $1,190,955 had been expended in the work of Christian education, a decrease of $214,000 compared with the previous year.

Hope for Negro.

"There is hope for anybody who can smile and the negro has never forgotten how to smile," said Rev. John M. Gaston of Philadelphia in supporting the report of the standing committee on freedom.

The report told of the advance in the work among the negroes of the South and showed an expenditure last year of $247,000, an increase of $34,000 over the preceding year.

The Assembly endorsed the work of the Anti-Saloon League, the National Temperance Union and the Womans' Christian Temperance Union. Specific endorsement of the Anti-Saloon League was asked of the Assembly in an overture, but the particular request was ordered filed and the blanket endorsement of the societies named, together with all similar agencies, was substituted.

Establishment of a national social service board was vetoed by the delegates on the ground that work was now being accomplished by the Board of Home Missions.

Report is Approved.

"No action necessary on this overture," was the report on a resolution asking the General Assembly to endorse the work of the anti-vivisectionists in the United States. The report was approved by the delegates.

Fraternal greetings were exchanged between the General Assembly and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South), now in session in Kansas City.

The money was spent for evangelistic and educational work in the four negro Presbyterian synods in the South, in which forty-five new school were erected.

Rev. Mr. Gaston said there were at least 30,000 negro ministers of various denominations in the South, many of whom could not read or write.

Several negro missionaries addressed the assembly and told of the work being done in the church and of the several farm colonies supported by the Presbyterian Church. The colonies have 3,000 acres under cultivation. Small tracts are leased to negroes and they are given an opportunity to buy the land.

Rev. John F. Carson of Brooklyn lost his fight to have the board of publication of Sabbath School Work eliminated from the proposal to consolidate the college board, board of education and the board of publication and Sabbath School work.

The substitute motion which he offered was voted down.

RAISED MONEY FOR EDUCATION

Virginia Methodist Held Successful Educational Congress In Suffolk

GIVES $747.00 TO KITTRELL

Splendid Enthusiasm Manifested in Welfare of Schools Maintained by Church

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Suffolk, Va., Oct. 12.—The Third Educational Congress of the Virginia Conference, A. M. E. Church was held in Macedonia A. M. E. Church, Suffolk, October 6th,-7th.

The meeting was presided over by Rt. Rev. L. J. Coppin, D. D., presiding Bishop of the Second Episcopal District. The first day's sessions were given over to reports by the pastors, of whom, thirty-two were present. Splendid papers on various subjects were read; the more prominent of these being: "Is the A. M. E. Church, doing its best for Christian Education?" By Bev. L. L. Berry, D. D.; "Some present day tendencies in our moral life," by Rev. G. C. Taylor, D. D.; "Systematic Giving a moral Claim upon the church," by Rev. J. R. Augustus; "The Bible as an Educator," by Rev. O. E. Bumgardner, and "The Claims of the A. M. E. Church upon the Educated and Resourceful members of the race," by Rev. S. S. Morris, D. D. Other prominent features were, A chorus of forty children under the management of Mrs. Mattie Morris, and certain selections by church choir.

At the close of the first day's service, a most unique reception was tendered the congress by the ladies of the church under the management of Mrs. M. C. Brandom, Mrs. Mary Bryant, Mrs. S. V. Diggs, Mrs. Mattie Morris, Mrs. Lillie Williams; Misses Arliese Holland, Daisy Holland, Rosa Lee.

Among the most pleasing features of the closing day is to be recorded the inspiring and eloquent address by Rev. Dr. James A. Harrell, pastor of First Baptist Church—president of Nansemond Institution, of this city, and the final address by Prof. C. G. O'Kelly, president of Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.

The collection for education during the congress amounted to $862 60.

Seven hundred and forty-seven ($747.00) dollars of this sum was paid over to Prof. O'Kelly for the support of Kittrell Coll...

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEET.

New York City, June 27.

The annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees was held Thursday, June 25th, at the rooms of the General Education Board, Rockefeller Foundation. Present were Hon. Seth Low, New York City, chairman; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Mr. William G. Willcox, New York City, Mr. Charles E. Mason, Boston; Mr. C. W. Mare, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York City; Mr. V. H. Tulane, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. William M. Scott, Philadelphia; Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal; Mr. Warren Logan, treasurer, and Mr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

There were present also at the meeting Mr. Charles H. Gibson, accountant, and Mr. R. R. Taylor, director of mechanical industries, Tuskegee Institute.

Major R. R. Moton, of the Hampton Institute; Dr. James H. Dillard, of the Jeanes Fund Board, and Hon. J. C. Napier, former register of the U. S. treasury, were invited to sit with the board during its proceedings.

The most important action of the board was the election of three new trustees, Mr. George McAneny, president of the board of aldermen, New York City, succeeding the late Robert C. Ogden; Mr. Edward A. Bancroft, chief counsel of the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., succeeding the late Dr. John C. Grant, of Chicago, and Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, Boston.

The institute's budget for the year 1914-15, calling for an appropriation approximating $290,000, was approved.

The effectiveness of the institute's work in the South in rural school building and its leadership in urging its students to develop farming colonies were matters of especial mention.

The report of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the principal of the institute, was listened to with particular interest, and his recommendation calling for a retiring fund for Tuskegee Institute teachers and other matters of especial interest with regard to the institute's work during the past year received the special counsideration of the board. It is the plan to print and circulate Dr. Washington's report as a separate publication early in the fall.

The report made to the board of trustees by the principal shows that altogether the school has received from all sources during the past twelve months for current expenses, permanent improvements, additions to the endowment and for special purposes, $473,764.92, an increase of $116,432 or 32 per cent. over the past year's receipts.

Altogether, the report of the principal and treasurer showed that 849 colored people had contributed toward the expenses of the Tuskegee Institute during the past year.

While it is not a matter legally or directly connected with the work of the institute, nevertheless a plan was launched at the meeting by which 1,750 acres of land have been purchased near the institute with a view of encouraging young colored men preferably graduated from the agricultural department of the Tuskegee Institute, to settle and become farmers. The money to purchase the land outright was provided and the land is now being surveyed for the purpose of erecting houses on it for prospective purchasers. It is the idea to make a model Negro farming settlement. On the tract of land there is already a gin, store and railroad station. In addition to securing the money for paying for this land, the money was subscribed to pay all the expenses in connection with operating the experiment for a given period.

During the meeting of the board of trustees in New York City, news was published in the New York newspapers that the Tuskegee institute is to receive $50,000 under the will of the late Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

Education 1914

THE LATE MRS. ELLIGOTT

Of all the religious bodies in this country, none have more faithfully glorified the name by which they are known than the Society of Friends. The future historian of the colored race, in his country, must surely chronicle in glowing terms, the insistent devotion of the Society of Friends, who, through thick and thin, sought to liberate the captive, and bid the oppressed go free. From the very beginning of slavery in this country, until it was over thrown, the Friends were unwearied in labors in accomplishing its abolition. From such illustrious stock issued the late Mrs Elizabeth King Ellicott In her last will and testament, she provided that her estate, valued at about $150,000, after the death of her husband, should be devoted to the establishment of a school for the educational and social training of the colored race of the State of Maryland. This estate is to be held in trust, by her sister, Mrs. Mary King Carey. The writer of this article, personally, knows Mrs. Mary King Carey to be one of the most benevolently disposed and sympathetic friends the race has in this city, and it is well that the trust is in her hands. It was an honored member of this same family, the late Mrs. James Carey, Jr., who, a few years ago, bequeathed One Thousand Dollars to the Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children.

There can not be the least doubt with respect to the grateful appreciation of the colored people of the State for this unusual, and magnanimous, manifestation of genuine interest in their social welfare and uplift. But, as great as the gift is in itself, no one can possibly estimate the far reaching value of the example so beautifully set by the late Mrs. Ellicott, on behalf of the most needy and suffering portion of the population of this State, and we verily believe that her example will inspire others to "go and do likewise."

Mrs. Ellicott's noble benefaction brings before us that army of good, true, and tried friends, "Quakers," abolitionists, and others, who fought bravely for us in the past, and whose names have long ago been inscribed upon the "Lamb's Book of Life." Of them all we can find no more fitting words than those used by the late Rev. Dr. Crummell, as far back as 1846, in his "eulogy" of Thomas Clarkson. Of the band of men and women of that character, Dr. Crummell said:

"A more ardent, devoted, unselfish set of men the world hath nev r seen. Such manifestations of philanthropy, such tokens of love, such displays of kindness to the lowly and the abject; have rarely been equaled amid all the histories of goodness which time hath ever recorded on her ample page. Their dis-interestedness is equal to their other virtues. It is almost in vain we look among them for the intrusions of selfish purpose or vaunting ambition. Their exhibitions of self sacrifice, and of fearless hearty zeal—their demonstrations of brotherhood and equality, are really touching and subduing. Honored and revered be these glorious men. They shed light upon our pathway in our day of darkness, and now as we are emerging from the gloom let us not forget their goodness."

EDUCATIONAL AWAKENING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Campbell College Closing.

Never before in the history of African Methodism in Mississippi, has there been so much enthusiasm and interest displayed as was seen at the recent closing exercises of Campbell College at Jackson, Mississippi. From all over the state, leaders in the church, state, business and the professions gathered together to witness the closing, marvelously brilliant and betokening a new era for education in the Eighth Episcopal District. It is not too much to say that at no time since the incumbency of Bishop J. M Conner, as our Episcopate, has there been such an era of good feeling and unanimity of purpose, as that which now prevails. From one end of the state to the other a complete organization has been perfected and the cry is "A Greater Campbell College." Bishop Conner taking one part of the district for his work and President Vernon taking another, these two with the aid of the loyal ministry and laity, who followed their leadership and the Laymen Educational Movement swept Mississippi in line and gave inspiration to the boys and girls of the race who wait for such opportunities as Campbell College now affords. With a student enrollment of nearly 400, a large increase over last year and with a stronger and better faculty than ever before, the year just closed is easily the most brilliant of all scholastic years in the history of the college. Students were enrolled from 5 states in the Southland as against 2 last year.

The exercises began Thursday, May 21, with an operetta at the America Theatre given by the upper classmen. On Sunday, May 24th at 11 a. m., the Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Dr. S. L. Greene, President of Lampton College, Alexandria, La. Dr. Greene was eloquent and convincing. The Annual Sermon was preached at 8 p. m. by Dr. John J. Morant, Presiding Elder of the Vicksburg District. The reputation of this brilliant pulpiteer and churchman was fully sustained in his discourse. He electrified the citizens of Jackson. Monday, May 28 at 8 p. m. witnessed a new departure, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association at which time a formal program was rendered. Dr. Wallace Jones presided. Judge L. K. Atwood, one of the leading business men of the South delivered this address which was worthy of a place in the closing exercises of any school or institution. Tuesday morning, Bishop J. M. Conner, fresh from his triumphs as an Educational Leader in Louisiana, called together the Board of Trustees. Reports were made and plans considered for the enlargement of the work. At 8 p. m. The Laymen Educational Movement, Hon. D. Cox, presiding, rendered a public program. The State officers of this movement are: Diamond Cox, President; S. W. Miller, Secretary; A. J. Wade, State Organizer, and L. K. Atwood, Treasurer. Men whose names are synonyms for power and influence in Mississippi. An address was delivered at this time by Dr. J. Beverly Shaw, Principal of Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss. Dr. Shaw's oration was inspiring in the superlative degree. Wednesday, the Trustee Board continued in session and on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the Student's Oratorical Contest took place. President Vernon introduced Dr. C. Edw. Brooks of Louisiana, as the Master of Ceremonies. The program was interspersed with music by the chorus, College Glee Club and the College Band. The judges selected were Prof. B. B. Dansby of Jackson College; Dr. C. B. Lawyer of Leland, Mississippi; Dr. M. R. Dixon, Pasor of St. James A. M. E. Church, New Orleans, La. The prizes consisted of two medals. The first medal was won by Miss Eunetta V. Hayden, daughter of Dr. C. M. Hayden, pastor of Pearl St. A. M. E. Church, and the second prize was won by Mr. Sylvester Caldclugh of Montrose, Arkansas.

A 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, he commencement exercises were eld. There were nineteen young nen and women to graduate from the College Preparatory, Normal, Commercial and Dressmaking Departments. The procession from Tyree Hall to Salter Hall was headed by Bishop J. M. Conner and President Vernon, followed by Drs. J. G. Thornton and S. L. Greene, (visitors), trustees, faculty, student body and friends. Seated on the platform were a group of leaders in the church, also Maj. R. W. Milsaps, millionaire philanthropist and leader of the New South and Mr. Z. D. Davis, capitalist and financier. The following program was rendered:

1. Processional.
2. Quartette, "Thoughts of Home," By the Band.
3. Invocation, Dr. H. D. Hardy.
4. Anthem, "Holy, Holy, Holy" (Sanctus), Gounod.
5. Oration (Salutatory), "A Call to Leadership," Mr. H. D. Whalum, Brookhaven, Miss.
6. Oration, "Woman in Business," Miss Eliza F. Lindsey, Pachuta, Miss.
7. Solo, "A Gipsy Maiden I," Miss Clara S. Carpenter.
8. Oration, "The Unity of the Human Race," Mr. Jas. E. Copeland, Palmer, Arkansas.
9. Oration, "The Influence of Environment," Miss Lenora W. Wright, Greenville, Miss.
10. Piano Duette, "Twinkling Bell," Horvath, Misses Gertrude Scott and Rennie Mitchell.
11. Oration, "Education a Potent Factor in Civilization," Mr. T. S. J Pendleton, Potosi, Miss.
12. Oration (Valedictory), "The Gospel of Service," Miss Rosebud Johnson, Mound Bayou, Miss.
13. Chorus, "Awake with the Lark.'
14. Commencement Address, Dr. J G. Thornton, M. D., Little Rock, Arkansas.
15. Music.
16. Presentation of diplomas and certificates.
17. Conferring degrees and awarding prizes.
18. Closing remarks, Rt. Rev. J. M. Conner, D.D.
19. Benediction, By Dr. S. P. Felder.

The Commencement Address by Dr. J. G. Thornton was well delivered and received with applause. At the conclusion of the program Bishop Conner conferred degrees upon the following persons: Master of Arts, Rev. H. C. Beasley of Little Rock, Ark., Prof. J. R. Ramsey of Alcorn College, Dr. J. G. Thornton of Little Rock, Ark., and Dr. S. L. Greene of Alexandria, La. Doctor of Divinity, Rev. Geo. M. Tillman of Hannibal, Mo., Rev. J. E. Stinson of Wesson, Mississippi. Doctor of Laws, Hon. S. D. Redmond and P. W. Howard, Jackson, Miss. Doctor of Philosophy, Prof. A. E. Perkins, Alcorn College, Miss.

Educational Rally.

As an evidence of the enthusiasm and interest shown for the cause of Christian education, the following tabulated statement is given. The loyal men of Mississippi raised money for Campbell College as never before. Beginning with the Mississippi Conference, the mother of all, down to the East Mississippi Conference, the youngest and smallest. The work speaks for itself. These amounts came in from the Presiding Elders Districts.

Mississippi Conference.

Rev. D. H. Butler	$245.00
Rev. S. P. Washington	230.00
Rev. C. F. Billings	205.00
Rev. W. L. Adkins	116.50
Rev. O. W. Chiles	310.50
Rev. L. J. Brock	165.00

North Mississippi Conference.

Rev. M. C. Wright	$505.00
Rev. S. P. Felder	505.00
Rev. H. M. Pillow	505.00
Rev. W. P. Q. Byrd	401.00
Rev. F. R. C. Durden	401.00
Rev. J. E. Brown	355.00

Central Mississippi Conference.

Rev. J. J. Morant	$505.00
Rev. W. T. Strong	505.00
Rev. H. D. Hardy	305.00
Rev. J. D. Gary	195.00

North East Mississippi Conference.

Rev. W. H. Edwards	$410.00
Rev. P. H. Polk	284.00
Rev. H. H. Buckingham	145.00
Rev. J. W. Golden	105.00

East Mississippi Conference.

Pres. W. T. Vernon by lecture and from friends	$400.00
Rev. J. W. Hair	325.00
Rev. N. B. Stuart	168.00
Rev. H. Dean	90.00

This amount was augmented by collections from honorary trustees and from various other sources totaled quite ten thousand dollars. President Vernon raised by lectures and subscriptions, $400.00 in cash. He also secured a one hundred dollar scholarship for next year from the Men's Sunday Forum of Portland, Oregon, making $500.00 in all. This is the first time in the history of the institution that a president went out into the field and brought in monies and placed the same on the table along with the Presiding Elders of the various Districts. His report was received with great enthusiasm. President Vernon and nearly the entire faculty were re-elected unanimously amid great ap-

plause. Several additions were made, which only strengthened the teaching force. An Executive Board, which cannot be surpassed in any of our connectional schools was elected. Chairman, Dr. J. J. Morant; Secretary, Hon. Diamond Cox; Treasurer, Dr. W. T. Strong; Dr. S. P. Felder, Dr. W. H. Edwards, W. W. Cox and D. W. Gary.

Under the leadership of Bishop James Mayer Conner of the Eighth Episcopal District with Dr. Vernon, whose reputation as an educator is known throughout the connection in charge of Campbell College and the Executive Board and the loyal men, who respond to every call, there is an awakening for the cause of Christian education in Mississippi, which will continue in uplifting influence and usefulness throughout the years to come. Bishop Conner is justifying the wisdom of those friends who worked and prayed for his elevation and President Vernon is in the hearts of the people of Mississippi as never before. Truly a great future awaits Campbell College and African Methodism in the Eighth Episcopal District.

S. W. MILLER, Reporter.

Tennessean

JUN 30 1914

PLANS TO LOCATE NEGRO SCHOOL HERE

At the meeting of the board of governors of the Commercial club tonight, Dr. R. W. Weaver, prominent Baptist minister of Nashville, will present the plans of the Baptists to bring to Nashville a great negro theological school, which will build a $100,000 plant in this city and establish one of the greatest negro educational institutions in the south here. The school, it is understood, will be the Southern Negro Baptist Theological seminary, and will educate young negro men for the ministry. The proposition to be presented to the commercial organization will call for a very small amount of financial help from Nashville Only a few thousand dollars will be asked from this city, and all but a small portion of the amount required has already been or will be secured from the colored people and from local Baptist churches.

The coming of this new educational institution will give Nashville much added prestige as an educational center for negroes.

MONTPELIER, VT

JOURNAL

JUL 10 1914

NEGRO BAPTIST SEMINARY.

Memphis Selected For Location Of The Proposed Institution.

Memphis, Tenn., July 9.—At a joint meeting here of committees representing the several branches of the Baptist church, Memphis was selected as the location of the proposed national negro Baptist theological seminary, which will cost $100,000

Richmond, Va.
TIMES DISPATCH

SEP 10 1914

SCHOOLS BUILT BY NEGROES.

Within the last two years the negroes of Caroline county, Virginia, have built, unassisted, three two-room graded schools costing $1,200 each and one three-room graded school costing $1,800. At present there are three negro schools under construction which will be ready for use in the fall of 1914. Two are two-room schools costing $1,200 and the other is a four-room building at Dawn costing $2,500, where, later, high school subjects will be taught.

These seven rural graded schools have been built entirely by colored people at a conservative total estimate of $10,300. All but one of them will receive the annual state aid of $200; that one receives $100, making the annual state aid to negro rural schools in the county $1,300. These figures do not include the gift of the Bowling Green Industrial academy and ten acres of land, the whole estimated as worth $2,500, by the colored people, nor the $175 annual state aid which that school as a teachers' training school will receive.—Southern Work

TRAINING SCHOOL ASSURED

Colored People of Method, N. C Raise $1,200 to Supplement State Appropriation

(By T. L. McCoy)

The Journal and Courier

Raleigh, N. C.—The Method Training School for teachers will begin its first session about October 1st, with an able faculty. The colored citizens of Method have raised $1,200 for the building of this school, to supplement the $5000 appropriated by the state. The building and equipments will cost $1,200. Mr. Berry O'Kelley and Prof. C. N. Hunter. the principal of the Method graded school are to be commended for the energy and zeal put forth toward bringing this much needed institution into existence.

WELL DONE

The very gratifying intelligence reached us this week that at the recent Commencement at Allen University, Columbia S. C., $10,500 were raised and reported for the cause of Christian Education. Now, while it is true that we belong to another denomination, we are, nevertheless' greatly pleased at the praise-worthy success that has attended the efforts of our brethren of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and take off our hats to Bishop Cappin, Dr. W. W. Beckett, Allin's President, and the other leaders in this splendid achievement. They certainly deserve the hearty "Well Done" of every intelligent and race loving Negro in South Carolina.

And now the question comes to us; why cannot the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State do the same and more for Claflin University? When it is remembered that we have a membership of at least 50,000, we can see no reason for our going less than raise the Endowment that of necessity we must have if we would retain our present standing. Claflin is our school and should be as dear to every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church as Allen is to every member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. That the latter love, Allen, has been demonstrated by their works. That we love Claflin must be manifested in the same way.

Let us remember that this is no time for caiticism; indifference, nor dissension. Rather is it most imperatively tee time for action, consecrated action if you please, when every pastor and member must fall in line and not let up until every dollar of the Endowment has been raised and the future of Claflin made safe for all time to come.

NORFOLK, Va.
PILOT

JUL 4 1914

NEW SCHOOL FOR COLORED PUPILS

Committee Recommends Appropriation Of $34,822 For Building In Barboursville

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR BRAMBLETON SITE

Appropriations aggregating $36,82 were recommended by the school committee of the city council at its meeting yesterday afternoon.

Of this amount, it is proposed t expend $2,000 for a lot at the corne of Reeves and Hamlin avenues, Brambleton, on which to erect an additiona school building for that section of th city.

The remaining $34,822 is for a nev building for the John T. West schoo colored, in Barboursville. The amoun stated is to include the building, fur niture and equipment.

Bids for this structure were receive some time ago, and the lowest esti mate, $25,324, was submitted by J. H Pierce, who will probably be awarde the contract. Brown & Lehman drev the plans for the building. The cos f the structure complete is divided a follows: Building, $25,324; heatin system, $5,981; furniture and equip ment, $1,400; architects' fees, $1,877 incidentals, $250.

The question of free books for a pupils of the public schools, and sev eral other matters on the committee' docket were passed by to a futur meeting.

AMERICAN
BALTIMORE, MD.

SEP 22 1914

SEP 2

FOR TRAINING OF COLORED YOUTH

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IS BEING EXTENDED.

AID GIVEN BY THE STATE

New Schools Opened at Fairmoun Heights, Prince Georges County and at Pocomoke City—The Boy Are Taught the Rudiments o Manual Labor, While the Girl Are Taught Cooking and Sewing

B. K. Purdum, state assistant superintendent of public education, yesterday inspected a new industrial colored high school which has been established at Fairmount Heights, near Washington, in Prince Georges county. A similar school has recently been established at Pocomoke City.

Mr. Purdum reports satisfactory progress at all the colored industrial schools inspected by him. He believes that they will be productive of great good, enabling colored boys and girls to earn a livelihood with ease after their graduation. Schools have been established in Allegany, Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince Georges. Queen Anne, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico and Worcester counties. The counties in which schools have not been established are Howard, Harford, Carroll, St. Marys, Charles, Calvert, Kent and Garrett. It is considered surprising that no steps have been taken to establish schools in Charles, Calvert, Kent and St. Marys counties, in each of which there is a large colored population.

Under an act of the legislature of 1900 each colored industrial school complying with the requirements of the act receives $1,500 annually from the state. This sum is expended in paying the salary and in meeting the expenses of the colored superintendent of each school and in defraying other expenses. Each superintendent is required to visit other colored schools in his county and to introduce in each a course on manual training. After providing the first equipment the counties are not called upon to meet additional expense.

The boys are taught the rudiments of carpentry, fence building and repairing, blacksmithing and general farm work. The girls are taught how to cook and to sew. These courses are additional to the regular primary courses on reading, writing and arithmetic.

Bedford, Mass.

STANDARD

NOV 1 1914

NEGRO EDUCATIONAL NEED.

Still another appeal for financial id comes forth in this country as he result of the war in Europe. It s in the interest of Negro education n the south. Negro education in the outh is a cause continually urging ts merits upon the north—with such xcellent material results that when orthern prosperity is in any way nterfered with, Negro education in he south suffers a setback. One hase of the present southern educaion situation has its centre of misortune in the war's effect upon the otton market and the consequent limination of a considerable amount f labor from the southern cotton elds. Those hit first are the part-ime laborers who are also part-time tudents, depending upon what they arn in planting and harvest times o cover the cost of their board during the school term.

To what an extent the cotton trouble is cutting off this earning opportunity is indicated in the single act that one northern organization maintaining Negro schools in the outh calculates that a considerable art of the pupils who have paid nto its treasury more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in board money in the course of a year, in eight to twelve dollar monthly rates, will this season need assistance towards their living if they are to continue in school. Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian church organizations all recognize that the Negro students will stand to an unusual degree in need of assistance this year—or that the schools back of them, which amounts to the same thing, will require greater funds than usual if they are to continue effective work. Some of the supporting organizations are said to have decided that restricting other work is a wiser policy than curtailing in the Negro schooling effort; but with the south itself so handicapped, and with the north to some degree affected by the combination of circumstances growing out of the war, the more progressive states in the black belt are feeling none too hopeful over the educational outlook for the year. In the spirit of giving which plentiful opportunity is helping to develop just n[illegible] here is a field of benevolence might well be kept in mind, to in the philanthropic division.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE OPENED

BISHOP FLIPPER MAKES OPENING ADDRESS

Large Crowd at Exercises—Many Donations Made to School—Fifty-three Students on Hand At the Opening

The Savannah Tribune 9/19/14

The opening exercise of the above institution took place at Central park on Wednesday September 16th. This institution is under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and is a part of the Educational system of the state.

It was through the earnest efforts of Revs. R. H. Singleton, L. A. Townsley, B. J. Ross, B. S. Hannah, P. F. Curry, Mr. G. H. Bowen and their associates that the school is now a reality and has opened its doors to 53 students who entered on the opening day.

A procession of automobiles, hacks and auto trucks was formed at St. Philip A. M. E. Church, West Broad and Charles streets, and at 11 a. m., led by Bishop J. S. Flipper in the first machine, wended its way to Central park, the suburban educational center in which is located the institution.

After the inspection of the building by the Conference Trustees, who were present from every section of the state, and the large number of visitors present, the following program was rendered, music for the occasion being furnished by St. Philip choir, led by Prof. B. S. Reed, chorister; Mrs. I. E. Johnson, organist. Music, choir; invocation, Dr. B. J. Ross; music, choir; scripture reading, Dr. P. F. Curry; music, choir; introductory remarks, Prof. J. W. Maxwell; introductry remarks, Rev. R. H. Singleton; address, Bishop J. S. Flipper; remarks, Drs. L. H. Smith, L. A. Townsley, W. O. P. Sherman, C. C. Cargile, Mr. G. H. Bowen, Profs. L. B. Thompson and R. W. Gadsden, Rev. A. L. Sampson, offertory, choir, during which $137.75 was collected from the Trustees and friends and a number of very useful articles, including bed room, kitchen, and dining room furnishings were donated and the names of donors read by the principal. St. Philip Church donated a square piano to the music department. The beautiful chapel was packed to witness the opening exercises, which were an inspiration to all.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the bishop led the way down to the dining hall, where a well appointed dinner was served to the Trustees and friends under the supervision of the accomplished matron, Mrs. J. W. Maxwell, ably assisted by Misses A. E. Collins, Inez S. Hadley, Addie Hart and a number of young ladies (students.)

The occasion was one of the most auspicious held in this section of the state for the cause of Christian education and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Opening of Central Park Institute

Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute, a training school under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal church, will open its doors on Wednesday the 16th. The opening exercises will be under the direction of Bishop J. S. Flipper of Atlanta. Exercises [illegible] o'clock a. m. Visitors from all parts of the state will be present to take part in the opening exercises. Ample accommodations have been made for the transportation of all who desire to go. The school is situated three miles from the city on the White Bluff Road. The campus of 23 acres form a part of almost 1000 lots on which will be established an educational settlement. Accommodations have been made for boarding students, both boys and girls, as well as day students. The faculty consist of Rev. J. W. Maxwell, B. D., principal; Miss A. E. Collins, assistant principal; Miss Inez S. Hadley and Mrs. J. W. Maxwell, matron. The following are members of the local Executive Board: Revs. B. S Hannah, R. H. Singleton, L. A. Townsley, P. F. Curry, B. J. Ross, C. C. Cargile, A. L. Sampson, G. P. Prescott, W. O. P. Sherman, Mr. G. H. Bowen.

To Aid in the Building of Colored Rural Schools in the Sonth

Mr. Rosenwald, Trustee, of Chicago, Makes Conditional Offer

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, at a conference with Principal Washington at Chicago a few days ago, offered to contribute to any rural section of the South a specified amount of money equal to a like amount which may be raised by the local community which would be sufficient to justify the building of a suitable rural schoolhouse.

For some time there has been under construction in several counties of Alabama school-houses built through the assistance of Mr. Rosenwald. This work has been going on under the supervision of Tuskegee's Extension Department, Mr. Clinton J. Calloway, Director. This experiment has been kept quiet for the reason that Mr. Rosenwald was anxious to give the matter a thorough test before making any public announcement regarding it. At the conference in Chicago, Principal Washington reported to Mr. Rosenwald on the building of these several school-houses and this report proved so satisfactory to him that he decided to enlarge upon his offer and to contribute dollar for dollar to any rural community where aschool-house may be needed.

All of the details connected with the supervision of this work are to be left to Tuskegee Institute under the direction of Principal Washington.

The colored people of the entire country should feel most grateful to Mr. Rosenwald because of this additional generous offer. For several years he has contributed liberally toward the building of Y. M. C. A. buildings for colored people in various parts of the country, offering to give $25,000 to any city raising $75,000 toward a Young Men's Christian Association Building. In many another way Mr. Rosenwald has given of his means toward the educational advancement of the Negro people.

A large number of applications from persons in all sections of the South have already come to the school, offering to abide by whatever condition may be necessary to secure a conditional gift.

The details for carrying out Mr. Rosenwald's plans will be worked out as rapidly as possible.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL

AUG 5 1914

These Negroes Need Help.

The negroes of this territory are using every laudable means to secure the establishment of a colored Baptist theological seminary in the vicinity of Memphis.

Their own people have subscribed as liberally as their means would afford. They will call upon some of their white friends to help them out.

Our Memphis negroes deserve well from us. Their average is high as observers of the law. They are industrious and they are tremendous factors in building up the wealth of this whole community.

The negro needs more civilization. Civilization and knowledge will not kill him. Knowledge never hurt anybody. The right sort of knowledge makes for better people. A well trained negro under the influence of good moral suggestions would be a better citizen than an ignorant one.

We have a duty to discharge toward negroes. They were brought here against their own will. Our sense of fairnesss have them their freedom and now we must give them opportunity to become effective, honest and healthy citizens.

Baptist College Corner Stone Laid

1,500 WITNESS CEREMONIES AT POWDERLY TUESDAY, WHEN SPEECH MAKING AND ENTHUSIASM WAS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Rev. B. J. Smith Presided

Stone Laid With Pythian Ceremonies While Big Crowd Enjoyed the Day.

The dreams of the Baptist people of Birmingham for a great school is about to be realized in the establishment of the Birmingham Baptist College, at Powderly. The corner stone of the handsome three-story brick building was laid Tuesday, when a crowd estimated variously from 1,500 to 2,000 people assembled in the shady grove and made merry over their partially realized ambitions.

For more than a year these good people, under the leadership of Dr. John W. Goodgame, president of the Board of Trustees, have labored to establish this work. The project has been in the mind of the Baptist leaders for some years, and finally they have gotten together, merged all their differences and opinions and have brought the Birmingham Baptist College close to a realization.

Approximately fifty thousand dollars will represent the worth of the property as it now stands. The building is a three-story brick, well adapted to school purposes and well appointed. It is hoped that the entire structure will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year.

The corner stone was laid Tuesday with Pythian ceremonies, the Rev. William Jenkins doing the masonry. Rev. B. J. Smith presided over the meeting. Short addresses were made by Dr. John W. Goodgame, president of the Board of Trustees; Dr. J. H. Eason, president o fthe Baptist State Convention; Dr. T. W. Walker and practically all of the Birmingham pastors.

The occasion was virtually made a gala day, the large crowd picnicking in the grove with entire abandon. Enthusiasm marked the day.

Washington Star

29 June 1914

RECORDER JOHNSON SPEAKS.

Corner Stone of Colored School Laid Near West Falls Church.

The corner stone of the Providence Heights Industrial and Agricultural School for Colored People, one mile west of West Falls Church, Va., on the Old Dominion railway, was laid yesterday afternoon, with Henry Lincoln Johnson, recorder of deeds of the District, as the speaker of the occasion.

The affair was held under the auspices of Hopewell Lodge of Colored Odd Fellows, T. W. Hynson, the master, conducting the special service of the organization.

A brief outline of the work of the school was given by Rev. A. A. Lott, who is in charge of the work, which was founded several years ago by Joseph H. Jackson of this city.

JUN 16 1914

SCHOOL FOR SALUDA.

Negro Industrial Institution Will Be Established.

Special to The State.

Saluda, June 12.—The Simmons Ridge Samaritan association, first division union, yesterday purchased from C. C. Mathis 18 1-2 acres of land near this place, on which will be located a negro industrial high school. Work on the buildings will begin about September 1. The value of the plant as planned will be about $10,000.

The final decision as to the location of the school was made yesterday by the committee for this purpose, Saluda being chosen instead of Johnston or Edgefield, both of which places were considered. The territory represented by this school consists of Edgefield, Saluda and Greenwood counties. The officers of the association are: M. D. Mobley, moderator; G. P. Dean, secretary; P. L. Adams, treasurer.

Many of the prominent men of this community were consulted by the committee and the project was heartily favored and the location of the school at Saluda indorsed and encouraged.

The Saluda baseball team leaves Monday for three games with Greenwood, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The candidates are slow in coming out in this county. Those so far announced in the local paper are: E. L. Ready for the State senate, T. E. LaGrone for house of representatives, J. N. DeLoach for reelection as treasurer, N. B. Hazel for reelection as auditor, W. S. Smith for magistrate, First district. Many others are being spoken of but are still in the woods.

One of the largest fish ever caught with hook and line in this county was landed last Friday on Big Saluda river by Magistrate J. C. Duffie. It was an 11-pound carp.

At the recent meeting of the county committee the two local voting precincts, Red Bank and Saluda, were consolidated into one.

Smith Bros. and Pitts Drug company have recently had their stores wired and are now lighted with electricity, the current being furnished from the plant in the Able building.

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

12 June 1914

Chicago to Build Schools for Negroes

Chicago, June 12.—Julius Rosenwald, a wealthy philanthropist, has agreed to provide money to erect rural schoolhouses for negroes in the South. At a conference with Booker T. Washington, he said to-day he would duplicate whatever was raised for that purpose in any Southern community.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

JUN 19 1914

MRS. BUSCH GIVES TO SCHOOL

Brewer's Widow Presents $2,000 for Education of Negroes.

Mrs. Adolphus Busch, before her departure a few days ago for Germany, presented the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School for Negro Boys and Girls a check for $2,000. The late Mr. Busch provided another $2,000 in his will. With the $4,000, Principal N. C. Bruce, who is at the school in Dalton, Mo., has announced that a Busch memorial building will be constructed as a boys' dormitory. Ground has already been broken. Architect William B. Ittner, who is a trustee of the institution, attended the ceremonies.

The Board of Trustees of the institution added Charles Nagel to its membership, as well as Clarence H. Howard. Joseph Wheless was made vice president, while Judge W. K. James of St. Joseph was re-elected president.

JUL 23 1914

$100,000 FOR NEGROES

Apportionment of Federal Fund Recommended

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23.—(Special.)—Thirty per cent of a fund of $300,000 voted by congress for the promotion of agricultural education in Alabama will be appropriated to the negro institutions if the recommendations of a special committee that visited the Tuskegee institute Wednesday are approved by Governor O'Neal. According to the members of this committee, these recommendations will be made but it is up to the governor to divide the fund.

The committee, it is understood, will suggest that 15 per cent of the fund will be appropriated to theTuskegee institute and that an equal sum be given other negro agricultural institutes of the state. A report is being formulated by Commissioner of Agriculture R. F. Kolb and will be submitted to the governor. After it has been presented the remaining 70 per cent of the fund will be apportioned among Auburn and the various agricultural schools for white students.

COLORED SCHOOLS TO GET APPROPRIATION

Commission Sent to Tuskegee By Governor—Comment On Work Done

Montgomery, JJuly 28.—(Special.)—Recommending that 30 per cent of the federal appropriation allowed the state of Alabama under the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill be divided equally between the Tuskegee institute and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal, and commending the excellent work done by the former institution, the special 'commission appointed by the governor to visit the Tuskegee Institute Monday made its report to the chief executive.

Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, commissioner of agriculture and industries, was the chairman of the committee appointed to visit the school at Tuskegee, and the other members were five of the leading farmers of this section of the state, Thomas W. Oliver, William C. Thomas, C. P. Deming, W. L. Casey and W. F. Garth. The commission visited the Tuskegee Institute last Wednesday.

The report of the commission was specific in dealing with certain features of the agricultural work of the college. In closing the report, the commission said:

"While our commission limited us to special lines of investigation and study of the Tuskegee Institute, we deem it not improper to express our gratification at the splendid monument it represents to the negro race and to commend its principal and founder for the benefaction to his people expressed in his work at Tuskegee."

WOMAN LEAVES MONEY FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

Special to The New York Times.

Baltimore, Md., May 20.—The will of Mrs. William M. Elliott filed for probate May 20, provided a fund of $150,000 for the creation of a corporation to educate Negroes in this state.

The Chicago Defender 7-25-14

WHEN THE WILL OF MISS LUCY BELKNAP was read it was found that she had left $10,000 to be spent exclusively in the city of Louisville for the education of colored girls. It is to be hoped that other philanthropic people will see the crying need for education of the race, and instead of legislating and putting barriers in the way of them getting it, go down in their pockets and aid the great uplift work. For without education this and any other race would be a menace to society and ever a drawback to the progress of the country.

Education - 1914
Industrial

MAY 16 1914 St. Louis, Mo. STAR

TEACHING HOW TO LABOR AT PIONEER INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL

Some 20,000 persons are attracted annually to Hampton Institute, the pioneer industrial and agricultural training school for negro and Indian youth, founded in 1868 by General Samuel C. Armstrong at Hampton, Va. These visitors from all parts of the world, are attracted by the unique and effective educational methods which Hampton Institute has been successfully employing for over forty-five years in training negroes and Indians for unselfish and efficient service in the home, on the farm, in the shop, and in the kitchen.

Hampton Institute is an industrial village with some 1,200 or 1,300 students, 200 teachers and workers, 140 buildings, and an instruction farm of some 600 acres. Whatever work the Hampton School need to have done, the students are usually prepared to do. Farming, home-making, teaching, and the common industries form vital parts in the training of Hampton Institute boys and girls. Blacksmithing, bricklaying and plastering, carpentry and cabinetmaking, machine work, painting, printing, shoemaking, steamfitting and plumbing, tailoring, tinsmithing, upholstering, and wheelwrighting, are the trades which are offered by the Hampton Institute Trade School.

In the busy shops, on the scaffoldings of new structures, in odd nooks and corners of the Hampton grounds, negro and Indian carpenters have for many years been daily mastering the building art and have been preparing themselves for life's emergencies by learning how to make the best possible use of their resources—time, tools, skill, and moral qualities.

Today the construction of the Hampton Institute buildings and the necessary repairs are being satisfactorily done by student tradesmen. Naturally a good share of this interesting work falls to the lot of the carpenters. A few years ago, when it became necessary to remodel the principal's home, one of the oldest buildings on the Hampton campus, negro and Indian tradesmen did the necessary tearing down and building up. These operations were no easy tasks. The bulk of the work had to be done in hot and trying weather. The boys labored with a will. They were happy to have an opportunity of doing well what professional builders considered a difficult piece of work.

Later, when the school authorities decided to add a story to the Armstrong-Slater Memorial Trade School, the student tradesmen again attacked with enthusiasm the laborious task of raising the heavy roof and putting on the second story. Then came the tedious days devoted to finishing the interior work. There was always the joy of doing successfully tasks generally considered beyound the reach of tradesmen in the training.

Again the call came to do some building which would require skill, patience, and endurance. It was the erection of a two-story brick building to be used as a social center for the boys. Contracts were awarded to the Trade School Departments and student tradesmen did the construction work. To-day the building stands completed. It is known as Clarke Hall. It is used by the Young Men's Christian Association. To appreciate the meaning of these three examples of construction work done by the Hampton tradesmen, one must see the completed structures and realize the building problems which the young negro and Indian tradesmen met and successfully solved.

While construction work calls for ability to read working drawings and follow detailed specifications, the demands made by repair problems are in many instances even more taxing. To make a repair quickly, skillfully, and economically, requires unusual ability. Hampton Institute is indeed an industrial village in which there is constant demand for men who can do good repair and construction work.

Hampton aims to fit young men and women to do well and in an uncommon way the common tasks of life. Students are taught to handle their tasks like skilled workmen. They have for their work an excellent equipment and they are expected and required to take the best possible care of the school's property. They receive financial credit for their work and they are required to keep a strict account of all that they earn and spend during the years of their training at Hampton.

The work for girls at Hampton leads to the important occupations of home-making and teaching. When a girl enters Hampton Institute she has the opportunity of receiving thorough training in Domestic Science. The girls work daily for twelve months in the laundry and in the boarding departments under the supervision of experienced teachers, and carry on their academic studies in the evening the same as the boys who are in the work class. The mental and moral training which the year of combined work and study gives, makes it one of the most valuable years of the course. [illegible] day for the girls is shorter than for the boys, but a girl may earn from $15 to $18 a month. This enables her to be entirely self-supporting during her first year in school, and to accumulate a balance toward defraying the expenses of the second year. A girl in the work class needs very little money besides her entrance fee and first month's board. This course is advised for all new girls regardless of their ability to pay their way in the Day School.

Throughtout their course at Hampton Institute, negro and Indian girls are taught the elements of arithmetic, English, agriculture, history, as well as scientific housekeeping, physiology, cooking and sewing, and the principles of teaching.

Almost 8,000 young men and women, including 1,200 Indians, have already gone from Hampton Institute into the South and West, equipped in body, mind and heart to help their races get land, build better homes, schools and churches, and improve social and economic conditions. Many of the Hampton students have literally reconstructed in many places the existing community life and have brought prosperity to men and women by helping them increase their earning power, and showing them how to use to the best advantage the resources at their doors.

For forty-five years under the efficient leadership of Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong and Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, Hampton Institute has been training boys and girls for safe and sane leadership in business, in home-making, in improving church, home and school life throughout the South and West.

Hampton Institute is an undenominational school for the training of teachers and leaders in agriculture, the trades and community work.

Dr. George P. Phenix, vice principal of Hampton Institute, has said: "Moral qualities, which in the aggregate make strong character as well as economic efficiency, are developed through this combination of industrial work by day and academic work by night, as they could not be by either alone, and longer hours are made possible in the trade, agricultural and domestic science departments.

"Every student in the trade school has one hour of study early in the morning, eight hours of work in the trade school, and two hours of academic work in the evening period. This makes eleven hours a day, outside of which he must get time for meals, the care of his room, religious services and recreation. Yet the students gain in health, in skill, in scholarship and in character."

To ambitious negro and Indian students, the following courses are offered: Academic-Normal, covering four years of work for those who are preparing to become teachers; an agricultural course of four years; and a trade course of four years in any one of thirteen trades, including building industries as well as such indoor trades as tailoring and printing.

In the agricultural courses the Hampton student has the opportunity of learning the best modern practice in field, garden, orchard, greenhouse, horse barn, dairy and poultry houses. Hampton sends out "agricultural missionaries."

Mere bigness has never been a goal at Hampton. Every department has grown in natural response to the pressing needs of the races receiving training. Today, between 1,200 and 1,300 students, including some forty Indians, are enrolled.

Mobile, Ala.

ITEM

1 November 1914

NEGROES ARE BEING TAUGHT THRIFT IN EXCELLENT SCHOOL

Industrial Institution at Montgomery Is Turning Out Practical Graduates.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 31.—At least two-thirds of the people of Montgomery will tell you that the only education a negro needs is the education he gets from the plow, the hoe and incidentally the hoe handle.

They just know that. That is what their fathers said, and they will not even stop reiterating the fact long enough to listen to any arguments. It has never occurred to some of us to consider that the only way to ever inculcate into the negro race any idea of cleanliness, honesty, decency and the laws of health is to gather the younger generation from their quarters and from the streets and put them in school where these principles will be taught them.

If there is no other motive than self-protection from disease, and the expense of jailing them, that is sufficient to warrant their training. Negroes, as a rule, are more ambitious than they are thrifty. They are glad to have their children taught so they can "be somebody." It is easy to appeal to that viewpoint; but if they are told to send their children to a place where they will be taught to work, to be clean, and to be decent, the more ignorant of them would say: "I kin teach him dat."

Plea for Negroes.

Why in the name of common sense should we sing our hymns, say our prayers, and send our offerings that the Gospel of Christ and of civilization may be carried to the heathen in foreign lands and then leave our own negroes to wallow in their filth and disease; to slash and cut each other, and to beg or steal if they happen to be too lazy to work?

There are plenty of good negroes; there seem to be more self-respecting, thrifty colored men and women in Montgomery than elsewhere.

Every Southerner has a feeling of affection for good negroes, and the negroes certainly love their "white folks;" but we have helped the deserving negroes and left the great mass of shiftless, lazy ones to fight their own way out or to go under, just as they could.

Our own selfishness has rewarded us and some of us have lost our loved ones through disease that the washwoman, the nurse, or the cook, has brought home to us; others are paying the price in groceries from their kitchens; others are paying for inefficient help that is worse than no help; and we are all paying in one way or another for neglecting the race that was thrust upon us years ago, when the slave ships arrived with what was then thought to be very valuable cargo.

In regard to educating the negroes, Mr. Covington, superintendent of education for Montgomery county, said some time ago: "There is only one solution of the question and that is to get white teachers. It would make you laugh to see some of the colored teachers that just barely get a third grade certificate, and try to teach."

"But how can that be done?"

Mr. Covington said: "Go out to Miss White's school some time and see what they are doing."

There are very few people in Montgomery that know of the existence of this school at all. Most of those probably learned, with a scandalized expression, that there is a negro school in Montgomery that has white teachers.

Two Lone Missionaries.

Twenty-nine long years ago Miss Alice L. White and Miss H. Margaret Beard left their home in the North with a capital of $100 each and came as missionaries to the colored people of Montgomery, to teach them the gospel of right living. Miss White is still here while Miss Beard spends most of her time in the North soliciting funds for the school.

Miss White said that their first building was such a small rough affair that they call it "The Meat Market."

This building was burned and another, a little more pretentious, was built, which they thought merited the title of "The Shoe Shop."

Miss White said they were perfectly happy and satisfied with the Shoe Shop,

NSTITUTE IN HAMPTON, VA.

when, without any warning, the announcement came from Minneapolis that a wealthy woman of that city had given an endowment fund to the school here in Montgomery. The principal was to be invested in the North and the interest used toward the support of the school.

So negotiations with Mrs. Joh, then owner of the present school site, resulted in the property on the corner of High and Union streets being remodeled and leased to Miss White's Industrial School for Girls for a period of ten years.

Prominent Citizens Are Aiding Atlanta Normal and Industrial

Constitution 2-8-14

Many wealthy and leading people of Atlanta and elsewhere have come to the aid of The Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute to relieve it of pressing debt and encourage the work it is doing for the masses of the negro race. It will be remembered that the school was established quite three years ago to fit that larger class of negro youth in preparing themselves for their lifework of which so many are deprived. Richard D. Stinson, the principal, says: "The growth and perpetuity of the school justifies the interest manifested by Samuel M. Inman, Captain James W. English, Dr. James W. Lee, Clark Howell, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, W. O. Foote, Joseph A. McCord, Frank Hawkins, Bolling H. Jones, Charles J. Hayden, H. G. Hastings, Edward H. Inman, John E. Murphy, John W. Grant, John B. Whitman, A. Montgomery, W. Woods White, Dr. Milton N. Armstrong, Miss Isma Dooly, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Mrs. Hugh T. Inman, Mrs. T. B. Felder, Mrs. E. F. Mason and scores of others who cannot be mentioned here.

Says Stinson:

"It is proof that many of our people's best and ablest friends are around us, if we may open our eyes, adjust ourselves, and get down to the real things that tell. We are hard pressed for $750 and on the 12th of the present month a note of $283 on a piece of property is due and must be paid. I hope the friends of this work will come to the rescue at this time. We are grateful beyond expression in words for how the people of Atlanta and a few friends elsewhere have aided in this work from the beginning. I am sure no mistake has been made."

THE ANDREW ROBERTSON INSTITUTE, AIKEN, S. C.

HISTORY.

What is now known as the Andrew Robertson Institute, came into its own in 1912. Prior to this the school had run under another name, and amidst straitened circumstances. "Howbeit, that was not first which isspiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual." Consequently by a divine process of evolution the former has given place to the latter, and to-day the Andrew Robertson Institute under the auspices of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., stands forth and "rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race."

LOCATON.

Andrew Robertson Institute is located at Aiken, the far-famed Winter resort of South Carolina. This Queen of Winter resorts which is situated on an elevation 600 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by pristine forests, of the long-leaf pine, has proven a veritable mecca, not only to the nerve-racked, life-embittered citizens of our continent, but also to those of the continents of the globe. To luxuriate in this salubrious clime is one of heaven's specials to the student of the Andrew Robertson Institute. The school property intersects one of Aiken's most prominent blocks, and faces York Street and Richardson avenue. And the school building, containing seven large rooms and a spacious auditorium, and the three-story dormitory with its thirty-three rooms and the church are all within a stone's throw of each other.

AIM.

The Andrew Robertson Institute aims to teach the Negro youth to make a life. She conceives this can be realized only by the seven fold process of thinking, living, loving, serving, adapting, co-operating and economizing. Her constant imperatives therefore, are: "You must think rightly, you must live consciously; you must love unreservedly; you must serve faithfully; you must adapt wisely; you must co-operate willingly; and you must economize cheerfully." To inspire each student to this high ideal, our motto is: "Up to the mark in everything."

CURRICULA.

Our course of study embraces the kindergarten, the eight grades, the four-year high school, cooking, sewing, laundering, music and general housework. Special emphasis is laid on domestic science and household economy, because of the ready access the well-equipped along these lines finds for remunerative service in any community of our Southland, and further to fit each student who matriculates at the Andrew Robertson Institute, to found and to embellish a Christian home, that one institution upon which rests the destiny of both Church and State. The Bible also, "The only star by which the bark of man can navigate the sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss securely," holds the pre-eminence among our text books

OUR DISTINCTIVES.

1. Ours is the only professedly Christian school in the city of Aiken, or for miles around, for Negroes.

2. Ours is the only Negro school in or about Aiken teaching cooking, sewing, laundering, and the other essentials to good home-making and home-keeping in its curricula.

3. Ours is the only institute in Aiken county where are thousands of black folk that offers a high school training for Negroes.

4. Ours is the only educational institution known to us whose program of training comprises, in scientific conciseness, the seven essentials to making a like.

OUR TEACHERS' IDEAL.

Our teachers, when engaged with their scholars, are regarded as occupying the place of parents, and employed to assist them in the great work of educating their children and fitting them for the duties and responsibilities of life. The prominent objects falling within the sphere of the teacher's duty are the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of those committed to his care. There are certain peculiar duties also which he owes to himself. He is bound daily to cultivate and furnish his own mind and to so regulate his own personal habits and manners that he may render himself more fully competent to educate his pupils by example as well as by direct instructions. He should also learn and practice the most approved and successful methods of communicating knowledge and so adapt his instructions and influence to his scholars' capacity and temperament as to render them most fit for the business of life. He should ever keep in mind, also, that there is a far more important life than the present, for which he may and should assist in preparing these tender plants which have been committed to his care. In regard to his duty which he owes to his scholars: he is to consult and promote their bodily health; to aim at giving strength and development to their minds; and to assist them in forming correct habits of thought, of feeling and of action; for—

"The mind impressible and soft, with ease
Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees,
And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clue
That education gives her, false or true."

OUR STUDENT'S IDEAL.

Our students are expected to make all earnest endeavor to acquire that education of mind and body, of feeling, habits, and attainments which it is the duty of the teachers to impart. They are to treat their instructors, therefore, with respect and reverence, to comply promptly and cheerfully with their reasonable suggestions, regulations and commands; to strive to learn the lessons assigned; to form the habits and manners proper to be cultivated and to lay aside all those which are vulgar, immoral and injurious. Every student is expected to conduct himself each day in such a manner as to be entitled to the constant approbation of parent and teacher. He is to avoid all acts of unkindness, injustice, and mischief and cultivate noble and generous conduct and affections toward fellow students and visitors. His love of knowledge and of truth, of ideals and of principles is to be so nurtured and cultivated for life's duties and responsibilities as to render him up to the mark in everything.

OUR SPECIAL TO PARENTS.

Parents, no man, with all the advantages of education almost universally provided by the State, and by private liberality, should suffer his family to be in this respect behind the enlightened age in which they live. To grudge the money spent in this way is a cruel and detestable niggardliness, both inhuman and damnable. A good education, the only portion which many of you will ever be able to give your children, is now within the reach of all, and is, furthermore, the gateway to every other kind of wealth. Cease, then, to rob your child of this highest gift which is in your power to bestow. The judicious selection of the proper school, too, is a matter of indescribeable importance In your choice you should be guided not by a mere regard to intellectual or ornamental accomplishments but wherever real piety is inculcated and a thirst for knowledge excited, wherever habits of application, reflection and sound judgment are formed, that is the school to be selected by a wise and Christian parent for his child. Education, properly understood, is not so much the communication of knowledge as the formation of character. A youth may have his head stuffed with Greek and Latin and mathematics; may understand natural philosophy and all the trades, and be after all but miserably educated. Integrity, generosity, good sense and a capacity for reflection are worth all the acquirements a university, even, can give. These, however, are not incompatible with each other. The perfection of education is found rather in the union of both.

OUR NEXT SESSION.

Our next session begins October the 7th and the prospects are luminous for a record-breaking year. You should send in that application now while there is yet room for your daughter. Remember that while the school is open to both sexes, girls only are permitted to board and lodge in our dormitory. In this domicile are found all the conveniences and a few of the luxuries of a twentieth century home. We furnish board, light, and fuel, all for $7 per month. All bills are payable in advance. Tuition to boarders free.

Here, then, for health and happiness, for efficiency and culture, for ideals and inspiration. the Andrew Robertson Institute throws wide her doors to the sun-kissed daughters of Ethiopia, while there is room to spare. For further particulars and application blanks, address.

JAMES E. JACKSON,
Principal.
906 York St., Aiken, S. C.

Education 1914
Industrial Schools

ELABORATE SURVEY OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS IS MADE

Alabama Institutions Have Nothing to Be Proud of in Way of Campus Facilities

EACH SCHOOL IS TAKEN UP IN TURN BY EXPERTS

Simplification of Course of Study Prescribed Is Urged In Report

One of the most elaborate surveys of normal school education in Alabama that has been prepared is that submitted to the State Normal School Board by the special visiting committee of experts, engaged to study conditions in these institutions and recommend such changes as should appear to them desirable. The committee was composed of Dr. John W. Cook, president of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, and J. L. McBrien, specialist in rural education with the United States Bureau of Education. The report, which has just been made public, is based on personal inquiry into conditions at all of the normal schools of the State and contains the counsel of the experts on practically every phase of the system.

Declaring that "the first necessity of such institutions is an adequate campus, with suitable buildings properly equipped, and so located as to be free from any disturbing conditions outside the sphere of its particular work," the visitors assert that the normal schools of Alabama have little of which to be proud, when estimated from this point of view. 'As soon as their possibilities are realized and appreciated, their buildings will be found to be too small to accommodate the students who will desire to fit themselves for teaching," the report continues. "With their present limited attendance, they barely meet the necessities of the situation, and in some cases the conditions are extremely unfortunate."

Taken Up in Detail.

The report takes up the schools in turn and points out the advantages and disadvantages of each in the matter of location and equipment. The Troy school is considered as being particularly unfortunate in its site. A din of confusion is created by the clamor of trains which pass within a few yards of this school, according to the visitors. They believe the efficiency of the institution is impaired at least 20 per cent. by this handicap.

It would be a serious blunder, in the belief of the committee, to consolidate the four Class A schools into one central institution. It is argued that such a school would draw in the main from nearby counties and could not wield nearly as wide influence as four schools maintain. "The attendance at State normal schools, as a rule, is local," the report points out. "Students will not go in laarge numbers as great a distance to attend a normal school as they will to attend a medical college, law school or State university."

Simplification of the course of study prescribed for the Alabama normal schools is urged by the visitors. It is far too difficult for a great percentage of those who attend these institutions in the opinion of the experts. Detailed directions as to the changes desired are set out in the report.

Practice Schools Important.

Much attention is paid in the report to the importance of practice schools. Without such a department consisting of all the grades of the elementary school, no normal school can be regarded as meeting the demands of proper equipment, it is asserted.

It is recommended in the report that the State be apportioned into normal school districts in order to eliminate friction between the schools in seeking students In line with this recommendation, a resolution was passed at a meeting of the Normal School Board Tuesday.

Larger appropriations for this phase of the State's educational work are urged. "It is reckless extravagance for the State to appropriate money for its public schools, and then permit untrained and poorly educated teachers to attempt to instruct the youth of the State," it is declared. It is suggested also that teacher-training courses be inaugurated in other institutions to relieve some of the pressure on the normal schools.

The visitors make the following comment on the four Class A schools:

Conditions at Troy.

"The campus at Troy contains only three and a half acres. Furthermore, its location is most unfortunate. A few yards from its door lies the right of way of a railroad constructed since the school was located on its present site. The passing trains fill the air with the clamor of whistles and of bells and the rattle of wheels. It is a din of confusion. An accurate mathematical estimate of the consequent loss of efficiency is of course impossible, but it must approximate 20 per cent. Unless it shall get relief from this disturbance it will be permanently crippled. The tract of land recently purchased is too far from the center of population of the town to be a suitable site at present.

"The buildings, although far from being what the school deserves, are of such a character as to enable it to get on fairly well with its work. Nor should the main building be abandoned because of its proximity to the railroad, unless it can be sold at an advantageous price. While its location greatly interferes with the work of the ordinary recitation, it could be used as a science building and for the manual training and household arts, as such work will not suffer so serious an embarrassment because of the noise, or it could be converted into a dormitory for which there is urgent need, and with the $40,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1911 and with the proceeds of the sale of the outlying tract, there could be erected a new main building in the rear of the present main building, so as to free the recitation work from the disturbing noise, if such a change can be legally made.

School at Jacksonville.

"This school is far more favorably conditioned in this respect. It has need of a larger campus for increased effectiveness, but its grounds are unusually beautiful. There are no distracting annoyances with which a perpetual conflict must be maintained. Its building, however, is inadequate for its needs. The only auditorium is in the third story, is unfinished, and without suitable means of making it comfortable in cold weather. As in Troy, its laboratory accommodations are altogether inadequate. Your committee had occasion to find fault with a manifestation of extreme untidiness exhibited in certain portions of the building. The appropration by the General Assembly for an addtional building should in some way be put at the disposal of the school. It is unfair to demand bricks without straw. The poverty of these struggling institutions is in sharpest contrast to the conditions of similar institutions in a large majority of the States of the Union.

School at Livingston.

"This school is utilizing every square inch of its small building for school purposes. One cannot but be impressed with the general neatness, economy and utility everywhere in evidence. The demand for additional ground has been partially met by the purchase of outlying lots. This school has suffered a grave loss in the destruction of its beautiful dormitory. If the insurance money is to be used in paying the indebtedness incurred in the erection of the dormitory, there cent appropriation to the school should the erection of the dormitory, therebuilding of the destroyed structure. Your committee was assured by a prominent business man of the town that the money is at hand to meet the emergency and will be furnished as soon as the State warrants for the appropriation are forthcoming.

"All that has been said of the grounds and buildings may be repeated with respect to the equipment of the various departments. As in the other schools, the needs here are extremely urgent, but in the present depressed condition of business, your committee regards it as wise to press only the extreme necessities of even a moderately good school.

School at Florence.

"This is an old institution, as normal schools are estimated. It is admirably located. Its surroundings are of the most attractive character. One must go far to find its parallel in this particular. It has approximately twenty acres in its campus and ,in consequence, has no need of additional land.

"Its main building is a fairly good structure, although the addition of a wing on the west corresponding to the annex on the east would be a valuable addition to the plant. The auditorium is of sufficient size. The recitation rooms answer the imperative needs fairly well. The manual training room, the household arts rooms, and the music room, are superior to the similar accommodations in the other schools. The dormitory merits the highest praise. But there is most urgent need of a suitable practice school building. The necessity for such a department has been set forth in the general statements.

"The critic teachers are doing the best they can with their poor furnishings, but they are annoyingly embarrassed by inadequate room. Children are crowded into cramped quarters The observation work, which the course of study prescribes, cannot performed in a satisfactory way. The practice teaching, without which work of the school would lack one its most important features, is carried on with no little difficulty. early as possible a practice school building large enough to accommodate a school of seven grades should added to the equipment of the institution."

NEGRO'S SALVATION DEPENDS ON LABOR

Value of Industrial Education Stressed in Addresses by Leading White Men at Mass Meeting.

At the big educational mass meeting Sunday afternoon at the Macedonia Baptist church, colored, where a number of Atlanta's prominent citizens spoke to a large assembly of negroes on vital questions concerning their race, the general opinion prevailed, and met with most applause when advanced by the speakers—that the salvation of the negro race in America was through industrial education—not through a training in Latin and Greek.

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute, which is a practical training school for negro youths in industrial arts, under the leadership of Rev. R. D. Stinson.

The meeting was presided over by Eugene C. Callaway, one of Atlanta's leading business men. The speakers were Dr. E. L. Connally, Judge H. E. W. Palmer, Joseph A. McCord, Rev. C. B. Wilmer and Bishop H. M. Turner, of the C. M. E. church.

A letter was read from President Woodrow Wilson wishing the school great success in practically training the negro masses of the south along sane and wise lines. Strong letters from W. O. Foote, Bishop Holsey and Dr. Milton N. Armstrong were referred to by the chairman.

Efficiency Needed.

Mr. Callaway told the negroes that education was only a means of equipping themselves for the real battles of life. "Efficiency is what is desired," said Mr. Callaway, "and your race will only realize its opportunities through enlightenment and work."

Bishop Turner followed Mr. Callaway, beginning his speech by paying a high tribute to the educational work being carried on by Dr. Stinson, and contributing his personal check for $10 to the work.

"I believe God sent the negro into the world to serve the white people—the great giant race," he said. "I tell you to pay attention to everything the white man does and says. We are the creatures of Providence sent here to serve the white man. We might as well know our place. Our salvation lies in our learning from the giant race."

Bishop Turner urged the negroes to strive to attain refinement through the arts. He urged his race to study philosophy, science, in order to elevate themselves to a race of mighty men and women.

Value of Sanitation.

Dr. E. L. Connally was then introduced by Mr. Callaway, and spoke on the subject: "The reason for the negro being charged a diseased race, and its remedy." Dr. Connally said, in part:

"The reason that this black charge is so often made against your race is because sanitation is lacking. The failure of the French people to construct the Panama canal, everyone knows, was due to their lack of knowledge concerning sanitation. When your race remedies the want of salvation now existing amongst it, you will have erased the charge of a diseased race, and assume a higher place in the world's undertakings."

Judge Palmer was next introduced, and delivered an eloquent speech.

"The great trouble with the negro is he doesn't like to think. He doesn't like to think that he isn't the equal of someone else. Learn your position in life and accept it. Bishop Turner is right when he says you are the creatures of Providence.

"When philanthropists, or no matter what they call themselves, come here from other sections of the country and try to put foolish ideas into your heads about your social equality with the white man, don't you pay any attention to them, but tell them to go back where they came from.

"Don't try to mix socially with the white people. Develop social standing amongst yourselves, but leave the white man alone.

"Education is a good thing to help elevate your race, but education alone isn't going to cure any of your ills—it never has. Only the principles of God Almighty and education combined will ever aid you to solve your race's problems. Don't let education make fools of you.

Negro Gets Square Deal.

"You are getting a square deal from the white people of the state, who control the legislatures. If the white people weren't giving you a square deal, you wouldn't have enough money from your own taxes paid in to run your schools six weeks.

"But, first of all, labor. It is through hard labor, earning your living by the sweat of your brows, that your race will eventually make progress. I would advise all of you to leave the city at once and go back to the soil,

and till it. Our races have got to live side by side, and we might as well learn to live together in peace. When your race learns to labor, we will live in peace."

Mr. McCord then spoke in part as follows:

"Stick by the leading men of your race, and follow them. They have the interests of your race at heart, and are going to endeavor to lead you rightly. Respect those amongst your race who respect themselves. Do not protect, as I have often found the case in my grand jury investigations, the law-breakers of your race. You damage yourselves by doing this. Instead, ostracise them.

"You must labor for the upbuilding of your race in an earnest and righteous way. Learn an industrial education—not Latin and Greek. The white race didn't begin with Latin and Greek, neither must you.

"Do away with vice amongst yourselves, and don't invite the devil into your homes. Your final salvation is through labor and saving."

Dr. Wilmer Speaks.

Dr. Wilmer closed the speech making with a fervent and eloquent talk on the "Hope of the masses is an education which can be used in the daily things of life."

"We are finding out now two things needed in education besides mental training," he said. One is moral training and the other is vocational training. It does not fall to my lot to speak of the importance of moral training, so I confine myself to the one point of vocational training. Education ought to mean, not merely a certain discipline of the faculties, whether physical, mental or spiritual, but it ought to mean training the person for some particular job, some place that he or she can fill, and in which such person can make a living for himself and family. The world needs preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, both civil and mechanical; it also needs mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., and cooks, launderers, etc.

"I am not thinking now of any particular race when I say this. I say it without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. Everybody, from the top of society to the bottom, ought to be taught some useful occupation.

"My first point is a criticism of my own race for its historic attitude toward what is called menial labor, and manual labor as well. All useful labor is honorable, and ought to be honored. But we have not always honored it. We do not now honor it as we should.

"My other word is addressed to you colored people. I want to say to those of you who are in business or the professions, that you ought to tell your own race the truth about manual labor. You who know Greek ought to say to some others, 'I know Greek, but your place is behind the plow, yours in the kitchen, and so on.' Enforced labor is one thing. Voluntary, intelligent labor is another thing.

"There is a good deal of false sympathy wasted today on people who have to toil, as if toil was a bad thing in itself. It is not. Labor in the Bible, some people think, was a curse. That is a mistake. Not labor, but the briars and sweat of labor done under hard conditions and with a heart made miserable by sin, that is the curse; not the wheels of a machine, but the friction of a machine that ought to be running on ball-bearings—that is the curse of life.

"'Take my yoke upon you,' said the Master, and said to all of us, 'take my yoke upon you,' the yoke of being willing to serve our fellow men, and by that yoke you can pull your load in life easier and better and even learn to be happy in it."

Aid Industrial Institute.

The following subscriptions to the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute were taken at the mass meeting: Cash, $50; E. H. Inman, $50; W. O. Foote, $50; Bishop J. S. Flipper, $50; Bishop H. M. Turner, $50; Mary Converse, $50; a white friend, $50; Eugene C. Calloway, $25; Joseph A. McCord, $10; Judge H. E. W. Palmer, $5.00; Rev. Dr. P. G. Simmons, $5.00; Rev. Dr. C. M. Tanner, $5.00; M. E. Jones, $5.00; Rowena Brown, $5.00; M. B. Timbers, $2.00; M. A. Timbers, $2.00; M. A. Grant, $2.00; J. A. Hadley, $2.50; Ella Pope, $1.00; Mattie Clyde Browne, $1.00; Fannie Calhoun, $5.00; Mittie Faulks, $2.00; Mary Worthy, $1.00; Josie Thompson, $1.00; D. Bawdre, $1.00; C. C. Neal, $1.00; Perry Benson, $1.00; J. R. Anderson, $1.00; G. W. Wade, $1.00; Charlie McHenry, $1.00; Rev. Cyrus Brown, $1.00; Moses Hill, $2.00. Total, $406.50.

STUDENTS CLA[SH] WITH PRINCIPAL

Near Riot At The Kentucky State Normal And Industrial School

The Age-Herald
10/24/14

STUDENTS SEE THE GOVERNOR

President Russel Charged With Playing Favorites—Grand Jury To Probe

Frankfort, Ky., October 23--Practically the whole student body at the State Normal School revolted Monday and turned the chapel exercises into an indignation meeting, to which a committee was appointed to wait on Governor McCreary and ask the removal of President G. Russell.

The trouble was precipitated by the expulsion of James S. Dean, of Louisville, a senior. Dean with G. P. Russel, Jr., nephew of the president and George Parks took the president's automobile the night of September 29, and smashed the machine in an accident. The three were put to work on the campus for three weeks as punishment. Afterward Dean was expelled. President Russell said the expulsion had no connection with the escapade but was for insubordination and insolence toward one of the faculty. He showed a letter written to Dean's aunt in June, saying Dean was a good student but smoked cigarettes and swored on the campus and that if he intended to persist in these practices he ought not to return.

President Russell was hooted and jeered in the chapel where about 300 students were gathered and several youths made impassioned speeches calling on the students to assert their rights and declaring that Russell had lost their confidence and esteem and should retire. The president listened to the harangues and begged the speakers to be respectful and he would give them a hearing.

The outbreak of the students follows a recommendation of the last Franklin county grand jury that since State Superintendent Hamlett, ex-officio chairman and the trustees, Dr. C. A. Fish and George L. Hannen, of Frankfort, could not get along together and would not meet together, "it woud seem that unless they can work in harmony, the best thing for the interest of the school and the State would be for them to make way for others who can."

GRAND JURY PROBE

This recommendation of the grand jury was made during an investigation of charges preferred by President Russel that Charles Timberlake, a porter in the Department of Education, had concealed the record books of the institution.

Thomas Vinson, a clerk in the department, had been secretary of the board. He resigned and the board, Superintendent Hamlett, not meeting with them, had appointed Presient Russell to be clerk. Their books were missing when Russell made inquiries about them, Russell contends that the books were in a suit case under a house where Timberlake roomed, but had disappeared from there before he went after them.

Governor McCreary granted the students committee a hearng Tuesday morning, and instead of taking sideh with them he gave them some fatherly advice.

Eighteen students were arrested on the charge of inciting riot. Each was released on $50 bond. Sixteen students were expelled Wednesday and all students ordered to report to their classes Thursday morning or be expelled.

President Russell has been a storm center before, some of his critics charging him with being a Democrat. He has the backing of the Governor and State State Superintendent Hamlett however.

OPENING OF THE FT. WORTH I. & M. COLLEGE.

Ft. Worth, Texas, Oct. 12, 1914.

Dear Brethren:

The Dallas Daily

We come to say that the school is now open and running in good shape. Our opening was not attended with a large enrollment as usual, but this is accounted for by the cotton situation. Since our cotton is not moving it very seriously interferes with the movement of every form of business. Yet we are not in the least discouraged but are looking forward with anticipation for great results. Students are now coming in almost daily and we soon expect to have a fair enrollment.

The following friends made our heart's glad by their timely donations, which came to us on the opening: Rev. E. M. Griggs, $2.50; Miss olita Brooks, 50c; Rev. A. B. Lennox, $5.00; Mrs. O. M. Carr, $1.00; Mrs. Nettie Wynn, $1.00; Prof. H. M. Johnson, $1.00; Rev. Felix Jones, $2.00; Mrs. E. L. McGlon, $1.00; Mrs. Cora Blandon, $1.00; Mrs. Emma Williams, $1.00; Rev. J. C. Cullors, $1.00; Miss E. A. Walker, $5.00; Rev. W. T. Bartlett, $1.00; Bro. Howard Carroll, $1.00; Rev. A. W. Taw, $2.50; Mrs. M. E. Lee, 50c; Mrs. Bettie Minter, 50c; Mrs. Mary Betts, 50c; Mrs. Winnie Odom, 50c; Mrs. Ella Brooks, 50c; Mrs. M. V. Davis, $2.50. I am looking for other pledges to come in.

Though the war is going on and conditions seem against us yet our obligation to look after the welfare of our children educationally remains the same and we can not justly excuse ourselves. Time will not wait and delays are dangerous. Our children are depending upon us and justly so. Shall we neglect them? Parents answer this question. Send your children now. It is against them to wait.

Yours for a great cause,

M. J. JOHNSON, Pres.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

April 1914

Negro School That Needs Aid.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: Though this be the land of the free and the home of the brave, it is not a land in which white citizens deal out justice to children when they have black skins. The reason that brings patient pleaders from Southern schools again and yet again to our doors is that where white and black population is equal the white children get four-fifths or more of the school funds.

Emanuel M. Brown, of Street Manual Training School, Richmond, Ala., is one of these patient pleaders who is likewise a devoted, industrious leader of his people, and should command attention. Beginning with 15 students and 80 cents, he has accumulated $12,000 worth of buildings and a 25-acre farm, where he teaches day pupils not only the three R's, but sanitation, scientific farming, and good citizenship. His 300 eager boys and girls receive from public funds but 25 cents each a year! Though parents pay all they can, there still remains $1,500 a year to raise for the salary of six teachers. Mr. Brown has been promised $500 as soon as he can raise $2,000.

There are vast endowments for higher education, for marble libraries and costly stadiums, but for the bare necessities of an education which will make a self-supporting citizen and prevent a human derelict millions of young citizens are waiting. Let one hundred parents give a few less superfluities to the children who will be satiated with scores of gifts this Christmas season, and nearly two years' education of the 300 Street School children would be assured. Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, 44 West 46th Street, New York, will receive and acknowledge contributions to the school.

MRS. EDWIN D. MEAD.
MRS. MELBERT B. CARY.

New York, April 8.

SEEK TO SECURE FUNDS FOR HOLMES INSTITUTE

Constitution 10/7/14

There will be an educational mass meeting given by Holmes institute, of which B. R. Holmes is president, on the fourth Sunday, October 25, in the chapel of the institute at 3 o'clock.

The Holmes institute opened on the 14th of September with the largest attendance in the history of the institute. More than one hundred and fifty students from all parts of the state and the south are attending this term. One hundred of these students are not able to buy books.

The object of the meeting is to raise $500 to buy fuel for the winter, books, chairs and pay the teachers. Prominent white and colored men will speak at the meeting. Bishop H. M. Turner, president of the board of trustees, will preside. Bishop J. S. Flipper, head of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia, will make the opening speech. President W. A. Fountain, M. L. Glenn, Horace Williams, W. H. Ballard, F. E. Eberhardt, S. W. Walker, J. M. Robinson, David T. Howard, Cornellus King and others will speak.

Education 1914
Industrial Schools
ATLANTA, GA
CONSTITUTION
OCT 4 1914

SCHOOL FOR NEGROES TO OPEN NEXT MONDAY

The Bryant Preparatory institute, a day school for colored children unable to attend the city public schools, and a night school for working men and women begins its sixth annual term with 150 pupils, Monday.

This school is largely reaching and preparing for efficient service that class of people who must toil for their daily bread, especially catering. Aside from the literary training, Christian culture, domestic sciences, dressmaking, shorthand typewriting, printing and music.

The public opening exercises will be held at Wheat Street Baptist church, corner Auburn avenue and Fort street, Monday night, October 5, at 8:15 o'clock.

Among the speakers are many of the leading educators, ministers and business people of the city, both white and colored, viz: Rev. Richard Orme Flynn, North Avenue Presbtyerian church; W. F. Slaton, of the city public schools; W. Woods White, Mrs. V. H. Kreigshaber, Presidents E. T. Ware, Atlanta university; Miss L. H. Tapley, Spellman seminary; John Hope, Morehouse college; Bishops H. M. Turner, J. S. Flipper, President W. A. Fountain, Morris Brown university; Drs. E. R. Carter, Friendship Baptist church; E. P. Johnson, Reed Street church; W. W. Floyd, Zion Hill church; A. D. Williams, Ebenezer church; C. H. Young, Mt. Olive church; P. James Bryant, Wheat Street Baptist church; Mrs. S. C. J. Bryant, president Bryant Preparatory institute.

It is especially hoped by the school authorities that a large number of white citizens, who employ and are interested in the industrious, law-abiding members of the negro race will be present. Special seats will be reserved. White employers are urgently requested to advise those in their employ to attend this school at night and increase their efficiency. The school is located in a two-story building at 242 Auburn avenue. Inspection is invited. Contributions of money, fixtures, books, material for work rooms or domestic mapartment is earnestly solicited.

JOURNAL SEP 14 1914
MARTINSBURG, W. VA

NEW COLORED SCHOOL HAS BEEN OPENED

Experienced Teacher Takes Charge of 42 Pupils.

In accordance with the decision of the board of education to provide another room for the accommodation of the pupils of the Sumner colored school in this city, reached at the meeting of the board Monday night, the school officials this morning opened a new school in the hall of the Sons of Enoch, on West Martin street, directly opposite Sumner school.

The new school room is in charge of Mrs. Sadie B. Crane, of Tabler's Station, this county, who was highly recommended to the board. She is a graduate of Storer College, the well-known colored institution of learning at Harpers Ferry, and taught for four years in the colored school in Frederick, Md.

The new school gives accommodations to 42 pupils, which greatly relieves the overcrowded condition of the Sumner school. This school, under Principal Fred Ramer, has rapidly grown in efficiency and attendance, and is regarded as one of the best colored schools in this section of the state.

The members of the board of education are to be commended for their quick work in taking care of the colored pupils.

Memorial to Smallwood.

Fine Monument at Claremont President Pollard in Charge—Wife and Daughter Striking Figures President Dudley's Great Oration.

Smallwood Memorial Institute was the scene of interesting and impressive exercises last Sunday, 25th ult., when the tall, granite monument was unveiled to the founder of the institution, Rev. John J. Smallwood, Ph. D. The steamer Pocahontas had been chartered by President J. R. Pollard. It was to have left Richmond at 8:30, but it was about 9:30 before it left the wharf with the large crowd that swarmed to the wharf to take a part in the exercises.

MACHINERY FAULTY.

The machinery was out of commission for some time and the merry party was anchored in the middle of the James River for some time. Claremont, or rather John Hay Wharf was reached at 2:50 and the steamer was scheduled to leave at 4:30 for the return journey. The stay on the boat was so pleasant that no one was inconvenienced. Caterer James H. Frayser had charge of the refreshments and that part of the affair was admirably handled.

PYTHIAN CADETS HAPPY.

The Pythian Cadets in two companies and in battalion formation went down and the boys enjoyed themselves. The Sharon Band discoursed sacred music much to the edification of the excursionists, some of whom showed a preference for dancing airs. The march up the hill at the Institute grounds was picturesque, while the drilling and dress parade upon the college campus was even more so. President Pollard announced that thirty minutes would be allowed before the commencement of the exercises.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

When they finally assembled again many prominent persons occupied seats on the portico of Lincoln Hall, while off to the right arose a magnificent shaft, covered until the conclusion of the exercises. The distinguished guest selected to deliver the eulogy was President James B. Dudley, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, N. C.

President J. R. Pollard called the large concourse of people to order and then in polished language, punctuated with commendation introduced President John Mitchell, Jr. of Richmond, whom he declared, would introduce the orator of the occasion.

EDITOR MITCHELL INTRODUCES ORATOR.

Mr. Mitchell paid a glowing tribute to the deceased and then declared that no better selection for the occasion could have been made than the distinguished North Carolinian, President James B. Dudley. It is not possible to do justice to the remarkable eulogy delivered by Dr. Dudley. He reviewed the whole career of Founder John J. Smallwood, punctuating it with references to his troubles and trials and the final success which crowned his efforts. His peroration was magnificent and then in the glimmering sunlight of the afternoon, Mrs. Rosa E. Smallwood, wife of Rev. John J. Smallwood and his daughter, Thelma, one on one side of the monument and one on the other, Thelma drew the cord and the magnificent granite monument stood exposed to view.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

Rev. A. E. Harry had charge of the religious exercises and announced the benediction. The Band had played and now the Pythian Cadets that had been drawn up on the campus marched in direction of the steamer which had given several blasts indicating that it was about to leave the wharf.

It was 5:15 P. M. when she swung out and left friends on the wharf waving a farewell. The trip back was as pleasant as the one going. It may be well to state that the monument has been erected at a cost of one thousand dollars. Much of this is to be raised now and donations are being requested from the public.

On the face of the shaft appears, "John J. Smallwood, Founder and President of Temperance Industrial and Collegiate Institute. Born September 17, 1863, Died September 27, 1912."

C. W. B. M. Negro Schools

The close of school at the S. C. I. on May 14 almost marks an epoch in the work of the C. W. B. M. for the negroes. From all sides educators and Christian workers are turning to us as having demonstrated the wisdom of making religious training fundamental in all the work. Intellectual development alone does not redeem a people. The old barbarian passions were so long the practice of mankind that they became well-developed instincts. When Christianity comes to a people it demands the development of a new set of passions, the Christian virtues. Any education that appeals to selfishness arouses the barbarian instincts and prevents the evolution of the Christian virtues. The character we have been enabled to develop at the Southern Christian Institute, both among the students and among the visitors to the Workers' Conference, demonstrates the wisdom of our plan of work. A school, to be able to do lasting good, must make the development of Christian character fundamental, and it is this feature of our work that is attracting attention of educators and Christian workers.

We have followed this policy as far as possible in all the schools under the C. W. B. M. These schools are: The Southern Christian Institute at Edwards, Miss. (J. B. Lehman, President); the Alabama Christian Institute, at Lum, Ala. (I. C. Franklin, Principal); the Martinsville Christian Institute, Martinsville, Va. (James H. Thomas, Principal); the Warner Christian Institute, Jonesboro, Tenn. (H. D. Griffin, Principal); the Jarvis Christian Institute, Hawkins, Tex. (J. N. Ervin, Principal); the Louisville Christian Bible School, Louisville, Ky. (W. H. Dickerson, Principal).

This is the last session of the Louisville Christian Bible School. A farm of 235 acres has been purchased near Hopkinsville, Ky., and when the school opens up again it will be the Central Christian Institute.

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions has a work which, by its nature, ought to become the greatest missionary enterprise in America, but as yet it is only a foundation. There are schools and schools. We do neither the negroes nor the American nation any good by simply starting or encouraging schools. Unless we can develop young men and women with character, who will lead the masses of the people to find their true places in the great work of the kingdom, we have done no good. Philanthropists are awakening to the fact that millions of dollars have been wasted in the South. The Federal Government has sent investigators here, and they have found that colored men who have no schools at all are soliciting funds; others are in the field who have only the semblance of a school; others are soliciting funds who have full schools, but are doing almost nothing to develop character, either religious or educational; while a goodly number of others are doing a real missionary work. Our great brotherhood should allow the C. W. B. M. to give it the leadership in this great field of missionary and educational endeavor.

J. B. LEHMAN,
Pres. S. C. I. and Supt. of Work for Negroes under C. W. B. M.

LOUISVILLE, KY
Herald
OCT 3 1914

OBJECT OF THE HOME.

The object of the Frances Ellen Harper Home is to train colored women right here in Louisville, in the Industrial and Domestic arts, so as to equip them to meet the immediate and growing demands for good service among the well-to-do and wealthy people of our city and surrounding country.

The Institution is now training young women in cooking, laundering, housekeeping, sewing and nursing children. These industries an ddouestics will be taught so thoroughly, so that a certificate signed by the President and Matron of the Home will be the only recommendation necessary in applying for service.

All Subscriptions Will be Published by the
COLUMBIAN HERALD

Send or bring all money, subscriptions or donations for Frances Ellen Harper Home to the Columbian Herald office, 1104 West Greet street, Louisfille, Ky., in care of Dr. P. R. Peters, who will receipt and acknowledge the same through the columns of this paper each week and turn the money over to the treasurer of the Home.

OFFICERS OF THE HOME.

Mrs. Mattie Jackson, President.

Mrs. Minnie Thomas Vice Pres.
Mrs. M. L. Mead, Secretary.
Mrs. Vienna Parker, Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Rev. Wm. Johnson, Rector D. LeRoy Ferguson, Dr. W. T. Amiger, Attorney W. H. Wright, Rev. W. H. Dickerson, Dr. P. R Peters and Dr. P. M Flack.

LOUISVILLE, KY
Herald
OCT 11 1914

Frances Ellen Harper Society

Seeking Funds to Establish A Permanent Home for Training Colored Women In Domestic Usefulness.

$6,000 Necessary.

A number of influential white women met last Monday morning with representatives of the colored people, to discuss plans for the furtherance of the purpose of the Frances Ellen Harper Society—the lifting up and training colored girls in domestic usefulness, under moral and wholesome influences.

It was generally agreed at the meeting that to carry out the ends of the purpose of such an undertaking, the first prerequisite would be to purchase or build a permanent Home in a suitable locality for such an institution.

It was pointed out that it would take $5,000 or $6,000 for the purpose of buying a Home—the money to be raised by subscriptions and donations. It is hoped that the funds can be raised by the new year. Let the colored people show a willingness to do their part by giving from $1.00 up. It is believed that the white people will contribute their part of the funds.

The following have contributed and subscribed:

Mrs. J. B. Speed	$100.00
Mrs. R. A. Robinson	25.00
Mrs. Virginia Caperton	25.00
Mr. Fred J. Drexel	10.00
American Life & Accident Insurance Co.	10.00
Mrs.. Douglas Morton	10.00
Mr. Joseph Burge	5.00
Mr. George Bockhorst	2.50
Mr. Nathan Bensinger	2.50
Mrs S. E. Duncan	2.00
Mr. W. C. Semple	2.00
O'Reilly & Poutch	1.00
C. T. Thomas & Co.	1.00
Miss Thersa Moelman	.50
Mr. W. B.. Pace	.50

The Dallas Times-Herald
9-13-14
ATLANTA, GA
CONSTITUTION
OCT 16 1914

NEGRO'S SALVATION DEPENDS ON LABOR

Value of Industrial Education Stressed in Addresses by Leading White Men at Mass Meeting.

At the big educational mass meeting Sunday afternoon at the Macedonia Baptist church, colored, where a number of Atlanta's prominent citizens spoke to a large assembly of negroes on vital questions concerning their race, the general opinion prevailed, and met with most applause when advanced by the speakers—that the salvation of the negro race in America was through industrial education—not through a training in Latin and Greek.

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute, which is a practical training school for negro youths in industrial arts, under the leadership of Rev. R. D. Stinson.

The meeting was presided over by Eugene C. Callaway, one of Atlanta's leading business men. The speakers were Dr. E. L. Connally, Judge H. E. W. Palmer, Joseph A. McCord, Rev. C. B. Wilmer and Bishop H. M. Turner, of the C. M. E. church.

A letter was read from President Woodrow Wilson wishing the school great success in practically training the negro masses of the south along sane and wise lines. Strong letters from W. O. Foote, Bishop Holsey and Dr. Milton N. Armstrong were referred to by the chairman.

Efficiency Needed.

Mr. Callaway told the negroes that education was only a means of equipping themselves for the real battles of life. "Efficiency is what is desired," said Mr. Callaway, "and your race will only realize its opportunities through enlightenment and work."

Bishop Turner followed Mr. Callaway, beginning his speech by paying a high tribute to the educational work being carried on by Dr. Stinson, and contributing his personal check for $10 to the work.

"I believe God sent the negro into the world to serve the white people—the great giant race," he said. "I tell you to pay attention to everything the white man does and says. We are the creatures of Providence sent here to serve the white man. We might as well know our place. Our salvation lies in our learning from the giant race."

Bishop Turner urged the negroes to strive to attain refinement through the arts. He urged his race to study philosophy, science, in order to elevate themselves to a race of mighty men and women.

Value of Sanitation.

Dr. E. L. Connally was then introduced by Mr. Callaway, and spoke on the subject: "The reason for the negro being charged a diseased race, and its remedy." Dr. Connally said, in part:

"The reason that this black charge is so often made against your race is because sanitation is lacking. The failure of the French people to construct the Panama canal, everyone knows, was due to their lack of knowledge concerning sanitation. When your race remedies the want of salvation now existing amongst it, you will have erased the charge of a diseased race, and assume a higher place in the world's undertakings."

Judge Palmer was next introduced, and delivered an eloquent speech.

"The great trouble with the negro is he doesn't like to think. He doesn't like to think that he isn't the equal of someone else. Learn your position in life and accept it. Bishop Turner is right when he says you are the creatures of Providence.

"When philanthropists, or no matter what they call themselves, come here from other sections of the country and try to put foolish ideas into your heads about your social equality with the white man, don't you pay any attention to them, but tell them to go back where they came from.

"Don't try to mix socially with the white people. Develop social standing amongst yourselves, but leave the white man alone.

"Education is a good thing to help elevate your race, but education alone isn't going to cure any of your ills—it never has. Only the principles of God Almighty and education combined will ever aid you to solve your race's problems. Don't let education make fools of you.

Negro Gets Square Deal.

"You are getting a square deal from the white people of the state, who control the legislatures. If the white people weren't giving you a square deal, you wouldn't have enough money from your own taxes paid in to run our schools six weeks.

ANDREW ROBERTSON INSTITUTE, AIKEN, S. C.

The Atlanta American
Sept 5-14

The Andrew Robertson Institute will have its closing Exercises, on Thursday and Friday nights, the 7th and 8th inst. An elaborate, as well as attractive, program will be rendered each night. There will also be Exhibits from the Cooking, Sewing and Laundering Departments of the school. This has been our banner year and we are real anxious to have friends out and witness its close. The Program will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock. Remember the dates and prepare for a full evening, with Kings and Queens, Fairies and Elves, and the Pierian muses.

James E. Jackson, Principal.

NORFOLK VA LANDMARK
SEP 11 1914

COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL TO OPEN MONDAY

Need Funds To Enlarge Department Of Domestic Science

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 10.—The colored State Normal school will begin its 24th annual session Monday, September 14th, with prospects for a large enrollment for this year. Principal Moore expects to begin the session with an enrollment of 300 pupils. The school has a plant located in Elizabeth City that cost the State $50,000 or more.

There are ten teachers in the faculty, representing the leading negro institutions of higher education in America. More than five hundred pupils will receive instructions in this school during the year. Special attention will be given to domestic science and industrial arts and these branches will be taught and demonstrated with practical work as far as the limited means of the school will permit.

The school is deficient in equipment for this kind of work on account of lack of funds. The board of directors is anxious that this department of the school shall be developed and a movement will be started to secure the necessary funds.

MASS MEETING SUNDAY AT HOLMES INSTITUTE

Constitution
Sept 24-14

An educational mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the chapel of Holmes institute, colored, 324 Fort street. Music will be furnished by students of the institute. Those taking part in the program will be as follows: Rev. G. W. Young, Rev. Asbury Williams, Rev. Horace Williams, Rev. W. H. Ballard, Rev. F. E. Eberhardt, Rev. W. E. Fountain, Rev. M. L. Glenn, J. M. Robinson, Cornelius King, David T. Howard, I. J. Jones, Professor W. L. Dickerson, Bishop J. S. Flipper and Bishop H. M. Turner.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE HAS LARGE ATTENDANCE

Constitution

The Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute, organized for the purpose of training negro boys and girls in the every day problems of life, is undergoing the biggest year in its history, having an attendance of thirty-two boys and girls. The school opened September 16 under the leadership of Rev. R. D. Stinson, principal.

Education—1914
Industrial Schools not in Year Book

The Freeman, an Illustrated Colored Newspaper, 1-31-14,

GREAT CRISIS AT HAND.

Negroes of Texas Facing it—The One Great Hindrance Should Be Removed.

Special to The Freeman.
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Editor:

We are facing a great crisis in Texas. As little as is said about it, the eight hundred thousand negroes here, are in a deplorable condition by reason of the growing sentiment of the white people to employ scientifically trained servants in the home, yard, barn, field and shop. The negro is not trained, scientifically, in domestics and industries, and as a result, their places are being filled by those imported for this expressed purpose. (However, this may prove a great detriment to this country, in many respects. The signs point that way.)

While it is true that thousands and thousands of our race are constantly employed, as of yore; yet it is also true that the white employers are continuously supplanting them with scientifically trained help. Right here in Dallas, many of our most prominent aristocratic white families have abandoned all negro help and are using those of foreign extraction. They are not to be blamed very much, when one hears their reason.

They argue that they are not putting the negro down, because of any dislike for him, but simply because they have found the negro to be a very expensive and unprofitable help, for reason that he is untrained.

They further argue, that experience has taught them that they have been engaged in a great waste of money, employing untrained help. They claim that the negro is preferable on account of his congenial disposition, his affability, etc., but the fact that he is untrained, unprepared to render proficiency, profitable service, they find it real business to change. And sad to say, they are changing.

"The Mills of the Gods Grind Slow,
But Into **Fine Powder.**"

Thus, we have a deplorable condition, which if allowed to continue, means the "undoing" of the colored man in Texas.

Why allow this to be done? Is the negro a menace to this country, aside from his untrained hand, or non-preparation? We hope not. His past record does not warrant any such idea. While it is true that the negro did not come to this countdy of his own volition, yet when brought, he strove to adapt himself to the existing conditions, to make the best he could of them. In time of peace, he felled the trees, cleared the forests, made the crops and did fairly well, being such a new comer; and in time of war, by his master's side, he went and at his command, digged the trenches, threw up the breastworks, waited on his master, while others, remained at home, caring for the mistress and the children. When all was over, and master returned, he found that this negro at home, had been loyal "to the manor born."

The above record warrants any Christian nation's respect.

There surely is a panacea for every ill and it is high time that we negroes were "up and doing."

Since the "Booker Washington" school in Alabama, has proven conclusively, that the negro can be trained and that when trained, becomes the most desirable servant or worker in all the Southland, in fact is sought North and South.

And further, seeing what scientific training has done for the negro through that school, without further argument, we have the cure. The next thing necessary is to bring it into action.

The above existing conditions have forced us to make a start to rectify matters, and as a result, we have organized and are establishing an Industrial School, known as the "Texas Normal Industrial Institute For Colored Youth," located six miles west of Dallas, Dallas county; on a 110 acre tract of land, which tract we are struggling to finish paying for and erect suitable buildings on same, so as to begin operating this coming fall. This organization is not quite one year old now.

This Institute is a Christian school, but not denominational. We plan to procure proficient domestic and industrial teachers.

The tract of land costs fourteen thousand dollars, a nice amount of which has been paid, and the balance must be paid right away, in order that we be enabled to turn to the effort to build. God knows we need the help of all who feel our sympathy and we humbly beg all to help us.

"If you can not give your thousands
And the heathen lands explore,
You can do a mighty mission,
You can help them (us) at your door."

We will be only too glad to receive any amount, large or small, and we kindly ask that all checks, money orders, draft, etc., be made payable to Mr. A. C. Ayers, treasurer of The Texas Normal Industrial Institute for Colored Youth, and send same to our office, 3701 Munger avenue, Dallas, Texas.

We would not close without calling attention to the broad-heartedness of the white citizens to this school, in that we have, associated wih us on our board of directors, to help us foster this greatly needed Institute, Judge E. B. Muse, of the 44th District Court; Judge Kenneth Foree, of the 14th District Court; Prof. J. A. Brooks, superintendent of Public Schools of Dallas; Hon. Henry D. Lindsley, banker and capitalist; Rev. Geo. W. Owens, proprietor of Owens' Lumber Company, banker and capitalist; and our treasurer, Hon R. C. Ayers, president Citizen's State Bank & Trust Company; together with many other prominent white citizens. Then the Dallas Chamber of Commerce has endorsed us and is co-operating with us, The White Pastor, Inter-denominational Association, Mayor W. M. Holland and County Judge Quentin D. Corley, and others of note are giving us their public endorsement and co-operation, for which we are more than glad.

Then, too, the leaders of Texas, among our people, are lending considerable encouragement to this movement, among whom Mr. D. Rowen of this city contributed five hundred dollars, cash, several others, smaller amounts, and it seems that the colored people, generally, are anxious to have the school. What we need now, is financial help. God grant it to come, is our humble prayer.

Thanking you in advance for what you may do and awaiting your reply, we remain,

Yours very respectfully,
N. W. HARLLEE, President.
W. E. KING, Secretary.
J. E. BOYD, Superintendent.
The Texas Normal Industrial Institute For Colored Youth; office, 3701 Munger avenue, Dallas, Texas.

P. S.—This Intitute is chartered and reference may be had through all banks of Dallas, Texas.

ALPHA INSTITUTE THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Special to The New York Age. 6-5-13

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—The Alpha Industrial Institute, the Rev. Page M. Beverly, S. T. B. president, held its third anniversary and second annual closing exercises at the Bethany Baptist Church Bank street, Tuesday evening, June 3d. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. J. E. Churchman and certificates were presented by the Rev. J. A. White, A. M., S. T. B.

Orators of the class were Samuel Scott, Henry Hadley, Matthew Edward, Samson S. Ford.

THE COLORED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Colored Industrial School of Charleston, opened on last Monday morning with the largest enrollment in the history of the institution. The faculty consists of fifteen teachers and every one of them reported ready for duty. Under the direction of the Principal Prof. J. R. Guy, the building had been put in proper order for the opening of the school year. In neatness and cleanliness it reminded one of the famous spotless town. Floors walls, desks, class rooms, offices and halls gave shining evidence that every inch of the building had received careful attention. This example of thoroughness, cleanliness and school pride must have a very beneficial effect on the pupils in teaching by such a splendid object lesson, the importance of neat, clean and sanitary surroundings. Many of the visitors complimented Principal Guy on the fine opening of the school with additional buildings, pupils, teachers and grades.

The colored people of Charleston, appreciate very highly the school facilities that are furnished by the Board of School Commissioners.

J. P. LONG'S HEROIC STRUGGLE

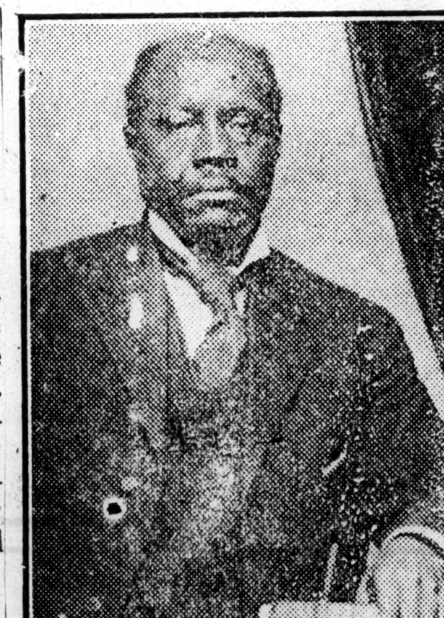
Pioneer Educational Worker Recovering From Wounds Inflicted by Mob.

In most every section of the country there are men and women who are doing effective work along all lines of racial uplift who are little known outside of their immediate community. The Rev. Joseph P. Long, president of the Long Normal and Industrial school, in Aberdeen, Fla., is one of this army of promoters of advancement among the masses in his state.

Like other pioneers of the people's hopes and anxieties, the Rev. Mr. Long has passed through many trying ordeals in the prosecution of his work. He is thrifty and economical and has increased the school's acreage from 40 acres, with which it started twelve years ago, to 220. Over 100 acres are under cultivation this year. The soil is rich and adapted to all kinds of products usually grown by those who follow extensive farming in the south.

An effort is now being made to increase the facilities of the school to meet the growing demand for a college department. To this end President Long is making a strenuous financial campaign for funds with which to make this addition to the institution. The Rev. Mr. Long spent the greater part of August in the north in the interest of the work. In September he visited friends in Pennsylvania, principally in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The fall term of the school has already begun, with a good attendance.

The most unfortunate setback which the founder of this institution has had



JOSEPH P. LONG.

occurred on the night of March 21, 1913, when he was attacked by a mob of white men on the grounds of the school. Several shots were exchanged between Mr. Long and the mob, resulting in the death of one of the members of the mob and the serious wounding of four others. President Long was also seriously wounded in the head and left shoulder. He was arrested, charged with homicide, but was acquitted by the grand jury of Jackson county after serving twenty-seven days in the county jail.

The trouble arose apparently over the refusal of Mr. Long to sell to a party of white men certain valuable land on his place. As he would not sell the land the only way otherwise open to the would be purchasers was to get rid of the owner and take possession of the much coveted timber. The Rev. Mr. Long has nearly recovered, but will feel the effects of the severe shock for a long time.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

New York Age 12-18-13

Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 16.—Dr. Sutton E. Greggs, of Memphis, Tenn., was in the city Wednesday and Thursday, December 10 and 11, and spoke at Hopewell Baptist Church, M. I. College and Rust University.

Mrs. Marguerite Rogers, teacher of languages at Rust College, has been confined to her room for a few days.

Prof. E. A. Teague, president of the Baptist Normal Institute of this city, addressed the Y. M. C. A. of Rust Saturday night, December 13.

TRUSTEE BOAD

Of The Afro Normal and Industrial Institute, Slocomb, Ala

M J Donald,		Chancellor
V J Gilmore,	Treasure	Slocomb,
Prof J R Curtis	Bx 92	Dothan,
J M McNeal,		Geneva,
J E Perkin,		Samson,
W E McKinnie,		Florala
W B Neal, Pres		Dothan,
G W Martin, Clerk	Bx 92	Dothan

Enterprise Industrial School, Chicago.

The Forum 10-11-13

Rev. G. H. McDaniel, former president of Ambidexter Institute here, is conducting a similar institute in Chicago, where he is doing well. There are several departments to the school. Last summer over thirty persons were graduated from the different departments. The school has a pledge of $10,000 towards a $70,000 building. The faculty consists of eleven teachers.

LEWISTON, N. C., ACADEMY

The Journal and Guide 12-20-13

The Lewiston Academy held its opening exercises Thanksgiving night at the Woodville Plain church, Lewiston, N. C. A very creditable program was rendered, followed by a very able address by Dr. Jones of Raleigh, N. C. At the end of the meeting a collection of thirty dollars ($30)

was taken. Those who subscribed are as follows:

Johnson Home--Industrial College.

Founded for the Education of the poorest of the poor.

The selection of a school is a serious problem just now in many homes. This school will solve the problem A standard college, located at Archery, Ga., one of the most healthful sections of this country A safe place for your son and daughter. 200 acres of land with a large campus. Able Faculty. Our general aim is to make a contribution to the development of culture, Scholarship and Character. **Departments:**—English, Normal, Academic, Collegiate, Scientific, Music, Sewing, Domestic Science, Agriculture, Floriculture and Horticulture. Write for terms and catalogue now, to

REV. Wm. JOHNSON, D. D., President, Board of Trustees, or
PROF. A. J. JOHNSON, A. M., President of the College, Plains, Ga.

6 26 3m

GROUND FOR FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL ORPHANS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL WAS BROKEN ON SUNDAY AT WATTS

While Dr. C. H. Duvall, president of the I. P. L. O. School, read the inspiring phrases of the eighth psalm, little Miss Clorell Childress turned the spade that broke the ground on the ten-acre Watts tract upon which the permanent home of the Industrial School will rise. The program of the impressive service that preceded the breaking of the ground included addresses by Willis O. Tyler, Mrs. Noah D. Thompson, Rev. A. Hubbs of the Gaudet School of New Orleans, and Dr. Duvall. Music was furnished by choirs of Los Angeles churches and by Emmanuel Hall. Subscriptions and cash amounting to one hundred and fifty-nine dollars were received Sunday, but this sum will be augmented by subscriptions now being received and those that will be made at the cornerstone laying on the second Sunday in October.

RACIAL UPLIFT FACT

Excellent Features of a School F[ou]nded by Dr. G. W. Kincaid.

Jumonville, Pa. — Three years ago Dr. G. W. Kincaid conceived the idea of founding an agricultural, mechanical and industrial institution in the western section of Pennsylvania to meet the peculiar exigencies caused by thousands of Afro-Americans coming to this section yearly in search of better wages. Prior to that time he had spent much time in racial uplift through the pulpits of the A. M. E. Zion denomination and had become one of Zion's beacon lights and recognized as one of the race's most gifted ora[tors]. Dr. Kincaid had a pronounced enthusiasm for promoting an institution in this part of the state that would become a factor in the development of Afro-American youths.

Being a prominent character in the race's civic, religious and political movements, Dr. Kincaid commanded the highest respect and confidence of both races, so much so that his plans for the present institution met the approbation and support of the better element of both races in Pennsylvania,

DR. GEORGE W. KINCAID.

and today there is in Jumonville an institution of real merit, due to his character, thrift and genius.

Jumonville is one of the state's most historic spots. General Washington took charge of the American forces on this spot after the death of Braddock. General Jumonville was killed and buried here. The school is located upon 300 acres of land, sixty-eight miles southeast of Pittsburgh, and is known as the Dunbar Camp Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial school. This excellent plant was formerly used by the soldiers and sailors' orphan children for forty years. The plant consists of fourteen buildings, with modern improvements, and there will be found a heating plant, electric light plant, pumping station and reservoir, with hospital and a department for training nurses.

Five hundred students can be comfortably accommodated at this fine institution, which is high above the sea level. Dr. Kincaid has laid a good foundation for these departments—agriculture, live stock raising, poultry farm, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, domestic science, dressmaking, millinery and other departments. The school receives a liberal appropriation from the state, and from present indications, because of the scope of the work, a necessary development of our people to meet the conditions, it will be more largely supported by the legislature.

The school is an ideal spot for a summer institute because of the fresh air, pure water and other abundant gifts from nature's resources. The following distinguished men are the trustees of the school: Dr. G. W. Kincaid, president; Professor T. H. Brown, secretary, Vanderbilt, Pa.; A. J. Cochrane, a millionaire coal operator, Dawson, Pa., treasurer; Charles H. Reeder, Latrobe, Pa.; Frank McDonald, Beaver Falls, Pa., and Fred Stephenson, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Cleveland G. Allen, of The New York News and Mrs. L. E. Jones, principal of the Industrial School at Newberry, Pa., were the speakers at Mt. Olivet B. [illegible] last Sunday afternoon. Mrs. L. E. Johnson had charge of the program.

Education and Industrial

Philadelphia Record

8 December 1914

Solving Negro Problem.

Myron Cochran, in an address before the Freedman's Committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, yesterday spoke of the work and the needs of St. Michael's Training School in North Carolina. He showed the wonderful results of training schools in the South and their influence in improving the moral and industrial status of the negroes, who are becoming through them more and more industrious and self-supporting. The speaker urged a greater interest in these institutions, which did more than anything else in solving the negro problem in this country.

Boston, Mass.

JOURNAL

NOV 19 1914

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL IN NEED OF FUNDS

Emanuel M. Brown, principal of the Street Manual Training School of Richmond, Ala., told an audience at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday that the unprecedented low price of cotton will this winter drive thousands of negroes from the country to the cities.

Cotton, he said, was bringing 3 to 6 cents per pound, when it should bring at least 10 cents per pound. This, he said, will entail great loss and suffering to the South in general ... colored residents in particular.

Mr. Brown is in the North soliciting funds for the school, which, on account of unprecedented conditions in the South, will have to be closed unless financial assistance is speedily forthcoming.

The school is attended by 300 colored children, who are taught in elementary studies and practical farming. The school has been a great success, but in common with the rest of the South, is suffering greatly on account of the cheapness of cotton, which has almost bankrupted the farmers of that section of the country.

Philadelphia Record

8 December 1914

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGRO

Head of Southern School Tells of Development Since Civil War.

That the negroes are becoming greatly improved intellectually, industrially and financially, and that they are becoming each year a more important factor in the life of this country, was the gist of an address made yesterday morning by Rev. J. W. Holley before the weekly meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association in the Witherspoon Building. Dr. Holley is the founder and president of the Presbyterian Bible and Normal Institute of Albany, Ga., which has now over 300 colored children, giving them the most modern industrial and agricultural training free of charge.

The speaker showed by statistics that the colored people are becoming more and more a power of usefulness in this country, and that their training and education was resulting in their improvement morally, making them a respectable and reliable factor in the community. At the present time, he said, the colored population owned no less than $10,000,000,000, and was proving itself splendidly adapted for industrial and agricultural pursuits. The institutions which trained colored boys in these departments, the speaker said, were a phenomenal success, and were the one hope of the future generation, placing in their hands a substantial and practical means of earning an independent livelihood.

Dr. Holley made a plea for the founding and maintenance of schools for the colored children, which were no longer an experimental problem, but which were everywhere crowned with success. He dwelt particularly upon the Albany institution, which, founded 11 years ago, had had a phenomenal success by taking poor boys and teaching them to lead useful, self-respecting lives. This school now owns property valued at $40,000, but is depending upon contributions to continue its work.

NEW HALL FOR CURRY INSTITUTE, URBANA, OHIO.

The Board of Directors of the Curry Normal & Industrial Institute awarded the general construction work upon Central Hall to J. H. Anderson & Son, Piqua, Ohio. Anderson & Son are the leading contractors and builders of our race. Central Hall completed will cost $20,000. The contract calls for a finish by June 1, 1915. A force of men will be placed on the job at once. The Hall will be erected at Institute Heights, the Curry Farm, on the Springfield pike, just outside of the city limits of Urbana. This is a beautiful site with a campus of 20 acres, which will in time be covered with handsome buildings not to be surpassed by an institution for the educating of the colored youths.

President Curry, the founder, is a scholar and orator of national reputation. He has built this school almost alone, with no organization back of him, or state aid. Today, Curry Institute has property valued up into the thousands, with a strong faculty and students from several states.

NORMAL SCHOOL NO. 2

The deplorable condition in which Normal School No. 2 is now should demand the serious consideration of the Board of Education, and if it fails to remedy the condition in which that schools is now, Chief Justice Covington or somebody in authority should institute a thorough investigation. Insubordination to the principal on the the part of certain teachers is something notorious. Mrs. Lacey Moten, the principal, is not respected by those under her, which would not be tolerated in any other school five seconds. A distinguished physician visited the school a few days ago and while the principal was escorting him through the building certain teachers as well as certain pupils would utter certain uncomplimentary remarks and showed by their acts that they were insubordinate to the principal. This well known physician and citizen became disgusted and left the building. He remarked that no principal would be able to conduct a school while teachers and pupils acted in such a disorderly manner. Would such condition be allowed to exist in the white schools? Would the Board of Education permit the principal of the white normal school be thus insulted? The great trouble is the Normal School is the insubordinate of the subordinate, which should be remedied at once.

The Bee wants to know why should insubordinate teachers be permitted to insult the principal. Why is the principal not sustained? From what this physician said to the Editor of the Bee, conditions in Normal School No. 2 are deplorable. The principal, Miss Moten, is imposed upon, which should not be.

GIRL'S DORMITORY DEDICATED.

Impressive Services—Large Attendance—Great Speeches—More Than $500.00 Realized.

The recently constructed four story brick structure at Virginia Theological Seminary and College, as a dormitory for girls, was dedicated Thursday November 5th. This day marked a new epoch in education and Negro Baptist Church history. Great crowds assembled and packed the spacious new auditorium, to witness the exercises.

Enthusiasm ran high. The brethren and friends vied with each other in rejoicing over the glorious accomplishments of the educational work

A feature of the occasion, was the singing of Negro Native Songs. These "ante bellum" songs of our fathers and mothers stirred the audience to great religious enthusiasm. Some laughed, others clasped hands and still others cried. It was a day of real rejoicing. God be praised. Prof. U. S. G. Patterson, the noted singer, was music leader. The scriptures were read by Rev. S. A. Moses, D. D. of Danville, Va. Opening prayer by Dr. William H. Stokes, of Richmond, Va. At this point President Woods, made the introductory remarks of the occasion. He congratulated the Baptists of the noble achievements that are this day being recounted. First of all said he, "We thank God for kind providence and His blessed purposes that had so highly favored us as a nation, race and denomination Again he paid glowing tribute to the fathers who blazed the way and laid the foundations upon which we now build and complimented those that had joined the ranks and that make up to-day the noble Negro Baptist constituency. The speaker lauded Deacon Adolphus Humbles, for the noble support, he had been to the institution and for his untiring work and profound interest in the cause." At this point the school sang "Preaching in the Land will soon be over With." The president with fitting words introduced his honor, Mayor Royster Jester, Jr., who made a profound impression upon his audience. He said in part; "Friends, I am very glad to be here on this happy occasion. Happy for more than one reason. I was born in the city of Lynchburg, raised here and have lived here all of my life. I know much about this school, although not many of you know me. I have constantly watched its growth and interests. To the strangers in our midst today, I extend a most hearty welcome to you one and all, in behalf of Lynchburg. Through me, the people of this city are glad indeed to welcome to our city strangers who manifest such an interest in education. We who have the best interests of city, state and nation realize the difficulties which many members of your race have had to encounter. I sympathize with your work more to-day than ever before. When you call upon me I will come as often as you need me and as often as I can. I am glad to see this new building and think it beautiful for its simplicity. We of Lynchburg are proud of not only this institution but also of the student body. I congratulate them upon their conduct and am glad to have them in our city because of the inspiration to others. I am glad of the strong president you have. I have known him to be a man of ability, sterling character and a true christian gentleman. I know several members of your faculty and they are honest and upright also Mr. Aodlphus Humbles is worthy of mention. He is Adolphus to me for I have known him all of my life. He is true, honest and upright, one on whom you can count. I am glad again to be here. Men of this work the burdens rest upon your shoulders. You need sympathy and encouragement. This school has a strong president and faculty. Other men must come to your rescue and this institution will continue to grow until it will be one of the best and greatest of its kind in the country. Again, I say, I am glad to be here. Lynchburg offers a very few pleasures but we extend all to you to make yourselves perfectly welcome."

The Mayor was given an ovation as he entered and time after time the audience cheered him.

After singing "Free At Last" the president introduced the speaker of the day, who was to make the dedicatorial address, Rev. W. F. Graham, LL. D., pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pa. The president spoke in glowing terms of the long relation of Dr. Graham to the work, and spoke of his creative ability, his distinction as a leader, and his impress as a noted minister and christian gentleman. As Dr. Graham arose the audience gave him the Chautauqua salute. His audience was moved to enthusiasm and cheered him vociferously all the way through his masterly address.

He talked from the subject, "The Outlook." He reviewed the work for twenty-five years, recounting its struggles but its sure progress and the irrestible efforts of its founders. He assured his audience that the outlook was much brighter than some sombre pressimists would have us believe. He delighted in the fact that this building was the result of Negro effort, toil and brain. That had it been one of charity a different feeling would possess the supporters of it. He paid a tribute to the Fathers and referred to the work of the honored late president, Gregory W. Hayes. He referred to the work that the graduates are doing on the field and their wide spread influence. The speaker declared that the building itself was a declaration of the Negro's love for his women and that it was a refutation of the slanderous statement that the Negro did not care for his women.

Dr. Nelson Jordan, of Farmville, Va., the senior member of the Convention prayed the dedicatorial prayer. "Steal Away to Jesus" was sung and then Dr. A. A. Galvin, of Danville Va., president of the State Convention, was introduced in fitting words. He addressed the audience on the relation of the Virginia Baptist State Convention to Va. Theo. Sem. and College. His address was inspiring, earnest and enthusiastic. His audience heard him gladly and cheered to the echo. He complimented very highly the work being done at the institution.

Deacon Adolphus Humbles, was then presented as the life long friend of the work. Mr. Humbles spoke of his furnishing the money twenty-five years ago to build the main building and then overseeing same; also of his furnishing the money needed for this one. He told the brethren that

the school was now much alive and in the very best shape. He spoke of his love for the president and then recounted the many improvements of the work. The audience cheered him freely and showed signs of their appreciation for him for his great work.

Dr. J. H. Burks, of Roanoke, Chairman of the Trustee Board, spoke of the efforts of the board in perpetuating this Institution. Dr. Burks gave a graphic account of the struggles and sacrifices of those who had labored for this cause. His address was stirring and was presented with force and the native eloquence with which the speaker is happily possessed. His audience followed him closely and applauded often. Mrs. Eliza P. Fox, president of the Women's State Educational Convention was the next speaker. She spoke of the relation of her Convention to the work. She made an interesting and ringing speech. Other speakers from the women were Mrs. L. W. Tyrrell and Mrs. M. Waller Richardson. Mrs. R. C. Woods, wife of the president of the institution was then presented to the audience.

The other speakers who made ringing addresses that stirred their hearers to great enthusiasm were: Drs. G. H. Sims president of the New York Convention, S. A. Moses, of Danville, T. H. White of Clifton Forge, L. R. W. Johnson, L. O. Lewis, L. C. Scott all of Lynchburg, W. H. Stokes of Richmond, W. R. Ashburn of Franklin, Nelson Jordan of Farmville, R. J. Terrell of Charlottesville, C. D. Henderson, of Newport News, W. R. Brown of Roanoke. Among others present were Revs. A. O. Bell, C. C. Cabell, Drs. P. F. Morris and R. L. Wynn, all of the City. Dr. C. E. Miller of E. Radford, Revs. Murphy of Gordonsville, Gordon, of Charlottesville, J. L. McDaniel of Rustburg and many others.

Another feature of the day was the money raising. The students thoroughly animated the occasion by giving each donor the "College Yell" as he would complete his report. Five Hundred Dollars were realized, The donors are as follows:

Dr. A. S. Thomas	$ 5.00
Mr. Stewart Davenport	1.00
Beverly Manor Bapt. Ch. Staunton, Va.	3.00
Sharon B. Ch. B. Island, Va.	7.00
Rev. B. S. Nowlin	1.00
Rev. E. Staples	1.00
Rose Chapel, Madison Va.	1.00
Ebenezer B. Ch. Staunton Va.	2.00
Un. Bapt. Ch. Beaverdam Va.	5.00
New York Convention	172.25
Penn. Convention	54.72
Dr. W. F. Graham	10.00
Ebenezer B. Ch. Richmond Va.	25.00
Court St. B. Ch. Lynchburg,	5.00
Dr. L. R. W. Johnson	5.00
Cool Spg. B. Ch. Franklin Va.	10.00
Eighth St. B. Ch. Lynchburg	10.00
Rev. Epps	1.00
Dr. L. C. Scott	5.00
Staunton River Assn.	.50
Dr. C. E. Miller	1.00
Miss Carrie Stone	5.00
Dr. J. C. Austin	5.00
Rev. Jas. Reed	1.00
Rev. Wm. Morton	5.00
Shiloh Bapt. Ch. Salem, Va.	3.25
Rev. W. B. Calloway	4.80
High St. B. Ch. Roanoke Va.	15.00
Diamond Hill B. Ch. Lynchburg, Va	5.00
Dr. B. Tyrrell	5.00
Morning Star B. Ch. Evergreen, Va.	2.00
Peaceful Bapt. Ch. Lynchburg, Va	2.00
Rev. Galtead	1.00
Dr. P. T. Morris	2.00
Silver Grove Bapt. Ch.	5.00
Rev. McDaniel	1.00
Rev. T. P. Johnson	1.00
Rev. R. L. Wynn	2.00
Rev. Sales	1.00
Loyal St. Bapt. Ch. Danville Va.	30.00
Rev M. H. Turner	1.00
First Bapt. Ch. Roanoke Va.	10.00
Mr. Armstead	2.00
Mrs. Eliza P. Fox	1.00
Rev. C. G. Cabell	5.00
First Bapt. Ch. Glasgow Va.	5.00
Prof. J. F. Chafin	5.00
Rev. M. F. Jones	.50
Rev. R. J. Terrell	1.00
Dr. Nelson Jordan	1.00
1st. Bapt. Ch. Clifton Forge	5.00
Duo Decefoirate Club of V. T. S. & C.	2.00
Minister's Con. of V. T. S. & C.	3.00
Rev. J. H. Robinson	2.00
Mrs. Mattie Anderson	1.00
Mt. Zion Bapt. Ch. Staunton Va.	5.00
Public Collection	10.12
Total	$503.02

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Speaks At Smith's Chapel, Hot Spring

Mr. John D. Rockefellow Jr. visited Smith's Chapel on last Sunday at 4.00 P. M. and after being introduced by Rev. D. W. Hill, Pastor in charge, and President of the Clifton Forge Normal and Industrial Institute, gave a most helpful address.

His discussion was based on two classes of good men; the first bein "good for something" this cla he, strives to bring sore or helps to bet the commu

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AIDS BORDENTOWN SCHOOL

Jersey Counties Select Advisory Board to Confer With State About Institution for Colored Youth.

In response to a call sent out by the president, Dr. George E. Cannon, Oct. 15, to the members of the Educational Conference of New Jersey, to meet at Bordentown Manual Training and Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 31, 27, gentlemen representing 8 counties in the State of New Jersey, were present, from which were elected seven as an "Advisory Board," to confer with the State Board of Education on matters pertaining to Bordentown Manuel Training and Industrial School for Colored Youths. These gentlemen are representatives from the following counties: Atlantic, Col. George H. Walls, Camden; Rev. Geo. E. Morris, D.D., Cape May; Prof. F. G. Fenderson, Essex; J. N. Vandervall, Mercer; Rev. Wm. J. Jones, D.D., Hudson; George E. Cannon, L.D., LL.D.

These gentlemen are recommended to the State Board of Education by the Educational Conference for appointment as an "Advisory Board" to co-operate with them in placing Bordentown School upon a better and more efficient footing.

Already there are more students at the institution than there was the beginning of the school term last year and the prospects look very encouraging for a record breaking enrollment before this present term is far advanced. Hudson county has already sent three pupils and is anticipating sending more to swell the number. The committee of Hudson county is supporting a scholarship.

A. F. HERNDON AIDS THE HOLMES INSTITUTE

The second series of lectures at the Holmes institute was delivered to the students in the college chapel Thursday morning by A. F. Herndon, president of the Atlanta Mutual Insurance company, and one of the leading and substantial colored citizens of Atlanta. He said that the Holmes institute was reaching the masses of the colored people of the city and state. One of the principal needs of the colored race is to be taught good citizenship. The good colored and white people of the city are associating themselves with the institutions which are helping solve the problem of life. The boys and girls of the Holmes institute are taught a good, useful trade.

He gave the school a donation. B. R. Holmes, president of the institute, said that the school was very much in need of funds to meet the expenses of the school.

School Discontinued

Mr. Editor:—Please allow us through your columns to return thanks to the ministers and members of the churches in Savannah for the assistance rendered us in disposing of our literature in the interest of our school at Newberry, Fla. Our school being in a phosphate mining section; and the European war having caused all the mines to close down at Newberry, as well as other parts of Florida, and as the financial condition of the patrons of the school depends almost entirely upon the running of the mines, we, therefore will not open the school in November, as scheduled, but we shall continue to work to meet the payments on the property till times are better, when we shall open again.

Very truly,
Prof. and Mrs. C. C. Williams.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

At Claremont Va. Nov. 13th, 1914.

As a result of President J. E. Pollard's recent trip to New Jersey where he was with the Booker T. Washington's party, the Eminent Educator will go to Claremont on Nov. 13th, to lend his aid in furthering the usefulness of the Magnificent Smallwood Memorial Institute. He will address the student body and speak to the people the same day. Farmers' day exercises will be held on the school campus.

The Governor, Att'y. General and State Supt. and other distinguished guests have been invited to attend.

Major R. R. Morton, Prof. W. T. B. Williams and Dr. A. A. Graham, who recently visited the school, have written strong letters of commendation of the school, will also be present. Local committee is being formed to help President to perfect arrangements.

Program to be published later. The following well known citizens are members of the Trustee Board and untiring in their efforts to help the school.

Messrs. A. D. Price, D. J. Farrar, Geo. W. Bragg, Dr. E. R. Jefferson, Lieut. J. C. Smith and Mesdames Rosa E. Smallwood and Rosa D. Bowser. Boat arrangements will be made for those who wish to attend.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

(By Robt. White.)

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Prof. Bernard W. Tyrrell, principal of Halifax Institute, Houston, Va., has been called to the Slater State Normal School, Winston-Salem, Va., as professor of Latin. Prof. Tyrrell is now guest of R. White, your correspondent here.

"Hiawatha," a classical play, was well rendered by amateur talent last Tuesday night at the city auditorium. The proceeds were for the benefit of Jackson St. M. E. church.

The colored high school commencement exercises will be held at the City Auditorium, June 16. There will be twenty-seven graduates.

Dr. J. H. Burg has purchased an automobile that excels any we have seen owned by our people.

The Negro Business League met Thursday night last in the Presbyterian church. Addresses were encouraging. A sumptuous repast was served after exercises. Dr. Lushington is president of the League and has proved himself a very progressive leader.

Mr. Wellington Adams, poet and composer, will give a recital at Jackson St. M. E. church Tuesday night of this week.

The Blank Sisters, high class artists, will be here all week at Ford theater. Miss Katie Crippen, the Tango girl, is with the company.

HON. B. J. DAVIS SPEAKS AT THE MT. VERNON HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MT. VERNON, GA.—S. C. MURPH, PRINCIPAL.

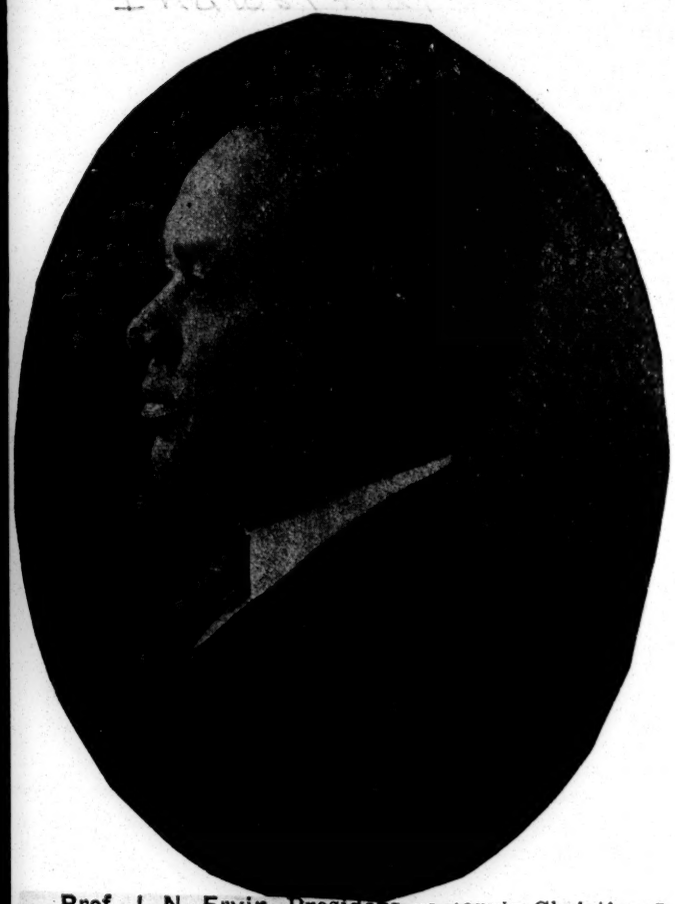
The closing of the Mt. Vernon High and Industrial School was the center of attraction in Montgomery county last Thursday and Friday. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Davis arrived and was met by Prof. Murph and a committee of Odd Fellows and Ruths. As soon as the news was spread that the editor was in town, the crowd began to gather to the school building. At 12 o'clock the committee prepared dinner and all the good things were seen that could be had in the town. As soon as dinner was served the trustees had a car ready for Mr. Davis. Prof. Murph, S. S. Mincey, Rev. F. D. Robinson and others to take a car ride to the adjoining little city, Ailey, Ga.

The school with Prof. Murph as principal has an able corps of teachers. The school is roomy, has nice patent desks, and is well arranged. M. T. Johnson is chairman of the trustee board and he is a hustler. Rev. F. D. Robinson, M. M. Hamilton, Rev. A. R. Eastes, B. J. McRae, Moses McGirt, M. Fields complete the trustees board.

Mr. Davis began to speak at 2 o'clock p. m. At times we could not tell he was speaking for the cheers from the great crowd in the large auditorium. Mr. Davis spoke to fully 500 people from all sections of the country. Prof. Murph then asked for a collection. In less than 20 minutes they raised $21.50. The people of Mt. Vernon need to be commended for their noble building and faculty. Mrs. S. C. Murph, Miss Phyllis Singleton, Miss Louella Roberson, Rev. A. R. Eastes with Prof. Murph had things so arranged that we enjoyed the finest concert we ever witnessed.

Mrs. Lola McKinnon, Lillan Binson, Eilza McArthur, Mrs. F. D. Robinson, A. R. Eastes, Kate Hamilton, Mrs. S. C. Murph and several others as a committee had things arranged for this occasion. We were glad to meet teachers from all sections of the country at this commencement. On the stage seated from which Mr. Davis spoke were fully thirty teachers and preachers. Rev. Gibson, of Mt. Vernon, and A. R. Eastes gave the ministers a hearty welcome to the town. Come again, Mr. Davis, you are welcome.

Education - 1914
Industrial



Prof. J. N. Ervin, President of Jarvis Christian Institute, Hawkins, Texas, was for a number of years connected with public school work of Tennessee and for 20 years was connected with the Langston High School, Johnson City, Tenn. For the eight years past was Supervising Principal of the Colored Schools of Johnson City. Prof. Ervin has accepted the presidency of Jarvis Christian Institute and will continue to do the same kind of work in Texas which characterized his career as a school man of Tennessee. Prof. Ervin completed an educational course at Columbia University, New York City, and specialized at Chicago University.

NORMAL SCHOOL NEEDS $600 TO PAY ALL DEBTS

Constitution 9-6-14

Prominent white Atlantans are planning to raise $600 to put the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute out of debt. The institute is for training cooks, carpenters, seamstresses, house help, and other trades common to the south of their race, but it is very much in need for funds before opening day, Wednesday, September 6.

The enrollment last term was 187,- The school promises, says Principal Richard D. Stinson, a larger attendance and the class and grade of students they desire. One of the charter members of the school, President W. O. Foote, of the Foote & Davies firm, has written the following letter, and the same has been signed by Edward H. Inman and others.

"Rev. R. D. Stinson and his good work of industrial education has come up to the point of opening his school again.

"They are in debt $600, more than half of which, however, is for purchase money on a building.

"This, I think, is a good record. I have looked into his accounts in detail —he will explain them, if you desire it.

"I will be one of twelve to contribute $50. This amount if raised, will enable him to devote his energies to the school until conditions warant his getting subscriptions from other sources where he has always been successful."

GREAT EDUCATIONAL MASS MEETING HELD AT CAMPTON, GA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 30.

Campton, Ga., Sept. 1, 1914.

Editor Atlanta Independent,
Odd Fellows Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:—

You will please allow space in the columns of your most excellent and wide read newspaper to speak of the educational mass meeting held at Springhill A. M. E. Zion church in this city last Sunday.

The principal speaker was Dr. B. J. Bridges, president of the Georgia Industrial School at Macon, Ga. This great educator swayed his entire audience for fully an hour. He proved his worth as an educator; pointing out the great need of true education for the masses. He said the time had come when the hope of a race or nation depends wholly upon their educational qualifications, and this qualification would not be confined to literary, industrial or scientific education, but should be based and founded upon Christianity, as all others were secondary and were not dependable in the days of adversity and calamities, such as now are prevailing in Europe these nations, he said, had spent their millions in giving their people literary, industrial and scientific education, but failed to couple together with them Christianity, and today they have not enough good among them to hold a side show council and reason among themselves over their troubles, but are seeking to destroy each other as the wild beast of the forest. He said had these nations given their young men a Christian education, this great onslaughter of human souls would have found no beginning or ending. He urged fathers and mothers to put great stress on educating their boys, as the future destiny of any race depended wholly upon the ability of the men and if they were not capable of leading, they would only tend to tare down. He said every boy and girl should be given some trade and taught to do it well. He said there was a great demand for those who possessed good trades. He appealed to the fathers and mothers to lay aside the use of strong drinks and invest the money spent along that line in helping to educate their children. He said the public schools were one of the greatest educational societies ever put into operation, as it tended to help the masses, and he appealed to the parents of the rural districts to strive to increase their school terms, and plant smaller farms so their children could be given more time in school.

Prof. I. J. Cantrel, principal of the public school at Monroe, and Prof. A. Pledger, principal public school of Campton, both made able and most timely addresses. At the close of the meeting a nice collection was tendered Dr. Bridges for his school at Macon, Ga. Every one present enjoyed the addresses delivered by these leading educators of the race.

Respectfully yours for education,
REV. A. M. GOODWIN,
Pastor in Charge.

Work Resumed On Central Park Institute

1-12-14
The Savannah Tribune

BUILDING TO BE COMPLETED BY JUNE 1

Will Probably Have Summer Course—Interior Work Being Rushed Forward With All Possible Haste.

Work on Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute, located at Central Park three miles and a half from the city on the White Bluff road, was resumed last week and the building will be pushed forward to completion with all possible dispatch.

On account of lack of means, work on the building was stopped about three months ago, but now that necessary money has been raised to carry on the work the building will in all likelihood be completed and ready for occupancy by June1.

The erection of the building, which is a four story structure, is in charge of Contractor J.E. Welcher, one of the best known builders of Jacksonville, Fla.

Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute is erected under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church of Georgia and will have the backing of the entire connection of the state. It will be conducted on similar lines to Morris Brown College in Atlanta, with the possible exception of including in the corriculum of the former a general and comprehensive industrial feature.

The plant of the schoolwill at the opening consist of the building and twenty-two acres of land, the gift of the Central Park Land Corporation. The site of the school is the highest ground in Central Park, a tract consisting of about 850 lots purchased by Negroes.

It is the purpose of the trustees of the school to make Central Park a model educational center.

While it is not yet decided upon yet it has been intimated that a summer school will be conducted at the school, with the possible addition of a chatauqua during the month of July.

The school will give accommodation to about sixty boarding pupils and it is expected that a large number of day students will go out from the city.

Water for use of the school will be supplied by an artesian well on the grounds. A gasolene engine will be used to force the water which has an abundant flow to a reservoir, both of which have been provided by the company donating the land.

Teachers for the school have already been selected and Rev. J. W. Maxwell will act as principal.

KENTUCKY'S CAPITAL!

The Indianapolis Freeman
2-14-14

The Lexington Weekly News—Defends President G. P. Russell of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute Against Superintendent Barksdale Hamlett—State Normal Band Is Making An Excellent Showing—Capital City Lodge Gave a Reception—Mrs. Rosby's Beauty Parlor Is a Magnet of the City—Smallpox in the Kentucky Legislature.

(By Hardin Tolbert, State Bureau at People's Pharmacy; Both Phones 666, Box 233.)

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(Special)—The Lexington Weekly News, the largest city circulated paper in eastern Kentucky among Negroes, defends the State Normal School for colored people and its president, G. P. Russell, who for twenty-two years taught at Lexington, and whose name the school now bears, "Russell High School." Supt. Hamlett said the school was in politics, Russell is incompetent and some of his faculty and the local board favored Russell. The Lexington Weekly News has the following to say: The Colored State Normal School has been the subject of legislative investigation, and we are glad that President Russell ably cared for his charge. The school has done much good for our people during its life, and has only been prevented from doing more by the machinations of those in power. We believe that the school is entering a new era. Prof. Russell has done much to improve this school since he has been at its head and will do if given opportunity. We should give him all the power and help we can to see that he and the school rise to their opportunity. We have often heard that Superintendent Hamlett was unfriendly to the school, and its present head, but were not prepared to believe so until we read his testimony before the investigating committee. This testimony stamps him as a prejudiced man, and a prejudiced parson is unfit for official position. Nothing so warps a person's judgment and ability as prejudice. Prof. Hamlett thinks he knows all about the school and it is stated that he has made only a few visits to the school Yet it is almost in the shadow of his office. He does not seem to be able to live on pleasant terms with his official family. It is but natural for him to vent his spleen on weakest object found. To such as he all Negroes seem the object of their ire. Prof. Russell seems to have given him a good drubbing in the setting, and we are glad of it. We chance to know something of Russell's methods, and if he keeps his nerve, he will outlast Hamlett. To our way of thinking Superintendent Hamlett's retention of Mr. Vinson showed that they had pooled their interest when each was a candidate for the same office and the one to retain the other. Everyone knows Mr. Vinson is no particular friend of President Russell's and will land him a hot one whenever the opportunity affords. President Russell, by his manly act, won favor with all men who in time show attitude. All colored men who have any influence with any member of the legislature should exert it to see that the State Normal is not harmed by any injurious legislation. We see that one bill has been introduced to do

away with the farm for the school. We trust it will be defeated. For it to pass would be a reflection on the legislature. We pity the man who was so wise (?) as to introduce it.—From Lexington Weekly News, Feb. 7, 1914.

—Mr. C. W. Fornay, instructor of the band at the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, is making a remarkable showing with the boys.

(By Hardin Tolbert, Publicity Bureau, at People's Pharmacy; Both Phones 866, Box 233.)

Indianapolis Freeman 2-21-14

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special.)—The Probe Committee of the Kentucky legislature, referring to the Colored State Normal School, the report praises the administration of President G. P. Russell, but urges the disposing the high-priced registered Jersey herd and the substitution of grade cattle. The report recommends the sale of sixty acres of the institution farm. The report follows: "Report on Colored Normal. Your committee appointed to investigate the public offices and institutions to which appropriations have heretofore been made, beg leave to report that the Colored Normal and Industrial Institution, located near Frankfort, receives from the State of Kentucky an annual appropriation of $13,000; also an appropriation of $8,500 from the national government. This institution owns and controls a farm of about 265 acres, where they undertake to instruct the boys in agriculture and scientific farming. It is an absolute necessity that this instruction be given in order to secure the appropriation from the national government. Your commission believes that this branch of work at this institution can be made to benefit the race if they will take the advantage of it, and after receiving this instruction returning to their respective homes and put into practice what they have learned in the department of agriculture and scientific farming. In order to get the best results in this branch of school work your committee would recommend that every male student be required to give a certain part of his time to the work upon the farm. Your committee believes from the evidence before it that President Russell is rendering a good to his race and that the school is now upon a better basis than it was under its former management. Your committee does not indorse the policy of the board in purchasing Jersey cattle for this farm at a high price, ranging from $150 to $500 per head, paying in the aggregate $2,400 for seven cows and one bull. We do not believe that it is practicable for said institution to maintain a high priced dairy herd like this, and would recommend that this herd be disposed of and that lower grade Jersey cows should be substituted therefor. The committee recommends the sale of the tract of land containing sixty-five acres cut off from the main body of the farm by the railroad on the northeast side, and would suggest that same be placed in the hands of the Attorney General to dispose of it in the best way possible, and that the proceeds of this farm be turned into the treasury. Your committee further believes that the appropriation made to this institution is not excessive, but ample for all its needs and requirements."—Editor Lee L. Brown, the erudite pilot of the Louisville News, made a short trip in central Kentucky

FUNDS FOR NEGRO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Msg News 2-26-14

Statesboro, Ga., Feb. 23.—Through the efforts of William James, the principal, almost sufficient funds to erect a dormitory adjoining the negro industrial school at this place have been raised. James has just returned from a trip North in search of aid. The largest donor is Miss Emily Howland of Sherwood, N. Y., after whom the building is named. It is said that Miss Howland is lending a helping hand to many negro institutions throughout the United States. According to James she is over 90 years old and very wealthy.

All the frame work of the dormitory has been completed and the corner stone bears the name of Miss Howland. There will be a dozen rooms in the building, which is expected to accommodate about thirty-five boarding students. A number of Statesboro white people have contributed to the building.

Creek-Seminole Agricultural college, founded by President J. C. Leftwich, under the Christian churches, is the most potent factor in developing the town, and Christian education and agricultural training among the Indian and negro youths of the town, community and state. Mr. Leftwich founded this college seven years ago, without a dollar to begin with, but with the encouragement of J. H. O. Smith, formerly minister of First Christian church of Oklahoma City, Okla.; he ventured to build a large institution. It was believed, among the people of the town, community and state, that to build a school of such character out in the forest, and in a new country, was simply folly and out of the question. Pluck and tenacity dominated the spirit of the young man to try, if but to fail. To the astonishment of all, Mr. Leftwich succeeded, in seven years, in building up a plant valued at $25,000, 300 students, and faculty of eight instructors. Eighty of the students are full-blooded Indians. Mr. Leftwich was succeeding nicely up until the 18th of May, 1912, when his main building burned, at a loss of $10,000; five students were burned to death. This was a great blow to the president and to the college. Mr. Leftwich is still determined to build a great institution, and asks the aid of his brethren in the effort to do so. This is the finest field in America for the brotherhood to help build and foster a college for Indians and negroes.

President Leftwich has been traveling in the North for 12 months, appealing to the Christian churches to help him in his hour of struggle and trials. He is attempting to raise $8,000. The college proper will be located on 40 acres of land, as an agricultural experiment station. This institution is located in the heart of the red and black belt of Oklahoma, only 20 miles from Craz (Indian) Snake's "Stamp" and camp grounds. This institution now calls on the churches and interested friends to raise $2,000 at once.—Exchange.

HENDRIX WILL SPEAK TO NORMAL INSTITUTE

Constitution 4-11-14

Rev. [illegible] of the Wesley Memorial church, will deliver the annual sermon to the teachers and students and friends of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute in Turner chapel, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, corner North avenue and Julian street, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The invocation will be delivered by Bishop H. M. Turner, and the Scripture will be read by Rev. William Byrd. President Charles J. Haden, of the state chamber of commerce, will address the school at their closing exercises next Friday night.

WEST KENTUCKY COLLEGE.

The Afro-American 4-4-14

Institution Founded by Professor D. H. Anderson Has Grown Rapidly.

Paducah, Ky.—Situated in Paducah, Ky., bordering the states of Tennessee and Illinois, is the West Kentucky Industrial college, founded eight years ago by Professor D. H. Anderson. The peculiar location of the school in touching three states gives its work a wide scope in the efforts to reach the large mass of members of the race.

Like most educators who have dedicatetd their lives to the service of the race, Professor Anderson tells a thrilling story of sacrifice and devotion in his effort to build up his school. It is the story of the hard worker who starts out to accomplish what may seem to others impossible. Seeing the need of an institution in this section, Professor Anderson in 1904, with the assistance of Mrs. Anderson and with no other capital than an honest heart and a rugged determination, began this institution.

The work was begun in an old abandoned building with seventeen pupils and himself and wife as teacher. For three years the school struggled along in this abandoned house until its steady growth necessitated larger quarters. The school is carrying on its work at the present time in two modern buildings well equipped for its work. It has an enrollment of over 200 students, and the faculty consists of nine teachers and officers. The school is one of the most potent factors in the uplift of the race in Kentucky and is making the section where the institution is located one of the busiest educational centers in the south.

For miles around the institution radiates its influence and is fast becoming the pride of the race in that section of the state. The West Kentucky Industrial college represents the single effort of its founder. With saw and hatchet and a pocketful of carpenter's tools and nails Professor Anderson has done most of the work on the main building of the school, which is two stories high. The building has thirty-two rooms, six recitation rooms, an assembly room seating 326, twenty-six dormitory rooms and a dining room.

Prominent white educators of the state have indorsed in the highest terms the work of the school. Professor Anderson is a familiar figure in the educational life of the race in the state, and for twenty-one years he has been engaged in educational work. He was born in Jackson, Tenn., and after passing through the public school he entered Lane college, from which he graduated. After his graduation he was sometime principal of the public schools of Jackson, and it was while in this capacity he founded his present work.

In connection with his duties as president of his school Professor Anderson conducts summer normal institutes for teachers throughout the state of Kentucky. Professor Anderson has given much time to the education of his race and has written a syllabus prepared for colored teachers' institutes which has been adopted by the state. Professor Anderson is nobly assisted by Mrs. Anderson, who is imbued with the same spirit of sacrifice as her husband. Perhaps a more beautiful spirit of service cannot be found than is seen in Mrs. Anderson, who is a graduate of Scotia seminary and is the right hand partner of her husband.

Besides her duties at the college Mrs. Anderson teaches at White Oak, two miles from the city. The $55 per month she gets for her work as teacher in this rural school she turns over to the support of the Industrial college. Professor Anderson is now in New York on a campaign to raise $30,000 to enlarge the work. Professor Anderson is meeting with much success on his campaign and has succeeded in making many friends for the school. Professor Anderson's tour will include several cities before he returns south. The success of this able young educator should serve as an inspiration to the aspiring youth of the race.

Virginia Baptist State Convention.

The Virginia Baptist State Convention will hold its annual convention in Roanoke, Va., from Wednesday, May 13, to Sunday, May 17, inclusive. The convention aims to raise at the coming session $10,300 for education and home and foreign missions. The Rev. Alexander A. Galvin of Danville, Va., president of the convention, is keeping in close touch with the pastors of the churches belonging to the organization throughout the state. The president is urging each church to do its full duty in raising the amount mentioned above, which is the amount of the budget agreed upon at the last annual meeting of the convention.

High Honor For Dean Lewis B. Moore.

Dr. Lewis B. Moore, dean of the Teachers' college of Howard university, in Washington, and professor of philosophy and education, has accepted the offer to lecture on the principles of education and to act as the director of the summer school for teachers conducted by the state department of Wilberforce university in Ohio. Professor W. A. Joiner, formerly of Howard university, is the superintendent of this department of the university.

Carnival In Aid of Lincoln Hospital.

The Woman's council, an auxiliary to the Lincoln hospital, will give a carnival at Tomlinson hall, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning on Monday evening, April 13. In order to raise funds with which to finance the coming carnival the Woman's council recently gave a successful matinee dance at Knights of Pythias hall. Much interest is manifested in the contest for queen of the carnival.

BARTLETT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL ISSUES FIRST DIPLOMAS.

The Central 4-11-14

Dalton, Mo., April 10.—The Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School, owing to the necessity of building the boys' dormitory and completing other necessary school equipments, closed on Friday, the 3rd inst. A very practical and interesting program was rendered.

Ada Baskett, Verlie Payne and Lilly Payne, Armstrong, Mo., received the first degree diplomas issued in the history of the school, the B. H. E., Bachelors of Home Economics diplomas. Bessie Harrelson, Clifton Hill, Mo., was granted an honorary certificate for industrial efficiency in home economics.

The Spring and Summer Farm School opens April 6th for five months and until September. The academic and literary departments for 1914-15 will open, we trust, in the new building, Monday, September 28th next.

This has been a very successful year, and with the boys' new dormitory assured and other necessary equipment and with applications from scores of new boys and girls, the future of this Missouri-West Rural Life School for our people should be very encouraging to all.

Cincinnati, O.

ENQUIRER

APR 22 1914

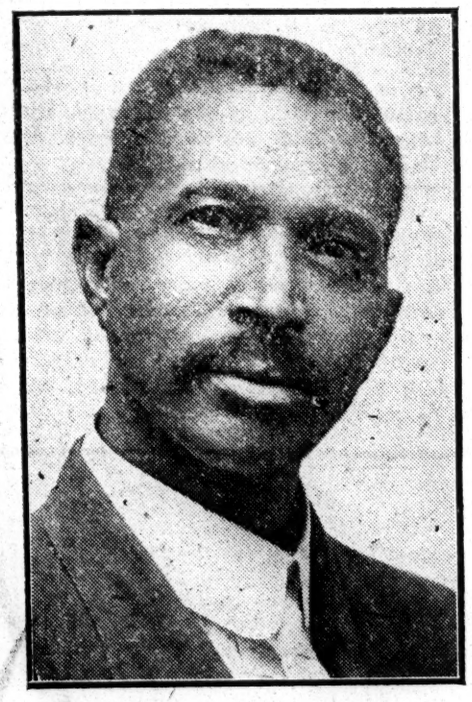
WORKING FOR COLORED RACE.

Rev. Dr. J. J. Higgs, President of the Modern Educational and Religious Bureau, of the U. S. A., with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Dr. T. L. Porter, evangelist, and Prof. Harry Edwards, private secretary, arrived in Cincinnati yesterday morning and showed credentials to Mayor Spiegel to solicit funds for the bureau. The purpose of the institution is to give the colored race a practical education and to inject into the individual self-reliance. The bureau has opened local headquarters at 609 Carlisle avenue.

Education

BOYD'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE,

OAKWOOD, TEXAS. The Dallas express 4/19/14



. Rev. J. D. Hill, President

Boyd's Industrial College.

Trains the Head, Heart and Hand. Situated one and one half miles from town on 65 acres of sandy and second bottom land, offers the very best opportunities to youths for industrial training together with literary and scientific education.

It is in a quiet rural location, where city traps, worldly snares and society idleness cannot corrupt and destroy your boy and girl.

College preparatory, Normal and Theological courses, also Millinery, Sewing, Music, Agriculture, Short-Hand and Typewriting, etc., taught. For information write **REV. J. D. HILL, B. S., D. D., Oakwood, Texas.**

OWENS ADDRESSES NEGRO INSTITUTE

Institute Has Hearty Endorsement of White Citiens of Greenville; Intelligent Farming Discussed Before Body

Special to The Advertiser.

GREENVILLE, ALA., April 18.—Yesterday afternoon Rev. A. F. Owens, the well-known educator, formerly of Mobile and Tuskegee Institute, now of Selma University, Selma, Ala., delivered a practical address to the teachers and students of the Lomax-Hannon High and Industrial Institute for negroes, founded some sixteen years ago by Bishop J. W. Ilstock, of Montgomery

October 10, 1898, in the African Episcopal Zion Church, Greenville, the Lomax-Hannon Institute started with three teachers and seventy-five pupils. By wise management the school has grown to an enrollment of 266 pupils and seven teachers.

The branches taught include primary to high school with the addition of industrial, Agricultural and theological departments; thus training head, hand and heart for correct living, emphasizing especially duties of citizenship, the callings of life, such as teaching, church workers, the ministry and intelligent farming..

With the hearty endorsement of the white people of Greenville as to its aim and purpose, this negro school, by wise, competent and economical management, has acquired a plant valued at forty thousand dollars. The plant consists of twenty-six acres of fine land adjacent to the city, two brick structures, with three stories each, used for kitchen and dining rooms, recitation rooms and dormitories for young men and young women.

Improvements to Plant.

Recently, lighting facilities were installed at an expense of five thousand dollars donated by Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Ill., upon the recommendation of Booker T. Washington from whose famous school for negroes Principal J. R. Winfield and Dean J. W. Jones graduated, the latter being in charge of the Theological Department of Lomax-Hannon.

The plant is free of debt with some two thousand dollars to its credit a part of which surplus is being used in the construction of a residence for the principal.

The cost of operating the school is $2,500 per year. The boarding department consisting of forty students, is self sustaining. The farm is worked exclusively by students. The chickens, hogs, stock, corn, potatoes, sugarcane and all the vegetables consumed at the school.

As Greenville is the county seat of Butler county the influence of this school is felt by the negro farmers within a radius of several miles.

The annual farmers conferences held at the school are largely attended by leading negro farmers who are invariably addressed in the chapel by Mr. J. E. Helm of Greenville, the United Demonstration Agent for Butler county.

Students attend from Greenville, points in Florida, Birmingham, Montgomery, other points in the Black Belt, and two boys, native Africans, are being taught for foreign mission work.

The reports of the treasurer snows that during the last two years, not including the present, the school has received $10,195.72 was raised at the school by entertainments, tuitions, etc.

The Lomax-Hannon High and Industrial Institute is one of the two schools of the kind in the State founded and supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion connection.

Bishop J. W. Alstork, of Montgomery, is founder and treasurer; Professor J. R. Wingfield, Greenville, principal; Rev. J. W. Jones, Greenville, dean of the Bible school.

TRIED TO BLOW UP HIS HOUSE

The Journal & Guide 3-7-14

Dynamite Explosion Set Off Under House Of Parmele, N. C. School Teacher

BOLD ACT OF CONSPIRATORS

Wanted To Drive Principal Of Negro Industrial School Out Of The Community

(SPECIAL TO JOURNAL AND GUIDE)

Parmele, N. C., March 2.—About two weeks ago an attempt was made to injure or kill Prof. W. C. Chance, president and founder of the Parmele Industrial Institute, Parmele, N. C., by placing dynamite under his home. It was on Saturday night, and Professor Chance had spent the evening at the home of his grandmother. Having returned about ten-thirty, he went directly up to his room, and was getting ready to retire when the explosion took place. While some damage was done to the house and furniture, Professor Chance, fortunately, sustained no injury, and did not desert his home. He was dazed for a second as the result of the terrible explosion, but immediately came down in an effort to find out something about the would-be assassins.

The general belief is that there was a conspiracy entered into by two or three persons who, because of their opposition to his efforts, and the principles for which he stands unreservedly, determined to destroy the influence of Prof. Chance and break up his work, resorting to this foul means as the only possible way to succeed. Such a dastardly act has greatly stirred the community and brought many of his white and colored friends to his rescue. While no arrest has yet been made, it is believed that the persons who were responsible for the deed employed others to apply the match after filling them up with whiskey.

Prof. Chance has been promised several thousand dollars by friends North, conditioned upon his raising one thousand in North Carolina. He had succeeded in getting subscription for all except about two hundred dollars, and had secured it from among the citizens of the immediate section of the school.

It is thought that the plan was to overthrow him, thus causing him to fail in his effort.

MAR 6 1914

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CHANDLER NORMAL

BIG COLORED SCHOOL ANNOUNCES THAT THE FALL TERM WILL OPEN SEPT. 24.

Chandler Normal School announces that the fall term will open on Thursday, Sept. 24.

As heretofore, the school will maintain all of the grades from the primary thru the normal department. In the primary and grammar grades a new course of study will go into effect, which will neable the children to do even better work than in the past. It is believed that the parents will be well pleased with the results, while the normal department has for many years offered splendid preparations for teaching, the course is now much improved. One of the most valuable parts of this course is the work in "child study," which puts the students in possession of the great facts governing the development of children. This course is most valuable to parents as well as to teachers for it shows so plainly how to "train up a child in the way he should go." Any one, whether a regular student or not, may arrange to take advantage of this course.

Besides the regular work, there will be several especially attractive courses in connection with the domestic science department. The cooking and sewing will both be carried on upon an enlarged scale, and millinery and home nursing will be added.

Strong industrial courses will be begun at the opening of the term. A

vacant room of the school building will be used until the industrial building is erected, the campaign for which is now under way. Carpentry and plumbing will be offered at the beginning of the year and it is expected that printing and bricklaying will be added later. In the case of the course in plumbing, the number of students will be limited and applications for this work should be made at once.

The school is very fortunate in having been able to secure the services of Mr. F. W. Budd, a graduate of the scientific department of Yale University (Sheffield Scientific School). He will be in charge of the industrial department of the school.

Miss Marian H. Remington, who was last year in charge of the work in music, has been transferred to Talladega University. She will be succeeded by Mrs. F. W. Budd, who comes with the highest recommendations. She has had seevral years' experience and the future success of this department seems well assured.

Much work is being done to improve the school building both inside and out. The walls and ceilings of the halls, chapel, domestic science and physics rooms, as well as the normal and seventh and eighth grade, and recitation rooms and the office are being painted. All of the inside woodwork will be varnished and the outside woodwork will be painted. These improvements will add very materially to the appearance of the building and give the students added pleasure.

(By Hardin Tolbert.)

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(Special)—Honornble State Superintendent Barksdale Hamlett of public instruction, gives out the following statement why he did not not sign the diplomas granted by the Ktnucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored persons located at Frankfort, Ky.: "President G. P. Russell, of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for colored persons is incompetent, and some of his faculty. He is a Negro Democrat politician and I do not want politics to be injected into the colored institution any more than into the white schools. He was restored to this school through a political trick, and not upon his ability as an educator. I have authorized each county superintendent to not recognize any of the graduates to teach in the rural schools unless by taking a special examination, and if permitted to teach without examination, and paid, I will take their salary out of the county superintendent's wages, or from his boardman. President G. P. Russell and some members of the trustee board are taking this institution as a tol for local merchants. This school should be under a state-wide trustee board, as the white school of similar nature. I want to see the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute run upon as high a basis as the white school, and there is no reason why it can't be. The state is paying for it. I will go to every inch of the law to see that this school is run upon a high basis, and that grafting and immorality will not be in its walls. Barksdale Hamlett, Supt. of Public Instruction." The action of Prof. Barksdale Hamlett has been exonerated by the press, pulpit and public, and all fair minded citizens for the uplift of the race, as he is state inspector and examiner after June 18th, we hope he will not overlook the fact, for the benefit of the

LOWERY IS LEADER WITH NEGRO RACE

Greenville Negro Receives Degree from South Alabama Baptist College in Recognition of His Ability

Special to The Advertiser.

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 8.—For a number of years the negroes of Greenville and Butler County have been very interested in the advancement of morality and education among their race. Several schools have been established for this end.

One of the negroes who has done much towards this end is M. C. Lowery, D. D. L. L. D., the man who delivered the annual address at the closing of the South Alabama Baptist College a few days ago. Lowery was born and reared near Greenville, Ala., and received his education in the public schools of this county, and he is a graduate from two of the best schools for his race in the country. His address showed him to be a good speaker, and in the front rank of the thinkers of his race.

As an expression of acknowledgment of his ability, the faculty and board of trustees of the South Alabama Baptist College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. As a leader, Lowery has done much to build up his people and guide them along right lines. He has filled a number of responsible positions. He is pastor of the First Baptist Church at Troy and Ozark and also moderator of the South Alabama Colored Association. He is treasurer of the trustee board of the S. A. B. College, and has done as much as any other man to advance the above college. He erected a church building at Troy, Ala., worth $20,000.

NEGRO NORMAL SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON SEPT. 16

Constitution 9-2-14

The Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute, a school for training the colored youth, will begin its term Wednesday, September 16. The enrollment last year was 187. Thirty-eight of these were boarders. Laundry, cooking and housecleaning, plain sewing, carpentry and tailoring are some of the trades stressed.

Principal Stinson says the opening this year promises to be the largest in the school's history, and that the school is very much in need of accommodations where different kinds of work and trades may be carried on. He is grateful, he says, for the aid rendered to carry forward this nucleus of education along proper lines for the mass of his people.

The institute needs $318 to pay a purchase money note on a four-room house lot, which they bought a year ago, and they urge the friends of the school to aid them in paying the amount at once. They also owe $250 for coal and other current expenses, which is past due, they say.

NEGROES ARE URGED TO LEARN A TRADE AND CEASE TO DREAM

Constitution 9-21-14

A helpful educational meeting was held Sunday in Allen Temple, corner Clark and Fraser streets. Rev. R. V. Branch, pastor. Bishop Turner declared the negro was here in this country to make the most of his chances at Christian education. D. H. Sims spoke on "The Educated Man." Prof. C. W. Hill, of Summer Hill school, said the Bible should be read in the negro schools daily. He declared that negro churches were not doing their full duty towards educating the mass.

"The greatest problem of our people today," said R. D. Stinson, "is 'how we shall save our boys and girls.' The proper education is that which fits each one to do that thing which we are most capable to do, and yields a result beneficial to all. The real leaders need to unselfishly drive home these truths to the heart of both parent and guardian.

"Sad to say, we are ashamed of honest hard work, which will give the proper support. The schoolhouse, the church and the home must be inoculated with the doctrine of practical education for the masses as well as the classes. I do not fear the oft-mentioned prejudice and injustice as much as I do ignorance, poverty and shame.

"Give the masses the three Rs and a trade, and a trade that will make them producers as well as consumers. Let's get off of our stilts and place our feet firmly upon the ground, let us cease to dream and wonder and come to something real; we owe it to ourselves as individuals; we owe it to ourselves as a race; we owe it to that class of good people who have done so much to encourage and help us."

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

"And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet." Consequently, the Andrew Robertson Institute will begin its 1914-15 Session, Wednesday morning, October the 7th. Our Faculty, this year, is composed of representatives of four of our best colleges. We have every reason, therefore, to believe them "Up to the Mark" in Efficiency, Character, Culture, and Consecration, and count ourselves most fortunate in winning for our beloved A. R. I. this splendid galaxy of noted worthies.

All our Departments, from the Kindergarten through the High School, are equipped for operation this year, and this, indeed, assures us a field of unbounded usefulness. Aiken, the superb, the Queen of Winter Resorts, is worthy of the best, and the Andrew Robertson Institute has laid her all upon the altar, to be consumed in making the boys and girls who frequent her classic shrine, living exponents of all the term implies. For further particulars, address

JAMES E. JACKSON,
Principal.
906 York St., Aiken, S. C.

Binghamton, N. Y.

JUN 1914

NEGRO INSTITUTE ELECTS TRUSTEES

Mr. Merithew Extends Time for Raising of $500 to Secure Gift

The first meeting of the trustees of the Binghamton Normal and Industrial Institution, which has been promoted here by Fred C. Hazel for the instruction of colored boys and girls, was held last evening. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. S. Andral Kilmer, treasurer, Martin H. Sawtelle; secretary, Fred C. Hazel; trustees, Thomas Taylor, William S. Bennett, New York City; E. F. Hopton, Dr. L. M. S. Haynes, Miss Lida Murray, Waverly, and J. O. Thomas, Tuskegee, Ala.

The school was first organized in June, 1912, and was incorporated Feb. 20, 1913. Various delays prevented the organization of the trustees until last evening, when they gathered in the office of R. W. Meeker in the Security Building.

H. U. Merrithew of Los Angeles, formerly of this city, offered $500 if the school would raise an equal amount by June 15. Mr. Hazel announced last night that the Humane Society campaign had interfered with his efforts to raise money, but that Mr. Merrithew had agreed to make his gift at any time, if the same amount is raised here.

The Institution has a farm of 105 acres south of Ross Park, and has buildings for both boys and girls. It is planned to erect a cottage with accommodations for 20 boys as soon as funds are available. Applications from 75 prospective pupils are on the waiting list.

Hopkins for Principal at Cottage Grove

Head of First County High School for Negroes Tendered Dean of Agricultural and Mechanical College Who is a Well Known Educator.

Prof. W. H. Councill's Disciple

And Has a Long Record of Efficient Service in State—Is Highly Recommended.

Prof. Henry Hopkins, one of the best known Negro educators in the Statte, has been tendered the position of Principal of the Cottage Normal and Industrial Institute, which, beginning with this term, will be a County High School.

The Cottage Grove Institute is the first Negro county high school to be inaugurated by the State for Negroes

(Continued on Page 3.)

Training Colored Boys as Chauffeurs.

The Cardozo Vocational School has added a course in the care and operation of automobiles, in response to a popular demand. The inauguration of a class in gasoline motor practice is a novelty in the public schools of this city, and this is the first year that anything in the kind has been attempted. Its success is shown on the fact that in the day and night classes there are already twenty pupils each, with a waiting list of fifteen, which the school is unable to provide for until the facilities for practice are enlarged. In this city there are openings for many skilled colored chauffeurs and upon the graduation of the present classes, there is little doubt that places at lucrative salaries can be found for them at once. A four-cylinder Chalmers is being used now for practice and the work is decidedly interesting. Mr. Arthur C. Newman is principal of the Cardozo Vocational School, and under his far-seeing direction, it is becoming a marked factor in the educational life of the nation's capital. Assistant Superintendent R. C. Bruce is taking a deep interest in the development of this practical feature of the local school system, and is greatly pleased with the excellent results that are flowing out of it.

Nashville Tennessean

JUL 2 1914

Visit Colored Normal.

State Supterintendent Thompson Superintendent J. D. Jacobs, State School Inspectors W. R. Bourne, Robinson and Professors Zeigler and Frazier paid an official visit to the negro normal school Tuesday morning, where they looked through several departments, after which President Hale introduced them individually to the body of more than 500 teachers, faculty members and visitors. They congratulated President Hale and faculty on the work that has been done and is being done on the splendid progress that the school has made in a short space of time. They paid high compliments to the teachers for making the sacrifice to attend the summer school. President Hale left Wednesday for East Tennessee, where he will speak at the summer institute now in session.

COMMENCEMENT BIG DAY AT BORDENTOWN SCHOOL

New Jersey's Industrial Institution's Exercises Reveals Wonderful Growth in All Departments

GOVERNOR FIELDER GUEST OF HONOR

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of Manual Training Body Friday, Aug. 28, Attended by Many Notable Persons, Including Hudson County Committee of One Hundred.

Bordentown, Sept. 2.

The seventeenth annual commencement of the Bordentown Manual Training and Industrial School was held on Friday, Aug. 28, at Bordentown, N. J. His Excellency James F. Fielder, Governor of New Jersey, and Mrs. Fielder were the guests of honor. The Governor was accompanied by his staff and the following notables: Col. D. Stewart Craven, chairman Manual Training and Industrial School Committee; Dr. William G. Schauffler and other members of the State Board of Education; Hon. Lewis A. Carris, assistant commissioner and supervisor of industrial education.

The distinguished party was received by Prof. and Mrs. James M. Gregory and son, Prof. Frank Gregory. The students were drawn up in battalion formation in front of the school building and stood at attention as the Governor and his party entered. The Governor and his party being formally introduced by Prof. Gregory to the faculty and students, a tour of inspection of the buildings and grounds was then made. After inspecting the various exhibits the Governor and his party witnessed a competitive military drill by the students.

Luncheon was served at noon, and immediately followed the reception to the Governor in front of the school building. The guests formed in line and shook hands with the Governor and his aides. The sound of the school bell was the signal that the time had arrived for the commencement. A raised platform had been erected by the students and beautifully decorated with the various products of the farm. Headed by the Governor and his party, together with the members of the Committee of One Hundred of Hudson County and other visiting guests, the march to the platform was begun to the strains of "Hail to the Chief" by the school band. The student body followed with the Stars and Stripes proudly floating on the breeze. The audience arose and the students sang sweetly "The Old Flag," words and music by James and Rosamond Johnson.

The invocation was by Rev. A. P. Miller, B.D., of Jersey City. The salutatcry address was given by Miss Virginia Johnson of Jersey City. The following demonstrations in the various trades were then given: The making of a house dress. by Daisy B. Morse of Jersey city; plastering a room, John C. Thomas, Atlantic City; poultry raising, Olive Gale, Morristown; the making of a cake, Lillian M. Guy of Atlantic City, and keeping accounts, Blanche B. Price. Atlantic City.

The Governor's address was indeed full of inspiration and encouragement. He was loud in his praise of Prof. and Mrs. Gregory for the manner in which they had so successfully conducted the school, and the delightful way in which they had labored to make the occasion so pleasant. He further stated that he was sorry that the school was not better known throughout the State, but he attributed this to the school being a State institution, and unlike private schools who employ solicitors, to travel over the country in its interest; but he was particularly pleased to see a delegation from the Committee of One Hundred of Hudson County.

The presentation of diplomas and certificates followed the Governor's address. Col. D. Stewart Craven, chairman of Manual Training and Industrial School Committee, made the presentations to the graduates. There were seven prizes awarded to students for high averages in their studies. These were presented by Lewis A. Carris, assistant commssioner of education: James M. Gregory prize, won by Georgia Harris; the Shield's prize, won by George Carter, for high average in agriculture; Dr. William G. Schauffler prize, won by Augusta Long; Lewis A. Carris prize, won by Miss Virginia Johnson; Commissioner Kendall prize, won by Ralph Coleman, which was a prize of $5 in gold; the Rice prize of $5, won by Daisy Moorse; Col. D. Stewart Craven prize of $5, won by Lillian M. Guy, highest average in domestic science. The graduates were: Daisy B. Morse, Jersey City; Lillian M. Guy, Atlantic City; Virginia Johnson, Jersey City; Olive Gale, Moorestown; Blanche B. Price, Atlantic City; John C. Thomas, Atlantic City; Hattie Jackson and Arthur B. Boyer.

Other guests present were as follows: Rev. G. H. Grimke, Washington, D. C.; Hon. J. W. Powell, former minister to Hayti; Rev. Soloman P. Hood, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. H. H. Mitchell, Haddenfield, N. J.; Rev. A. E. Liles, Mt. Holly; Rev. D. W. Cannon, Cranford; Rev. C. H. Cannon, Princetonn; Rev. J. H. Morgan, Bridgeton; R. S. Ross, Burlington; Councellor A. B. Cosey, Newark; L. C. Hurdle, Cranford; Rev. S. S. Sturges, Princeton. Guests from Jersey City: Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Lynch. Rev. Chas. S. Freeman, Rev. A. P. Miller, Rev. Wm. S. Smith, Rev. J. H. Hoggard, Rev. J. H. Hudgins, J. L. Merritt, J. C. Gunnell, C. W. Mulford and Dr. G. Warren Hooper and others.

The school is most favorably situated on a healthy bluff, overlooking the Delaware River, and occupies a tract of two hundred and twenty-four acres of fertile land, one hundred of which is under profitable cultivation.

Brooklyn Standard Union.

14 October 1914

EDUCATING COLORED GIRLS.

The Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School, Daytona, Fla., has just celebrated its tenth year. A decade ago Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, a wide-awake, energetic graduate of Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C., seeing the dire need of education among her people in the South, began her life's work with five little girls, a few boxes and $1.50, in a rented log cabin at the above named place. From this meagre beginning the work has grown to marvelous proportions from every standpoint. The present plant consists of a farm of about twenty acres, a modern building, used as a dormitory and recitation hall, a small building for the trades, another used for class rooms and domestic science department, an airy, thoroughly sanitary and well equipped hospital and training school for nurses.

During these ten years over five hundred girls have passed through this institution and are successfully combatting the various conditions confronting them. As housekeepers, houseworkers, clerks and school teachers, they are not only holding their own but radiating an influence which lights up the pathway of all with whom they come in contact. Not a few of them have married and are living comfortably in their own neat little homes, setting up ideal standards of home life and making a general good impression in the various communities in which they find themselves. A class of six bright girls completed the literary course this year. Some are going to higher institutions in order to fit themselves as teachers that they may be more efficient in the imparting of knowledge to others. Some will engage in other vocations along uplift lines.

The end of the first decade finds the community of Daytona greatly improved in many respects. Through the various organizations and activities of the school the colored people have been led to a better understanding of and greater desire for good citizenship. Their homes, well-kept plots of ground, neat back and front yards, are all tangible evidences of a higher and better plane of living. Associated with Mrs. Bethune is Mrs. Frances R. Keyser, the former superintendent of the White Rose Industrial Home of New York for Working Girls.

OCT 28 1914

Negro University Opens.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 27.—Prof. J. S. Jones, formerly superintendent of the negro schools here, and now connected with Southern University, near Baton Rouge, has sent notice to this city that the main building of the university is nearing completion, and negro children of this city who desire admittance should forward their application at once. More than 300 applications have been received.

LOUISVILLE, KY

Post

OCT 19 1914

WILD OUTBREAK IN NEGRO NORMAL SCHOOL.

Evening Post's Special Service.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 19.—Pandemonium reigned in the chapel at the Colored Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute this morning, when orators of the senior class addressed President G. P. Russell, accusing him of unfairness. Russell was hooted and the orators cheered. Petitions are being prepared asking the Governor, State superintendent and Board of Trustees to remove Russell.

He expelled James S. Dean, of Louisville, a senior, on the charge of insubordination. The students contended he was expelled for going joy riding in the president's machine with the president's nephew and another student, when the machine was smashed.

All three were given three weeks' work on the rock pile as punishment.

REVIEW

NOV 1 1914

GEORGE WALLS NAMED

He Is On Advisory Board Of The Bordentown Military Academy

At a recent meeting held at Bordentown Institute for Colored Youth, at Bordentown, N. J., called by Dr. George E. Cannon, colored men representing eight of the counties of the State were in attendance, with the purpose of evolving ways and means for furthering the interests of that institution. The meeting was in the nature of an educational conference, and the aim was to select an advisory board of colored men who are interested in the work of the school to confer with the State Board of Education on matters pertaining to Bordentown Institute.

From the number present at the meeting held last week, the following members of the board were selected, representing their respective counties: George H. Walls, Atlantic; the Rev. George E. Morris, Camden; Prof. H. G. Fenderson, Cape May; J. H. Vandervall, Essex; Rev. William J. Jones, Hudson, and Dr. George E. Cannon.

The committee composed of the above-named gentlemen has been recommended to the State Board of Education for the approval of their appointment to the State "Advisory Board," that the committee might co-operate with the State Board in placing the New Jersey institution on a more efficient basis. It will be recalled that early in the spring Dr. Booker T. Washington, at the invitation of the State Board, made a visit to Bordentown for the purpose of studying the needs of the institution, and subsequently made recommendations for its improvement.

Already Bordentown is accommodating students far beyond its capacity and the prospects are that this will be the most successful year in the history of the school. Since the organization of the Hudson County Committee three pupils have been sent to the school from that county. Besides this the committee is supporting one scholarship at the institution.

LOUISVILLE, KY

COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 21 1914

EIGHTEEN NEGRO STUDENTS PLACED UNDER ARREST

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF PEACE BY PRESIDENT OF NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The arrest of eighteen leaders in the mutiny of students at the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute (colored) here this morning had no perceptible effect on the contest between President Russell and the students.

A procession of a hundred or more of them, boys in khaki uniforms and girls in caps and gowns, was halted in front

of the courthouse until Sheriff Smith arrested those for whom President Russell had sworn out warrants, charging them with breach of the peace.

They were released almost immediately on $50 bond each for their appearance before County Judge Hieatt to-morrow morning. Fully a half-million dollars was represented on their bonds signed by names of State officials, bankers and merchants, in whose homes the boys work outside school hours. State Supt. Barksdale Hamlett signed the bonds of eight of them.

Those arrested are: Walter Gilmore, Pulaski county; James Dean, Louisville; John C. Gentry, Richmond; John Holder, Allen county; James Speirs, Danville; Henry White, Richmond; Charles Taylor, Warren; C. H. Nevills, Frankfort, Missouri; Scott Mitchell, Bourbon; Willie M. Torian, Christian; George Kemberley, Frankfort; Clarence Washington, Woodford; Clark Alexander, Maysville; Andrew Goodloe, Boyle; Moneta Sleets, Boyle; James Ward, Maysville; W. B. Brooks, Webster; Elsworth Coleman, Franklin; J. V. Jones.

From the courthouse the procession continued to the Capitol, where Gov. McCreary received them in the State reception room. To-night a widely advertised mass meeting was held in the First Baptist church, colored, the purpose being clearly stated in handbills as a protest against "Russellism."

Gov. McCreary made the students a fatherly talk and gave them sound advice about the duties of citizenship and the necessity of preserving the peace and doing things in an orderly manner. He mentioned his own interest in ed[illegible] and the uplift of the colored race, told them they had acted hastily. It was cheered at the close of his speech when he said he would communicate their protest against President Russell to the board of trustees. He later appointed former Mayor James H. Polsgrove to the board to succeed O. H. Skiles, who removed to Louisville and resigned.

In reply to the complaint of the students against President Russell Gov. McCreary said:

"At the time that President Russell took charge of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute I am informed that there were less than 200 students attending the institute, and I am informed that there are about 300 at present in attendance. This indicates that the institution has made progress.

"You say it is the consensus of opinion of the leading colored citizens of the State and of all good white citizens interested in the institution that educational improvement and progress cannot be made so long as President Russell remains in charge of the institution.

"I have never heard any colored citizens of the State criticise President Russell on his management of the institute, but I have heard a number compliment his management, and I have never heard but one white citizen interested in the institute criticise it, while a large number have spoken kindly of it.

"The State of Kentucky has been very liberal in appropriating money for the support and maintenance of the Normal and Industrial Institute, and the president, faculty and students have it in their power to make this institute of great benefit to the colored people, and all of them should do all in their power to make this a great and beneficial in[illegible]tute."

No acts of depredation were [illegible]itted at the institution last night or to-day, although the police and Sheriff were constantly called up by apprehensive watchers. A crowd of students were about the premises, more excited than bent on mischief.

This morning when the students started for chapel, leaders harangued them and about half dropped out of line. Later some of the boys persisted in lingering on the girls' side, but when Sheriff Smith appeared on the scene they left.

[illegible]ed at [illegible]

[illegible] 1913

BUSINESS SCHOOL FOR NEGROES TO OPEN MONDAY

The West Florida Baptist Academy, a business school for colored people, will open next Monday morning, on West Hill near Lincoln park.

A practical business course will be offered, and systematic theology will also be taught.

Reasonable tutition fees will be charged. Rev. E. J. McKenzie will be the principal of the school.

LANCASTER NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, LANCASTER, S. C.

The African American Presbyterian

We have lately bought a farm of one hundred and forty-eight (148) acres for the Lancaster Normal and Industrial Institute. The school boys are now cultivating the same. This has been our long cherished hope---to run in connection with the school an industrial farm; and we are now soliciting all the help we can to enable us to pay the $3,700 to secure it. Already we have applications from young men who desire to work their way through school. This farm will afford them an opportunity to do so. "God helps those who help themselves."

This new site gives us 152 acres of school property. We have now 435 students very anxious to see us secure this farm where we can raise vegetables, hogs and cows for the school. We have much of it under cultivation now.

Booker T. Washington has been enabled to build a great industrial school for colored people. This he could not have done without the co-operation of white people, North and South. I ask the world for a chance and the same thing can be done here in Lancaster County. I hope that every white and colored man will answer our appeal in a substantial way. If you have a friend who you think would be interested, will you not kindly lay this matter before him and send in his donation along with yours? What will you donate?

All donations should be sent to the President, M. D. Lee, Lancaster, S. C.

TRUSTEES.

M. D. Lee, Chairman,
R. B. Mobley,
T. J. Barnes,
Wm. Robinson,
J. S. Standback,
Y. D. Harris,
M. Ingram, D. D.,
C. C. Alexander,
J. A. Tillman,
S. S. Watson,
S. G. Atkins,
Educational Secretary of the
A. M. E. Zion Church.

Thanking you in advance,

M. D. LEE.

DO NEGROES NEED TECHNICAL EDUCATION?

The training of a race from the very elementary subjects into men and women of the highest usefulness is a tremendous task, requiring vast expenditure of money, the greatest zeal of Christian missionaries, and a wise management and direction of the educational machinery. The basic or elementary education of the Negro has been going forward with wonderful facility. His illiteracy has been reduced from 99 per cent. just at the close of the Civil war to about 35 per cent. at the dawn of 1912. Some older nations of Europe and Asia, notably Russia, will show a larger per cent. of illiteracy than does the American Negro. He has imbibed the rudiments of the highest civilization in a manner that agreeably surprised his warmest friends. For the convenience of this short paper, I shall divide his progress into epochs of 25 years each. The first epoch was devoted to the acquisition of elementary education, and, naturally, I think, to a kind of self-defense which could be carried on only through politics. I shall leave settlement of the question of whether or not it was best for the Negro to largely deal in politics, at this time, to the judgment of political economists.

This elementary foundation laid in period one, or, more properly, begun to be laid. He, the Negro, answering the call of his people, availed himself of the opportunity to enter the learned professions. I think all history teaches that an acquisition of them lies at the foundation of true civilization. Beginning with the ministry and branching out to common school instruction, and upon this foundation primitive people of all times have fortified their future civilization with the development of law, first for the protection of human society, and then a system of medicine, as best understood at the particular age of the world. This was true of Greece, of Rome, and of England; lightly modified, of course, by the special conditions, problems and environments of the people. It was even true of the American Indian, who, as a race, failed to make good because he refused to grow. The Negro must take the lesson from the Indian. This brings to what I believe will be the third eopoch in the Negro's progress, as well as to the answer to the question: "Do Negroes need technical education?" From a careful survey of present economic conditions I answer an emphatic Yes! The Negro is a native American, or at least as much so as any American save the Indian A great problem that confronts the Negro is whether the multitudes of foreigners, who are invading our shores, will supplant him in the industrial fabric of the country. If he is supplanted it will be because the Negro is not making adequate progress along the line of technical development. And when I use the term technical, I mean all that is included in the term "industrial education," and more. He must not only know the elements, but he must be a master of electrical, civil mining, mechanical, architectural and agricultural engineering. It is this "more" that distinguishes "technical" from merely "industrial" education.—The Savannah Independent.

NASHVILLE, TENN

AUG 3 1 1914

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OPENS SOON

The 1914-1915 bulletin of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School for Negroes has just been issued from the press of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, and a host of workers at the school are busy mailing it to the four corners of the state. It is neatly printed in catalogue style and contains seventy-four pages of interesting information as to the progress and conduct of the institution.

The first illustration in the bulletin is a group of the local committee of the State Board of Education. They are: Governor Ben W. Hooper, President; Hon. A. L. Todd, State Superintendent; S. H. Thompson, Secretary; Hon. Harry A. Luck. The second illustration contains groups of the state school inspectors, the Educational Committee and committee from School Officers' Association. The third illustration is that of the faculty headed by Professor Wm. J. Hale, President. Another interesting illustration is an inset showing a panoramic view of the buildings, with a group of 1913-1914 students in the foreground.

The school was organized in June, 1912, and each has witnessed a creditable increase in attendance. Of the 442 students who attended the regular session last year the following show the enrollment of the industrial departments: Trades, brick and woodworking, 42; manual training, 30; mechanical drawing, 55; agriculture, 258.

The 1914-15 session opens September 14. On account of the activities of President Hale, who has covered the state in the interest of the school, and is now with the agricultural train touring West Tennessee, a record attendance is expected on the opening day. The splendid faculty, the ideal home life and the low rates, the triple advantages which have been stressed everywhere by President Hale, are factors which are calculated to greatly aid the work of the school.

[illegible] Tennessean

JUL 1 1914

Speak at Negro Normal.

Capt. T. F. Peck and Prof. J. M. Bently visited the negro normal school Friday morning, where they spoke before an audience of more than 600, on "The Scientific Management of Crops," bringing out the value of agriculture and showing the stress that is being placed on the agricultural value of Tennessee. Capt. Peck expressed himself as being especially pleased and intensely interested in the school, and that he would do all in his power to support and co-operate with President Hale and the faculty.

Dr. White will address the normal school Monday on hog cholera and the methods of treating.

Nashville, Tennessean

JUL 9 1914

To Speak at Negro Normal.

Capt. F. F. Peck and his staff will address the negro normal school Friday at 10 a. m. on the latest methods and principles of scientific farming. The public has been invited. Preparations are being made for the exhibit of the school to be placed on the Tennessee agricultural and industrial demonstration train leaving here July 15. President Hale, of the negro normal school, is now spending a few days at Tuskegee institute, after having visited and addressed the various summer institutes of East Tennessee, including Johnson City and Chattanooga.

Industrial Schools

FOR EFFICIENT SELF-HELP

We had an occasion recently to visit the site selected for Southern University. It is located just four miles north of Baton Rouge, La., faces the Mississippi river and comprises five hundred acres of land on what is known as the Scotland Bluff. The river makes a bend just before it reaches the property of Southern University and then passes the site in its majesty. This land at high tide is forty feet above the river and at low tide sixty feet. We say in all candor and with much satisfaction that this is one of the best school sites we have ever seen. There is no superior place anywhere to be found. For picturesqueness, accessibility, drainage, and fertility the site is unsurpassed after all the difficulty that was had in securing a location. It looks as if God had this place hid away as an ideal location.

We were told by the authorities that the purpose was to make Southern University the best school in the South for Negroes. We sincerely trust that this program will be carried out and that the legislature will make appropriation sufficiently large to make possible this program. A small appropriation at this time will be discouraging to the constituency of the school. There are those who have contended that the state in moving the institution planned liberal things for the race and in view of the fact that Louisiana leads in the illiteracy column, it is time for a bold stroke in education for all races in the state and particularly for the Negro. President Clark is giving himself to the work unreservedly and is optimistic as to the support the institution will receive. We sincerely hope that he and all his friends of the institution may not be disapponted.

Recently the Daily Item of this city had a very strong editorial urging a liberal support for this institution. This editorial was timely and was appreciated. In the course of its remarks, the Item said:

"Somebody has said, on the 'Negro question' with brutal frankness, that 'even a dog is better about the house if he is a trained dog!'

"Call it enlightened altruism, or enlightened self-interest, most thinking men in the South have come to know that a great mass of densely ignorant, untrained Negroes is a tremendous burden for the white people to carry—and have come to agree, that training the Negroes, teaching them to become efficient and self-sufficient, lifts a burden from the whites, even if the whites have to pay the cost of the lifting.

"Southern University, as now arranged, is doing just that sort of work. It is lifting a burden from the backs of the whites by putting the feet of the Negroes on sure paths of efficient self-help."

Exactly so. It is too big a compliment to the Negro to think that he unlike all other men of the world can get along without education. He will be a more loyal, patriotic, useful, and contented citizen if he is trained and it has been a poor policy that led the South to be picayunish in its policy in appropriations for Negro education. This policy was everything else but statesmanlike in facing the great mass of ignorance that has been as a millstone about the neck of progress of both races in the South.

Give us an education that makes for efficiency and we will become self-supporting and a contributory element in our common civilization.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

April 1914

"BACK TO THE FARM" SALVATION OF NEGRO

Experience of Bettis Academy, at Trenton, S. C., Points Way to Solution of Serious Southern Problem.

Founded by ex-Slave, Institution Is Uplifting Pupils and Those Coming in Contact With Common Sense Teachings.

By HENRY W. WILBUR

TRENTON, S. C., April 11.—This is the home of Senator Tillman, who in his earlier Senatorial career was as fiery as Vardaman. But his neighbors say he has been very much mellowed by the ripening processes of time. Be that as it may, the most interesting thing in the neighborhood is not South Carolina's senior Senator.

About six miles from this straggling, unkempt Southern hamlet is a stretch of country, which in the old days of slavery, with its supposed baronial splendor, was pronounced worthless. Judged superficially from the sandy road and the scrubby timber, one would be tempted to agree with the ante-bellum estimate without resort to debate. But the modern agricultural expert is not willing to admit that there is any such thing in the universe as worthless land.

In any event, there is now being enacted on this poor land, condemned by the nabobs of the Old South, one of the most interesting experiments in the combined development of the negro and the land to be found anywhere in Dixie. The story of tihs experiment from its inception down to date, sounds almost like a semi-social and religious romance.

About a generation ago there was living in this community a negro preacher named Alexander Bettis. This man possessed a remarkably rugged common sense, and a simple persuasive eloquence, although he was nearly illiterate. As a slave he had managed a large saw-mill and lumber business for his master. By a life and conversation singularly free from guile, he won the universal confidence of his own people, and the respect of all the white men whose confidence was worth having. From his own experience and observation as slave and free man he had reached certain conclusions regarding the needs of his people, and these conclusions were so intelligently and persistently held that they admitted of no debate. He was severe and almost savage in dealing with the shiftless, trifling and immoral members of his own race.

Among the conclusions reached by Mr. Bettis was that flocking to town was fundamentally bad for the negro. He constantly affirmed that the best place for the colored man was on the land as a tiller of the soil. He was also certain that labor on the land should be intelligently performed, therefore the young men and women of the race should be educated according to their practical needs. Opportunities for such education existed after a fashion in the towns and cities. According to the Bettis theory of the fitness of things, sending young people from the country to be educated to work on the farms was logically foolish and morally mischievous. Reasoning in rather a straight line, this preacher concluded that the thing to do was to bring adequate educational opportunity to the people of the country.

He knew that his theory was right, but applying it was not easy. Bettis believed that part of the business of life was to meet obstacles and emergencies and throw them off the track. Manifestly the first thing was to make a beginning. This he did by securing enough land for a nucleus. This negro preacher knew his own limitations, and that he did not know how to manage an educational institution. His next step was to select and equip two young men for this task. They were sent first to the Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute at Aiken, one of the first schools established in the South for the education of the negro. Then they took courses in Atlanta University. One of them died soon after Bettis' Academy was started.

THE MAN AND THE PLACE.

Twenty-eight years ago the surviving young man, Alfred W. Nicholson, took charge of the institution, and ever since then the story of success in individual equipment and land development clusters around this man and his wife.

The plant of Bettis Academy has been a growth, like Topsy. From the small beginning of one primitive building the plant has expanded into a cluster of buildings, plain, to be sure, but suited, if not adequate, to the substantial educational work which the school fosters.

Bettis Academy has 500 students, who come from far and near. One-third of them walk, some coming five miles, and returning to their homes every night, gladly making these trips in order to get an education. The balance of the students are fed and lodged on the premises, and all hands must work, for here education has no frills. Without going into details, it may be said that intelligent industry is the applied purpose of the school, and thrift and economy is the characteristic of everybody about the place, from Mr. Nicholson and his wife down to the smallest kindergartner, who is beginning the act of intellectually and morally rising.

THE LAND EXPERIMENT.

Much more interesting than the school itself is the land buying and development which has been going on for a quarter of a century under the leadership of Mr. Nicholson. It should be said at the beginning that the land purchases were, and still are, made largely on credit, in the case of each effort at expansion of ownership. Like all real credit in this case, it is based on confidence. Necessarily, this means confidence which responsible Southern white men have in Mr. Nicholson, and the men who have become or wish to become land owners.

Traveling from farm to farm we examined some of the results of this land experiment within a radius of 10 miles of Bettis Academy. In this section colored men own and operate about 14,000 acres of land. In the main, this land was bought in considerable tracts, often by Mr. Nicholson assuming the original responsibility. Then it was divided to suit the buying capacity of the colored people who now own it.

Along a stretch of country ten miles in extent the farms, with only an occasional holding by white men, are owned by negroes. Half of the 1000 acres is paid for, and by the practice of economy and industry that would be a credit to any race.

The reputation of this colored community is of the best. No reputable white man has anything but the highest praise for Mr. Nicholson and his land experiment. Crime is practically unknown among the men and women on these farms. White men of character rather seek to buy farms on the border of this settlement. By so doing they insure themselves against the undesirable citizens of both races, not hard to find in South Carolina.

WHERE BLEASE COMES IN.

Governor Blease, in accordance with his general attitude of race hatred and prejudice, is helping to cripple and color the educational problem. The other day by some hook or crook, a colored man was elected, or appointed, a school trustee down in Beaufort. The news traveled rapidly to Columbia and did not find Blease napping. If he ever sleeps he is speedily aroused when there is any indication that the colored man has received the least recognition as a responsible citizen.

The Governor quickly summoned the State Board of Education in special session and a resolution was passed commanding the Board of Education in Beaufort County to discharge the negro trustee and put a white man in his place, and repeat the operation as often as any negro was elevated to a place of leadership. It was asserted in the resolution

that it is "against the policy of the educational and other departments of the State of South Carolina" to have negroes occupy places of trust and responsibility.

He is on record as bewailing all education of the negro on the ground that "if you educate the nigger he will eventually own all the land," and then he will perforce become a factor in government. It has also been asserted by the Governor that last year the bulk of land which changed hands in the South was sold to negroes.

What is the secret of this evident possibility? Blease has played the demagogue. He has pitted the poor whites against the well-to-do, and the negro has been the pawn in the game. Observation convinces one that the bitter race prejudice and hatred is held by the shiftless and ignorant whites. The latter do not educate their children. The superintendent of schools of a South Carolina county said to a friend of mine the other day that if the State did not speedily get a compulsory education law, in 25 years the negroes, as a class, would be much better educated than the whites, and this in spite of the educational handicap imposed upon the blacks.

HENRY W. WILBUR.

Chicago, Ill.

NEWS

JUL 17 1914

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S WORK.

The recent visit of Dr. Booker T. Washington to this city and the splendid address which he delivered brought to mind an incident of a few weeks ago. A young negro of what might be called the dilettante class was heard saying to a newly arrived stranger:

"Don't tell any one in Chicago that you are from Tuskegee institute."

To this advice the stranger without hesitation replied to the effect that he was proud to be identified with an institution that meant so much constructively in the life of his race, and that any one who was conversant with the needs of the people served by the school could not be disloyal to it.

The former young man did not necessarily mean harm, but unfortunately he misrepresented the spirit of this great city. Chicago, sharing the American ideal, is in harmony with movements everywhere which make for human uplift and her representative citizens are as eager to encourage in Alabama as well as in Illinois any organization representing an investment in useful, nondependent citizenship.

The Tuskegee institute is not only an efficient school for training the negro in manual arts and in agriculture. It is primarily a school for human culture, indeed for race culture, considering the important part it has played and is destined to play in the education of the negro race.

It took the world a long time to acknowledge the truth that physical control and the workman's skill in the manipulation of his tools and the practice of his art are as essential contributions to human welfare and the enjoyment of life as are the ability to appreciate fine art from an academic point of view or to translate classical writings or decipher fascinating problems in mathematics. Those who from apathy, indolence or prejudice have not kept abreast with the trend of education and the progress of the glorious humanitarian movements of this day are the ones who dote upon what a living age has buried in books. They offer no helping hand in the solution of vital problems.

The Tuskegee institute is an active agency not only in education but in social amelioration. Truly there can be no complete appreciation of the work that Dr. Washington is doing for this country if the appalling need for this work is overlooked. As this need is realized so will the friends of the work increase, together with the encouragement and inspiration of his benevolent supporters.

Chicago. J. THEO. WILLIAMSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STAR

SEP 9 - 1914

LEON L. PERRY AT HEAD OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Appointed Superintendent of District Institution for Colored Children at Blue Plains.

Leon L. Perry, a native of Washington and graduate of the Washington schools, was appointed by the Commissioners today as superintendent of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children at Blue Plains, to succeed O. F. N. Madden, resigned.

At the same time his wife was given the position of matron of the institution. The positions pay $1,200 and $600 per annum, respectively.

The new official was selected from a long list of applicants and bears the indorsement of the board of charities. He is a graduate of the high school and the normal school. Since his graduation from the latter institution in 1906 he has been a teacher in the public schools, and for the past six years has been in charge of the atypical school for incorrigible boys.

In Close Touch With the Work.

This work has brought him in close touch with the Juvenile Court and the probation officers, as many of the pupils of the school are on probation and under the supervision of the Juvenile Court. His wife, who is also a graduate of the high and normal schools of Washington, has been a teacher in the graded schools and is considered by the Commissioners to be well equipped for the position of matron.

George E. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on child-caring institutions of the board of charities, gave personal consideration to the various applicants and advised with the Commissions relative to the selection.

Cincinnati, O.

TIMES-STAR

APR 13 191-

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION IS AIDING IN SOLUTION OF NEGRO PROBLEM

Doing Admirable Work in Making Young Colored People Self-Supporting and Self-Reliant in Battle With Life.

People of Cincinnati, when asked to contribute to the support of negro schools elsewhere, often say: "We have our own negro problem right here in Cincinnati." Quite correct! The city's colored population is but 5 per cent of the whole, but that small portion furnishes 26 to 51 per cent of the inmates of the county jail, the work-house and the branch hospital. Where did Cincinnati get her negro problem? It appears that Kentucky stands at the foot of the class of Southern States in provision for negro education. Besides the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky the State has not one well-equipped colored school of any description. Chiefly because of this lack, in the decade 1900-1910, enough negroes went north to supply all the gain in negro population in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and 7,000 more. The fountain head and source of Cincinnati negro problem is in Kentucky.

Lincoln Institute of Kentucky, child of Berea college, located at Simpsonville, but wholly independent of the parent institution, located twenty-two miles east of Louisville, giving thorough normal and industrial training, is laboring to make the negro successful and therefore contented at home, and to elevate him so that, if he does immigrate, he will be an asset instead of a liability in his new home. The institute has nearly 450 acres of land, 17 buildings, a faculty of 16 divided between the two races, property worth over $500,000, thus assuring its permanence. It has the confidence of the white people in its own vicinity. Louisville white people have given $60,000 toward its plant and a long list of white people of Kentucky are annual donors to its current expense needs.

The institute gives no financial aid to its students, but an abundance of work, desiring to make them self-reliant. Every student is required to take some industrial course. At present agriculture, horticulture, dairying, stock raising, carpentry, steam-engineering, cooking, sewing and dressmaking are taught, and other courses will be added as the demand and its resources shall warrant.

The institute is endorsed by the Charities' Endorsement Committee of Louisville, also by such men as ex-Gov. Augustus E. Willson, Milton H. Smith, president of the L. & N. railway, and many others. The Rev. James Bond, D. D., its financial agent, is now in Cincinnati, seeking friends. The principal is Rev. A. Eugene Thomson, D. D., and the treasurer, Rufus A. Church. Its business affairs are in the hands of a board of twenty-two trustees, one of whom is Judge A. C. Shattuck of this city. The treasurer's books are audited by professional accountants annually. The institute is in its second year of operation with an enrollment of 126 selected students.

.....

ished at OWENSBORO, KY.

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OCT 20 1914

NEGRO INSTITUTE BEGINS THIRD YEAR

Uniform Being Furnished Students; Instructed In Military Drill

Lincoln Ridge, Ky., Oct. 17.—Lincoln institute began its third year of operation September 30, with 115 students enrolled, a gain of 20 per cent over that of last year. Last year the new students were principally in the eighth grade while this year the newcomers average first year normal.

An exceptionally fine crop of melons were raised during the season on the institute farm. Other farm products and livestock raised have attracted much attention.

The students are being uniformed and the young men given instructions in the military drill. The salutary influence of the institute upon the negroes in Shelby county has aroused much favorable comment from many quarters.

Education 1914
Denominational Schools.

NASHVILLE, TENN
Banner

SEP 3 0 1914

ASK AID FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Prominent Baptists Appear Before Governors of Commercial Club.

Several matters of interest came up at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Commercial Club last night. Rev. Rufus W. Weaver of Immanuel Baptist Church, Rev. Allen Fort of the First Baptist Church and Dr. J. M. Frost, Secretary of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board, appeared before the board in the interest of the movement to secure for Nashville a theological seminary for negroes, which it is planned to establish in the South. Dr. Weaver outlined the project, referring to the fact that $50,000 has been appropriated. The negroes are to raise $7,500, and Nashville is asked to give $7,500 to the project. Dr. Weaver said that an option had been secured on a suitable site of thirty-four acres adjacent to Roger Williams University for $7,500. There are 2,500,000 negro Baptists, and the speaker said the university will be the high influence for this great army. Drs. FTost and Fort also spoke in advocacy of extending the aid sought to the college.

Several members of the Board of Governors spoke favorably on the proposition, and President Ransom was authorized to appoint a committee for the Commercial Club to report on future action. There will be a meeting in the interest of the proposition October 7.

The Bishop Steven's Sc...

...re-open Monday, October 5, 1914, at 60 Nassau Street. We are better prepared to accommodate our scholars than ever. Plenty of room. We will add a kindergarten then we can better take care of the little ones. Good and kind teachers. We are looking for quite a crowd, come the first day.

Wm. DeVeaux,
Principal Teacher
A. L. Pengelley, Bishop

CATHOLIC.

...Marcellus Dorsey, representing St. Joseph's Society for Color...

ed Missions, on last Monday concluded negotiations with the trustees of Sharon Baptist Church for the purchase of the church edifice at Carey and Presstman streets. Mr. Dorsey states that this building has been purchased by the Catholic Church for the purpose of increasing the school facilities for colored Catholic children. The consideration involved in the deal was $10,000.

Little Rock Ark
Southern Guardian

OCT 24 1914

Negro Writer Tells of Visit To The Menace

Salem Tutt Whitney, a colored man of no means ability, writing for the "Freeman," a colored newspaper published at Indianapolis, Ind., in the issue of October 3, tells of his visit to Aurora, Mo., and his experience at the "Menace" office, as follows:

We arrived in Aurora, Mo., another all-white town, late Sunday evening. In company of some of the boys, I strolled up and down the main street, which was lined with young men who chatted idly or strolled aimlessly up and down. Most of these greeted us pleasantly. Some courteously asked our business in town, while others walked part way with us. In the morning groups of men and boys gathered about the car and swapped tales with our boys or indulged in games of ball and other athletic sports. Later in the day I visited the home of the Menace, the Protestant paper that is making such a violent crusade against Catholicism.

Rev. Theodore C. Walker a gentleman past the allotted time of man in age, saw me as I was descending a stirway preparatory to leaving th building. He walked towards me w a sprightliness of a youth and smilingly offered his hand. I extended my own, which he grasped and shook with the sturdiness of a farmer. He interrogated me about the merits of the show, and then facetiously asked if I were not afraid to be in a white man's town. Before leaving the building, Marvin Brown, managing editor, requested an interview, so I was ushered into the editorial sanctum, a pleasure and privilege granted to but few persons, as Mr. Brown works behind closed doors at all times. Mr. Brown and Rev. Walker marked for annihilation, which perhaps accounts for the closed doors, although Mr. Brown had the look of a courageous and fearless men. Mr. Brown is scarcely out of his thirties. He offered me a chair, and we talked at random for a time. Then I learned his real reason for asking an interview when he asked me directly: 'What is the attitude of the colored people toward Catholicism?" I hardly knew what to reply, but I was pleased to learn that in all matters of vital interest to the American people the negro must be considered. I stated what I thought to be the truth, that most of the colored people inclined toward the Methodist and Baptist religions; that only in Maryland and Louisiana were the colored people greatly inclined towards Catholicism. He seemed anxious to know if the Menace reached many colored people, and what was the best method to be used in placing the Menace before those who had not heard of the paper. I handed Mr. Brown a copy of The Freeman. He looked at it and remarked: "I have heard of this paper. I think it will be a good one to put on exchange." As I was leaving the building I was again accosted by Rev. Walker. He also asked what of the attitude of the colored people generally towards Catholicism. I then took occasion to speak of the attitude of the Catholics toward the colored people, stating that it is not unusual to see colored and white people worshipping side by side in the Catholic churches of the South; that the Catholic priests draw no color-line, that they are always willing and ready to administer to the colored as well as the white person. I could not refrain from contrasting the white Protestant minister who rode horseback through the streets of Wilmington, N. C., inciting a mad mob of men to beat and kill innocent Negroes, with the conduct of Father Morrisey of Natchez, Miss., who walked five miles at night through a flood that at times reached to his waist to administer the last rites to a poor old dying negro. Rev. Walker scratched his head thoughtfully and then remarked emphatically: "Im glad they are doing it! I'm glad they are doing it! It will make some of the Protestants stop the abominable practice of unjust discrimination against negroes!"

CHAPLAIN O'KEEFE IN WASHINGTON.

Rev. Timothy P. O'Keefe, of Alcatraz Island, California, spent a few days last week at the Apostolic Mission House, Washington, on his way to West Point, N. Y., to visit his nephew who is a cadet at the military academy. Father O'Keefe is the only major in the Catholic Chaplain Corps.

The Catholic Universe Bulletin
10/23/14

Columbus Ohio
Record

OCT 23 1914

COLORED SISTERS OPEN SCHOOL.

The colored children of San Antonio, Texas, will now have the benefit of some mission workers. A group of nuns belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Family of New Orleans, have gone to San Antonio to open schools and start other much needed works.

N. Y. EV. MAIL

21 September 1914

Negro School Is Opened in Harlem

The Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament to-day opened in Harlem a new parochial St. Mark's school, admitting 360 colored boys and girls, and a home for the sisters, the whole costing more than $100,000.

This Harlem school is one of four to be opened to-day, all of them costing more than $300,000. Others are in Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and they make her total number of schools sixteen.

NEW YORK WORLD

21 September 1914

TO OPEN NEGRO SCHOOL.

Miss Drexel, Now a Mother Superior, Increases Her Benefactions.

The Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament will open this morning, in Harlem, a new parochial St. Mark's school, admitting 360 colored boys and girls, and a home for the Sisters, the whole costing more than $100,000.

The Mother Superior used to be Miss Katherine Drexel, a daughter of the Philadelphia banker, who is giving her life and her money to educational work for negro and Indian children. This Harlem school is one of four to be opened to-day, all of them costing more than $300,000. Others are in Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and they make her total number of schools sixteen.

Confident

DEC 3 1914

BOARD BUYS FARMS FOR NEGROES

Help Southern Folk to Become Self-Supporting by Permitting Them to Buy Land—Pittsburgh Laymen to Speak.

PITTSBURGH—The Board of Missions for Freedmen has just issued a circular calling the attention of the church to its fiftieth anniversary. This board was organized in Pittsburgh in 1844 and during the half century has done a marvelous work among the colored people south of Mason and Dixon's line. There are now 412 churches and missions and a total of 603 workers. Lately the board has purchased two farms, one in connection with the Boggs Academy, Georgia, consisting of 1,000 acres, and the other in connection with Harbison College, Irmo, S. C., containing 882 acres. The purpose is to settle the negroes on these farms, teach them agriculture and home making, and give them an opportunity to purchase land at reasonable prices. The board has recently elected Mrs. W. T. Larimer of Pittsburgh assistant secretary of the woman's department.

Moderator at Banquet—About 400 attended the Presbyterian union banquet in the Schenley hotel Monday evening, Nov. 23. T. J. Gillespie, the retiring president, introduced Dr. W. A. Jones, the new president. The principal address was made by Dr. Maitland Alexander, moderator.

Laymen to Help Mission Interest—The foreign mission committee of the presbytery has secured fourteen laymen who have prepared special talks on the various mission fields of the world, and have sent a special appeal to all of the churches asking that these men be heard, in the hope that new interest may be created in foreign missions.

P. W. Snyder.

Pittsburg Gazette Times

DEC 2 5 1914

Society Girl To Take Veil To Aid Negroes

Lucy Dahlgren of New York Will Enter Aunt's Catholic Nunnery at Cornwells, Pa.

DAUGHTER OF RICH DIVORCEE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO GAZETTE TIMES.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Following the divorce granted to her mother, Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, from her father, Eric B. Dahlgren, Miss Lucy Dahlgren, who made her social debut in New York two years ago and was a great favorite in New York society, announced today through her mother that January 28 she will take the veil and enter the Blessed Sacrament Sisterhood at Cornwells, Pa. This is an order whose members devote their lives to work among the negroes and Indians.

Miss Dahlgren, who is 21, is the eldest of eight children of the Dahlgrens. She is studying in the convent of St. Leo's Church in East Twenty-sixth street, New York. Mrs. Drexel is visiting Mrs. Wharton Drexel at Cornwells. She made the announcement from there.

In entering the sisterhood Miss Drexel is following the example of an aunt, Miss

Miss Lucy Dahlgren.

Catherine M. Drexel, who took the veil in 1890, determined to devote to charity and the Roman Catholic Church her life and an income from her fortune estimated at $7,000,000. She founded the sisterhood which her niece is to enter and is its mother superior. She is widely known as Mother Catherine.

Mother Catherine and Miss Lucy inherited their love of the church not only from one relative, but from many. Most of the Drexels have been Catholics.

Almost since she took the final vows Mother Catherine's work has been among negroes and Indians, establishing Catholic schools for them and seeing that they were instructed in the Catholic faith.

The divorce suit of Miss Lucy Dahlgren's mother was bitterly contested by her father, a son of Rear Admiral John Dahlghen, who established the Dahlgren fortune through the Dahlgren gun, used throughout the Civil War.

Until Mrs. Dalgren, who then lived with her husband and children at 812 Madison avenue, New York, filed her suit early in 1912 there never had been a whisper that Mr. Dahlgren and his wife were not happy. Mrs. Dahlgren not only won a decree, but the custody of the children.

New York Press

20 December 1914

Cardinal Farley to Open New School for Negroes

Cardinal Farley will preside at a Christmas tree party and feast which will be given to about five hundred negro children in the new St. Mark's school No. 65 West 138th street, next Wednesday afternoon. The affair will mark the opening of the school. Mother Katharine Drexel who founded the order for the welfare of the negroes and the Indians will come from St. Elizabeth's convent, Cornwall, Pa., to be present.

New York Evening

20 December 1914

Drexel School for Negroes to Open.

Cardinal Farley will preside at a Christmas tree party which will be given to about 500 negro children in the new St. Mark's School, 65 West 138th Street, on next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This also marks the opening of the school. Mother Katharine Drexel, who founded the Order for the Welfare of Negroes, and the Indians, will come from St. Elizabeth's Convent, Cornwall, Penn., to be present. It was through the Drexel bequest of $4,000,000 that the present school was made possible.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Wharton Drexel, Miss Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, Mrs. Mouritz F. Westergren, Mrs. J. J. Hill, Mrs. William Nummis, Mrs. H. W. Taft, Mrs. De Lancy Kane, Miss Agnes Keyes, Miss Marie Messemer, and Miss Cornelia Chapin.

New York Herald

20 December 1914

TREE FOR 500 NEGRO CHILDREN.

Cardinal Farley Will Attend Party and Feast in St. Mark's School.

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POST

DEC 5 1914

Work Among Colored People Problem for the Presbyterians

The General Assembly that meets in Rochester, May, 1915, will be watched with much interest by all denominations as it will decide upon the future policy of the Presbyterian church United States America, touching the colored race in America. The church at present conducts its missions for colored people through the Board of Missions for Freedmen. This board is restricted to the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line. The assembly, that met in Chicago this last May, referred overtures looking to the placing of the work among colored people within the United States under the Freedmen's board that already has the work in the South to the executive commission.

A meeting of colored men was called in the First African Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, on the 10th of September. This meeting adopted the following basis for the extension of the work. First: Because of probable legal difficulties the name of the Board of Freedmen remain as it now is. Second: That the entire colored work be given over to the Board of Missions for Freedmen located at Pittsburgh, Pa., upon the following conditions. (a) That the board appoint a colored member who will act in that body as he can give the needs and wishes of the colored people better than any one else. (b) That a colored man be appointed associate secretary under whose supervision this work can be most successfully carried on, believing that a colored secretary will be a stimulus to the colored people as a just recognition of their advance under Presbyterian influence. It is also in keeping with the policy of other great denominations doing evangelization work among colored people. (c) In each self-sustaining synod a competent colored man be appointed synodical agent to push the work but this agent must be acceptable to both synod and Board of Missions for Freedmen. If one synod does not afford enough work, then two or more synods may be combined and placed under this one agent. (d) The school system of the board be brought to that position that graduates from its colleges will be able to compete with similar graduates from any recognized college. (e) That all funds held by other boards of the church for colored people be given over to the Board of Missions for Freedmen. (f) That the Board of Aid for Colleges be requested by the General Assembly to aid colored colleges and academies as they do other colleges of different races. The above conditions were placed before the executive commission.

This new departure means that Presbyterians in the North will concentrate their benevolences for colored people upon their own church among colored people, where responsibility is placed and where they can have a voice in saying what must be done. Presbyterians are the most liberal of givers but colored Presbyterians receive very little of their benevolence because of the fact that they know so little about the work of their own church among colored people.

The work of the board, for the first one or two years, will be convincing the church that there is a need for the Presbyterian church among colored people in the North and elsewhere. The need now is greater in the North, East and West than it is in the South. This is a fact that many excellent men cannot believe. Rochester is historically a friend of the colored race. Rochester presbytery of all presbyteries is the one to be present while in her bounds a question is settled that she took the lead in championing.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT NOV 2 1914

NEW CONVENT FOR NEGROES MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

Institution Founded by Mother Catherine Drexel Has Enrollment of 150 Students.

The convent of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, for negroes, which, when founded a month ago by Mother Catherine Drexel, daughter of the millionaire, had only thirty-five students, now has an enrollment of 150.

The convent occupies the old mansion of civil war time at 2731 Pine street and is connected with St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church.

When in St. Louis last week Mother [illegible] received offers from society women to assist in the work of instructing the negro girls and women in sewing. A home for negro working girls is being planned.

Rev. John McGuire, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church, announced yesterday that plans for a hospital for negroes were being discussed.

The sewing classes at the convent are as follows: Monday night, cutting and fitting class for adults; Thursday night, plain sewing; Saturday afternoon, children's plain sewing class. Instructions are given on Tuesday night for adults and Wednesday afternoon for children.

Education - 1914

Denominational Schools

NEW CATHOLIC SISTERS TO WORK "EXCLUSIVELY AMONG COLORED PEOPLE."

What Need of This Race Specializing in the City of Boston, in a Church Which Boasts of No Color Line? Why Not All As One Body?

(Boston Post.)

There has been no more welcome addition to the Catholic orders of this city than the branch of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, which has been established at a temporary home at 21 Worcester square.

It was at the invitation of His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, that this new sisterhood has come to Boston for the purpose of working among the Colored people of this section.

At present there are only three sisters here, Sister Patrick, Sister Leo, and Sister Eymard. Mother Katherine Drexel, of the famous Philadelphia family, the head of the order, was in Boston recently and with the other sisters made plans for the work.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament is a congregation of religious women devoted exclusively to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indian and Colored people.

This congregation was founded some 18 years ago by Miss Katherine Drexel, daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel, one of Philadelphia's leading bankers and financiers.

Detroit, Mich.

FREE PRESS.

NOV 22 1914

NEW CHURCH FOR NEGRO CATHOLICS

Elaborate Dedication Services to Be Held on Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving day will be an occasion for especial rejoicing by the colored Catholics of Detroit, as it has been chosen as the date of the dedication of St. Peter Claver's church, Beaubien and Eliot streets. The opening of this church means the establishment of the first Catholic parish of the colored race in Michigan, and it was only after years of faithful and persevering effort that the desired end was accomplished.

Three years ago five men, Benjamin Shoecraft, John Marshal, Eugene Marshal, James Duncombe and Peter Carmouche, started the movement for a place of worship, and the $9,000 building that will be dedicated Thursday is the result. At 9 o'clock in the morning, a last visit will be paid to the old mission at Monroe avenue and St. Antoine street. Then a procession, including Rt. Rev. Bishop Kelly, of Ann Arbor, various priests, the children of the Sunday school, and the acolytes, will march to the church, escorted by the Knights of St. John of St. Joseph's and Sacred Heart churches. John Marshall and Benjamin Shoecraft will present the keys of the church to Bishop Kelly, who will bless the structure. Solemn high mass will be sung by Rev. J. C. Wuest, after which an elaborate Thanksgiving dinner will be served in the church hall.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the Lyceum society, of the new parish, will tender a reception to the clergy and members of the congregation. Among the speakers will be Mayor Marx, Judge Phelan, Judge Connolly and Eugene Marshall, founders of the mission.

THIRD COLORED CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Church of St. Catherine of Sienna, recently dedicated in Philadelphia, is the third church for colored Catholics in that city. It is a memorial to the late Archbishop Ryan. It has a beautiful marble altar.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRESS

NOV 28 1914

Talks on Work Among Negroes

Rev. Dr. E. P. Cowan, secretary of the Freedman's board of the Presbyterian General assembly, gave a comprehensive idea of the work the church is doing among the negroes in the south during a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Oxford Bible class of the Third Presbyterian church, in the church building last evening. Dr. Cowan's lecture was illustrated.

In his lecture he said the Freedman's board had the care of 241 negro ministers, served 412 churches in the south and supported 388 Sunday schools. The amount expended last year in this work, he said, was $247,188.20.

COLORED SISTERS OPEN SCHOOL

The colored children of San Antonio, Texas, will now have the benefit of some mission workers. A group of colored sisters of the Sisters of the Holy Family of New Orleans, have gone to San Antonio to open schools and start other much needed works.

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL

OCT 7 1914

COLORED CATHOLIC BENEFIT

Ladies Will Entertain With Dance and Card Party in October.

Several ladies, headed by Mrs. Ike Wolff as chairman, will give a benefit dance and card party at Beavers' Hall on the afternoon and evening of Oct. 12 for the benefit of St. Anthony of Padua's Catholic Church, corner of Hill and Concord streets, of which congregation Rev. Joseph B. Glenn is pastor.

St. Anthony's is the only Catholic church in Memphis with an exclusively negro congregation, and the funds resulting from the entertainment will be used for several improvements upon the church and school property.

St. Catherine, of Sienna, the $50,000 church built for the use of Negro Catholic in Philadelphia, and also as a memorial to Archbishop Ryan, was dedicated Sunday morning, October eleventh. It is a beautiful building, 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, besides two one-story wings devoted to the sacristies. The building resembles the old Spanish Mission. The walls are of white plaster on stone and the roof is redtiled. A companile graces the front. The ornamental features are of Byzantine.

Hera

NOV 6 1914

NEGRO MISSIONS IN THE SOUTH

The Rev. Fr. Mountain, lecturer for the negro Catholic missions in the South, told the parishoners of the Sacred Heart church in the Bradford district yesterday what the conditions were in the south and how he and a band of missionaries are trying to build mission schools and churches to provide religious instruction and education for the negro.

In speaking of the conditions the Rev. Fr. Mountain told of many incidents of the negro that were appalling especially of his life that has never been properly cared for since the war of the rebellion. A collection was taken up at the two masses by Fr. Mountain to assist in the missionary work.

Last evening a reception of the Holy Name society was held. Hundreds of the men of the parish were present to greet the missionary. Later many of those who attended the service became life members in the Colored Missions association. The Rev. Fr. Mountain was greatly pleased with the support that was given to him by the parishoners and thanked them for their assistance.

At the masses the Rev. Fr. John F. Kelleher, the pastor made a strong appeal for all to become patrons of the Chiodovado club whist party that will be held in the Bradford Town hall Tuesday evening.

JOURNAL

NOV 7 1914

URGES NATIONAL HELP FOR NEGRO

Bishop J. W. Hamilton Addresses Freedmen's Aid Society.

Providence, R. I.

CRITICISES ADMINISTRATION

In Closing Session Yesterday Afternoon, Decision Made to Abolish Haven Institute and Merge It with Clark University for Greater Efficiency.

The attitude of some members of the United States Government toward the negro race was denounced by Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston, speaking yesterday before the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Methodist negro-uplift organization which was holding its annual meeting at the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

"I do not want to appear to criticise this administration," he said; "the voters did that on Tuesday, but when a Democratic Congressman gets up in the House of Representatives and says we ought to let go of the Philippines, because we have too many negroes already, I am through with that administration.

"Governments have their missionary obligation just as much as churches. The British Government has done as much and perhaps more than the Church of England in this direction by flying the Union Jack in so many lands."

Bishop Hamilton's remarks were inspired by a discussion of a proposition for an investigation into the expenses of the Freedman's Aid Society with a view to all feasible reduction, and perhaps the entire elimination, of the general committee. It was claimed by those who spoke in support of the proposition that the meetings of the general committee are too expensive. The bishop, however, pleaded for its continuance and said that from the committee comes inspiration which means many liberal contributions for the work.

It was finally voted to appoint a committee to investigate all the expenses of the society and to report.

This was the only important action of the business meeting. At 11 o'clock a memorial service was held. Rev. Robert Stevens conducted the service. Eulogies of the members who have died since the last meeting were given by prominent ministers. Bishop John M. Walden was eulogized by Dr. Levi Gilbert and Dr. E. A. White.

Bishop W. F. McDowell delivered the address on Bishop Robert McIntire, Bishop Lubbock on Bishop Charles William Smith, Dr. H. C. Jennings on Dr. H. C. Weekly, Rev. George W. Bunton on Dr. Sterling Miller and Bishop Hamilton on T. D. Collins.

At the afternoon session the society voted to abolish Haven Institute and merge it with Clark University, giving Haven proper representation on the board of directors. The change is intended to accomplish more effective work among the colored students. The annual meeting adjourned late in the afternoon. Many of the delegates went to Boston for the great missionary conference which will be attended by 3000 delegates.

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL
OCT 3 1914

GREAT MEETING EXPECTED.

Negroes Will Rally Sunday for Proposed Baptist Seminary.

Definite arrangements have been made for holding a mass convention in the interest of the National Negro Theological Seminary movement Monday night, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock. R. R. Church has donated free of all cost Church's Auditorium on Beale Avenue, where the meeting will be held. It is thought that the building will not accommodate those who will desire to attend and arrangements have been made to hold an overflow meeting at Zion Hall on Beale Avenue and at Tabernacle Baptist Church on Turley Street. When the capacity of the auditorium is exhausted others desiring to participate in the meeting will go to the other places, where speakers will address them.

The influence of the negro minister over his people is well known, and the manner in which they are now working makes it practically certain that the meeting will break the records.

The negro Baptists, under whose auspices the school will be conducted, have what is known as a National Baptist Convention, which meets annually. In each state there is a state convention, which holds annual meetings. They have 661 distirct associations, 17,850 ordained ministers, 18,900 churches and 2,500,000 members, being the largest of all the negro denominations numerically.

They own a publishing house at Nashville, Tenn., valued at $325,000.

They have more than a hundred workers in foreign fields, laboring in 12 different countries, according to their statistics.

They own 125 academies and colleges in the various states of the south. The northern Baptists provide nine colleges for them in addition. The students enrolled in these schools number 18,011.

The school now planned for Memphis will be their one national school and will draw upon the whole denomination for students and financial support.

The school will be a great commercial asset to Memphis. The buildings to be erected will be large, calling for a considerable amount of building material and a large amount of labor.

One of the first effects of the location of the school here will be the coming of the national body here to hold its annual session. The attendance upon these annual gatherings has been said to reach near 10,000. The delegates pay their way and stay about a week, thus benefiting the cities visited in a substantial way.

As the school will be national in scope, its annual commencements will draw visitors from all sections of the country.

A feature of peculiar interest connected with the movement is that it represents the entrance of the white Baptists of the south into the work of the Christian education of the negroes. Their initial donation to this work is $50,000.

The movement has already had the effect of softening the feeling between the races throughout the south, as it gives evidence of the friendly interest of the Christian south in negro advancement.

NEW ORLEANS, PICAYUNE
DEC 1 1 1914

WOMAN MAKES PLEA FOR ADVANCEMENT OF NEGRO RACE

Asks Support of Methodists for Work Ordered by General Conference

BY H. H. AHRENS,
Staff Special to The Times-Picayune.

Columbia, Miss., Dec. 10.—Much work was accomplished during the second day's session of the Mississippi conference, Bishop Denny presiding. A feature of the sessions are the morning talks by the bishop, who has taken the fourth chapter of St. John as a study during the conference.

Bishop Denny has won the esteem of every preacher and layman present. It is the opinion of all that the Mississippi conference never had a more careful and considerate presiding officer.

A strong appeal in behalf of the negro was made by Mrs. J. D. Hammond, wife of the president of the Paine College. Mrs. Hammond, while glad that a Methodist mission was established in Africa, and expressing sympathy with the work in that field, stated she did not see how Christians could face the judgment bar with a clear conscience if they neglected to care for the negro in a spiritual and educational sense in the South. She asked for the hearty support of the members of the conference for the work ordered by the general conference among the negro people.

At the conclusion of her address Bishop Denny called attention to the needs of Paine College, one of the leading schools for the education of negroes in the South, and in a short time $773.80 was raised. Fernwood charge pledged $200 of this amount, and J. A. McLeod, a prominent merchant of Hattiesburg, after paying a beautiful tribute to his old negro nurse, gave $100.

ASKS HOSPITAL FUND.

The report of the Memphis Methodist Hospital, read by Field Secretary E. M. Ellis, showed that up to August $150,000 had been raised, but that since, owing to the general financial distress consequent upon the European war, and the extra effort each church has had to make in order to meet the regular church claims, the work has been greatly hindered.

It was stated that $300,000 would be sufficient to open a modern and thoroughly equipped hospital with seventy-five or eighty beds, and a special effort was asked in behalf of the hospital. The following were elected as a hospital commission: J. M. Morse, W. H. Leprade and Dr. Henry Flowers. The commissioners recommended the reappointment of Rev. V. M. Ellis as field secretary.

During the roll call each preacher stated whether or not he had handed in his conference reports. The names of M. L. Barton and F. L. Appelwhite were referred to the committee on conference relations for a supernumerary relationship to the conference. Mr. Barton asked for this relation that he might obtain a year of rest. Bishop Denny commended his excellent work during the past year in Gulfport.

The following preachers' names were referred to the proper committee for a superanuate relationship: J. S. Parker of Seminary, W. D. Dominick of New Augusta, C. H. Ellis of Moscow, E. H. Mounger of Laurel, R. F. Witt of Silver City and J. J. Golden of Altura, Tex.

A telegram of greeting was read from D. S. Scarbrough, and a suitable reply was ordered.

The report of the Seashore Divinity School was read, which recounted the good work accomplished during the past session of the school at the Seashore Camp Grounds. The co-operation of the presiding elders of the several districts was asked for and a request was made for the same appropriation as last year. It was announced that an attractive program was being arranged for next year.

A report was received from the Montrose High School. Dr. J. M. Culbreath of the Epworth League Board briefly addressed the conference in behalf of the work he represents.

DEACONS ELECTED.

The following were passed the class of the third year and elected deacons: M. S. Oliver, H. R. McKee, H. M. Johnson, C. E. Downer, T. A. Ferguson and W. B. Ellsworth.

The following deacons were passed to the class of the third year: A. S. Byrd, R. F. Harrell, P. F. Daniels and S. E. Flourry. Continued on trail were W. H. Young, A. H. Steele and S. H. Frazier.

The bishop announced that he would receive the class into full admission Friday morning.

The conference adopted the report of the commissioners appointed to equalize the assessments of the different districts in the conference.

The Port Gibson district was the only one which the commissioners thought was assessed out of proportion. The bishop announced that Rev. Paul F. Daniels has been transferred to the Louisiana conference. The young minister was stationed last year at Liberty, Miss., and has just been advanced to the class of the third year. Mr. Daniels stands 110 in the Mississippi conference, and is a young preacher of considerable ability.

Prof. J. M. Sullivan, professor of science in Millsaps College, was introduced, as was also Prof. George L. Harrell of the same institution, who is the conference lay leader.

Rev. J. R. Jones of Meridian preached this afternoon, and Dr. J. M. Moore of the Board of Missions delivered an address to-night at the Methodist church, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

REPORTS PLEASE.

The conference is delighted at the reports of the presidents of the different churches and schools under the patronage of the conference. Port Gibson Female College, Montrose, Whitworth Female College and Millsaps College are all in excellent condition, and, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, each school is being well patronized and indications are that each will close a most satisfactory session.

The people of Columbia are justly proud of the handsome new Methodist church building. The edifice is admirably suited to the use to which it is at present being put. Rev. M. B. Sharbrough is being warmly complimented on the result of his achievement. The singing of the Lewis Quartette was greatly appreciated by members of the conference and visitors. The four brothers are members of this conference, and stand high in the estimation of their brethren.

The bishop and his cabinet are meeting daily, arranging the appointments for the coming year, but so far not the least intimation has been given as to appointees to the leading stations in the conference.

It is believed that not many changes will be made.

THE CATHOLICS IN HARLEM.

The Christian Index

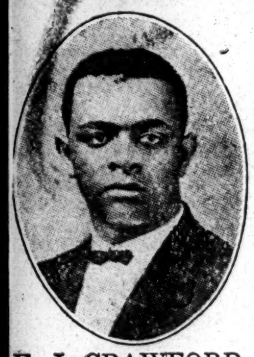
The Catholic religion it has been said with a great deal of truth, is the only branch of the Christian religion not bound up in and degraded with the inhuman and un-Christ-like prejudice of race and color.

The mighty expansion of the Catholic faith in Harlem is therefore great cause for rejoicing among all race-loving colored people. The good seed sowed by Father Burke and his contemporaries in the 53rd Street (St. Benedict, the Moor) Church fell on good ground and has multiplied a thousand-fold. Acknowledging the purity and freedom from prejudice and Negrophobia of the Catholic faith it is little surprise and certainly good cause for congratulation that the pathway of this religion in an intelligent colored district has been brightly marked with flowers and the work of its emissaries greeted with confidence.

St. Benedict's has done good work within its time, but the march of Empire in this city has been northward and the protege, St. Mark's, though young in years, has found greater opportunities and deserves special commendation for the rapid expansion of its not-long begun work in Harlem. With its brand new parochial school—a gift to the Parish of St. Mark's by Mother Catherine (Dressler) of Philadelphia—it is now in a position to educate both body and soul of its younger generation. Father Plunkett, no doubt, will find much for his brilliant abilities in this new department of his work. We hope it is not the last step in the advance of the Catholic religion in Harlem.

Education - 1914
Embalming Schools.

The Crawford-Gunter



School of Anatomy Sanitary Science and Embalming

E. J. CRAWFORD, President.

(Established 1912)

J. P. GUNTER, Vice-Prest. and Mgr.

The Dallas Express.

The only colored school of its kind in the State that has graduated students who have successfully passed the State Examinations.

Our instructors are well prepared with both practical and theoretical training and years of experience and we are also prepared to assist our students in getting employment or starting in the undertaking business in their home town.

9-27-13.

Write now and get ready for fall examination. OPEN FOR STUDENTS ALL THE YEAR.

We have in connection with our school one of the largest Undertaking Establishments in the State and we are prepared to give you a thorough training in Anatomy, Sanitary Science, Embalming and Funeral Directing.

Address:

THE CRAWFORD-GUNTER SCHOOL OF EMBALMING,
2524 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas.

THE NASHVILLE COLLEGE OF EMBALMING TURNS OUT ITS FALL CLASS.

Nashville Globe

The fall class of the Nashville College of Embalming, the southern department of the Cincinnati College of Embalming turns out is fall class Friday, November 6th. The history of the school and the fall enrollment was the largest of young men seem to be well pleased with their work.

The fall class numbered 10 persons, 9 young men and one young woman, Mrs. Irene Ross of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Ross will be the second young woman to take the course here. Miss Hattie Taylor, the only daughter of Rev. Preston Taylor proprietor of the Taylor and Co., undertakers of this city being the first.

The work of the school this year has been raised a little by the addition of Mr. L. A. Gupton as special lecturer. Mr. Gupton is the proprietor of the Gupton & Sweeney Undertaker, a large white establishment here, and he is secretary of the Tennessee State Board of Examiners.

Several of the present members are carrying along with their embalming work, a commercial course at Walden University, and one taking the pre-medical course at Meharry.

Those who receive diplomas, Friday are: Mr. Ephraim R. Mason, Macon, Ga., Mr. George L. Stephens, Adrains, Ga., Mr. William Massey, Shelbyville, Tenn. The November class opened November 2nd with Mr. James Harrison of Little Rock, Ark. and Mr. Ralph Tillman, Live Oak Fla., Mr. Robert Lee Johnson, Trenton, Tenn.

Mrs. Irene Ross, of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. R. L. Williams, Mr. Frank Johnson and Mr. James C. Lewis will complete the course in another week.

The College is open all the time dur the year, and any one can enroll at any time between the classes. Dr. J. L. Leach and Dr. J. D. Fowler have active charge of the school in hand, and they are assisted by the local undertakers, and Dr. J. H. Holman the laboratory specialist at the Meharry Medical College.

-1914

Correspondence Schools.

HELP FOR NEGRO PREACHERS AND TEACHERS AND A REVIEW OF MY WORK AMONG THE DENOMINATIONS

The Christian Index

11/19/14

By M. M. Ponton

Editor Christian Index:

I am sending enclosed a sketch of the work I have done among the ministry of all of our colored churches and the help given to Sunday and public school teachers throughout the South.

I am also sending for the benefit of my many students, scattered all over the country, the announcement of my new school of Correspondence, which opened November the 2nd for the benefit of a larger class of our people.

I am largely indebted to the Negro ministry for the constant employment I have had the greater part of Twenty five years. The needs of the minister of small opportunity, and the teacher of little preparation have appealed to me and solicited my sympathy as have no other class of our people. I know their needs from actual contact. I have learned to know what their burdens are and the weight of their responhibility. The smallness of their advantages, and the infrequency with which opportunity knocks at their door and prevents them from successfully accomplishing their life's work.

It has been my good fortune as well, as a labor of love to work among this class of people. I have noted with interest their mental and intellectual struggles, and have helped them to fight against the most vexing and aggravating odds. I have tried to help those people to tear down the wall of ignorance which has so long encompassed them, and to build upon its ruins a brighter and more hopeful life.

How well I have done my work during these years of incessant effort, my students, whom I number by the thousads, scatered throughout the churches are witnesses. The betterment of their own lives on account of contact with me, tells the good under God I have accomplished in their lives.

I have not only gone out of my way to reach and assist these people, but when my own means were exhausted I procured means from those interested in human uplift, refinement and culture. I have personally gone to many of our unfortunate preachers and teachers to help them do best the work for which God and nature had fitted them. Out of my experience I nave cultivated the habit of teaching, which is not burdensome to me.

I do thank most heartily those with whom I have conferred, and whose advice has been so helpful to me. I refer to the Bishops of all the Negro churches, and the leading men in all Negro denominations every where. They have been generous, unstinted and liberal in their encouragement. From hundreds of consultations, conferences and institutes I have held, I have become more and more confirmed in the belief, that when we can't bring the student to the school, the school school ought to be brought to the student.

In the beginning of my constructive method of imparting knowledge by correspondence and personal contact I had many misgivings. I was about to enter an untried path. Some people told me it could not be done, and they not only doubted the possibility of good results, but they doubted the wisdom of attempting such work, interdenominational in character. But it was done, and good results followed. I have taught and even graduated students representing all denominations. The Bible Conference held at Little Rock, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Columbia and Claflin University, and the good results coming from them have proven the wisdom of my contention. At those and hundreds of other conferences there were representatives from all denominations; and this class of persons formed a teaching force scatteered through out the South. And there was no denominational bickering. 'Tis all in knowing how to help a man without first destroying him.

Thousands of students from many of the Negro colleges at the South can trace their knowledge of Bible morals and Bible spirituality to my personal talks or lectures, or from the Bible I have placed in their hand, with out one cent of cost to them. And many others with whom I have corresponded. In this way I have taught large groups of men and women, many of whom I have never seen. When the work grew large and heavy, I have secured the service of those best prepared and used them as sub-teachers. I not only bore my own expenses, but very often bore the expenses of these helpers was an inspiration, and I am deeply grateful for this service.

I take this method not only to inform my former students that on November 2nd, I opened a Correspondence School of Original Research and Delineation of Individual Character, but to inform them, that they can take this course with great profit.

The Course can be completed in three months. All who desire to better their condition and be more useful in their day are eligible for membership. My literary headquarters are 34 Johnson Ave., Atlanta, Ga. Now as I have served you in the past, I am in condition to render you a greater service in the future. For any and all information address, M. M. Ponton, 34 Johnson Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta Independent of Saturday October 31st had the following editorial on the opening of this school of

and still another school opens for gro uplift. Dr. M. M. Ponton, one f the best known educators of the race, who is thoroughly versed in the knowledge of the condition and needs of the Negro, possibly as is no other Negro in the South, will on November, 2nd. open a "Correspondence School of Original Research, and Delineation of Individual Character at 34 Johnson Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

His plan is to supply a long felt need among our people. He purposes to prepare young men and women for ready and immediate service as soon as their school days are over.

The draw back the young Negro experiences on probation waiting to apply his acquired knowledge has caused many failures among our so called educated people. After a student finishes long years in school, his next ambition is to go to work at the thing he can do best, at the place he can serve best.

Dr. Ponton opens his school to this class of our young people, as well as to men and women of all professions. of life, whether they are educated or non-educated, it matters little to him, the information he has to give is for the people. Thousands of people of all classes throughout the South as well as the North have heard Dr. Ponton with profit. He enjoys the distinction of numbering his students by the thousands. The ministry, who has received so much help from Dr. Ponton during the past ten years, will hail the new school of thought in such easy reach of them with delight. This school is the outcome of thirty-four years of experience in schools, and mingling with men and women of affairs and student life."

AND STILL ANOTHER SCHOOL OPENED FOR NEGRO UPLIFT.

Dr. M. M. Ponton, one of the best educators of the race, who is thoroughly versed in the knowledge of the condition and needs of the Negro, possibly as is no other Negro in the South, will on November 1st, open a "Correspondence School of Original Research, and Delineation of Individual Character," at 34 Jonhson avenue Atlanta, Ga.

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Miles College Suffers Heavy Loss

WHEN $25,000 BOYS' DORMITORY IS DESTROYED BY FIRE WEDNESDAY NIGHT—ENSLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT COULD RENDER NO AID—NO FIREPLUGS IN NEIGHBORHOOD.

Sopposed to Be Incendiary

According to All Indications—Man Seen to Leave Building Hurriedly Before the Fire—Empty Kerosene Can Found Near.

When fire destroyed the boys' dormitory of Miles Memorial College, Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock, a loss of about $25,000 was occasioned the Negroes of the State of Alabama. In its unfinished stage, the building was easily worth $25,000. The alarm was sent in as soon as the fire was discovered and the Ensley fire department quickly responded, but owing to the fact that there was no fire plug in the vicinity could do nothing to extinguish the flames.

Some individuals living in the neighborhood assert that they saw a Negro man running from the building a few minutes before the flames were seen. A kerosene can was found near the building and from the fact that no one was staying in the building at the time, the deduction is easily made that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The fire represents a total loss to the institution, there having been no insurance. The insurance had only expired three or four days and negotiations were in progress looking to its insurance again. The board of trustees which had been called to meet on September 16th, by Bishop Cleaves, will doubtless take steps to rebuild the structure at once.

Throughout the city expressions of sympathy in the loss which the institution has maintained were widespread and nothing but the severest condemnation has been heard on all sides

The schools will open on schedule time as asserted in the notice. The boys will be housed in the old dormitory—a nice frame structure.

for any individual miserable enough to set fire to the building. The police are active at work trying to find the criminal.

WILBERFORCE HEADS LIST.

Some Facts About the Origin of a Noted School in Ohio.

One of the leading magazines of the country, printed in Boston, speaking of Wilberforce university says: "The auditor of the state of Ohio announces that a monthly article will be issued describing the activities of the various departments and institutions of Ohio. The one for July is devoted to Wilberforce university and deals with the progress that has been made in Ohio in the education of the colored race.

"The first move to furnish a seminary of learning for the colored race in Ohio originated with Daniel A. Payne, a self educated Negro of Charleston, S. C. As a result of his efforts Union seminary, near Columbus, was organized in 1844. That Payne was one of the great benefactors of his race and had rare foresight is shown by the fact that the school was started on the manual training plan.

"Union seminary by reason of location and other circumstances made slow growth, but it was the pioneer and contributed largely to the founding of Wilberforce university and was finally, in 1863, consolidated with the latter institution. While there are numerous small colleges, there are only about a half dozen great universities in America for the higher education of the Negro race—Atlanta university; Fisk, at Nashville; Howard, at Washington; Shaw, at Raleigh; Leland, at New Orleans, and Wilberforce, at Xenia—and Wilberforce stands at the head of the list."

DISMANTLING SHAW UNIVERSITY.

We published a few weeks ago a communication from Raleigh, N. C., to the effect that it had been decided to cut the medical school curriculum at Shaw University from four to two years; also to cut out the law department and to close up the hospital.

All this seems to us pathetic and unnecessary, and we wonder why the colored people of North Carolina keep so quiet while a great and historic institution is being quietly dismantled. To cut the medical course from four to two years is the same as closing up the school and everyone knows that. We have already too few medical schools in the country where our race can be accommodated freely. Instead of closing up a medical school we ought to add two or three additional ones in various parts of the South.

We wonder if all this does not come about on account of a few students rebelling against the authority of Dr. Meserve some months ago. We wonder if it is worth while to try to punish a whole race on account of what a few thoughtless students do. White students have made the same kind of mistake.

The whole matter of the dismantling of Shaw University is one that should concern every man and woman in the state of North Carolina, especially the alumni of the medical school.

The fact is Dr. Meserve has grown so unpopular with the colored people in Raleigh and North Carolina, no matter how good his intentions may be, he cannot be of any further service, in our opinion, in the educational work of our people in North Carolina. Dr. Meserve is a good man and an able man, but we greatly fear he has made the mistake of catering too much to the narrow prejudices and whims of certain classes in Raleigh and North Carolina.

Nashville Universities, Colleges and Schools

Perhaps no city in America has received more advertisement or greater amount of publicity as an educational center than Nashville has received. Because of that and because of Nashville's growing importance as an educational center, the Nashville Globe offers the following complete list of educational institutions, religious and secular, with the names of their presidents, deans or principals. These institutions connected with the city, state or with and denomination welcome correspondence from without as well as within the state. The list follows:

Fisk University, W. H. Morrow, Acting President.

Roger Williams University, A. M. Townsend, A. M., President.

A. & I. State Normal, W. J. Hale, President.

Walden University, G. F. Durgin, President.

Meharry Medical College, Dr. G. W. Hubbard, Dean.

Academy and Industrial School or the Immaculate Mother, Mother Mary Phillips Neri, Mother Superior.

Daniel Hand Training School, Ruth Parminter, Principal.

Fireside School, Grace M. Eaton, Assistant Superintendent.

Jim Town School.

Magnolia Cottage of Fisk University.

Missionary Training School, Laura B. Goins, Prin.

Tennessee Industrial School G. B. Taylor, Superintendent.

ARKANSAS BAPTIST COLLEGE GRADUATES RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

Little Rock, Ark., June 3.—The annual commencement of Arkansas Baptist College was held here a few days ago. The following students received the degree of bachelor of arts:

Calhoune Foster Taylor, Major James Perry, Alexander Mansfield Bright, Franklin A Lovelace and Joseph Robert Booker.

OUTLIVED HIS USEFULNESS.

The New York Age under the caption "Dismantling Shaw University," notes the change in the curriculum of the medical school from one to two years, and the closing of the Law School and the Hospital. It adds "We wonder if all this does not come about on account of a few students rebelling against the authority of Dr. Meserve some months ago. We wonder if it is worth while to try to punish a whole race on account of what a few thoughtless students do."

We have remarked in these columns on two previous occasions the growing discontent that is continually manifesting itself in Negro schools administered by white faculties. The rebellion of the students at Shaw University may have furnished the immediate cause of the dismantling that has followed, but the primary cause lies far deeper. There is not the spirit of [illegible] and sympathy in the younger generation of whites that we found in the old abolitionists but rather the inclination towards bossism and exploitation. Our autocratic university president knows better than the people he is serving what is best for them. Left to President Meserve there would be [illegible] professions for the Negro except the Ministry; for the rest of our people domestic service and agriculture would still be open. But one more step remains, the industrializing of the college. Here lies the first cause, and there could be no better argument for the administration of our own schools.

The "Age" terms the rebellion of the Shaw students "thoughtless" but admits that "Dr. Meserve has made the mistake of catering to the narrow prejudices and whims of certain classes in Raleigh and North Carolina," and therefore "cannot be of any further service in our opinion, in the educational work of our people in North Carolina." In other words, for that

community Dr. Meserve has outlived his usefulness. In the face of the disapprobation of community and student body, where all school authority ultimately rests, the Doctor refuses to resign. This refusal to yield to the supreme authority is not one whit different from the protest and rebellion of the students against presidential authority. Their action in this light can hardly be termed other than thoughtful, and as a fearless attempt to stand for what they believe right, is worthy of the highest praise.

Colored Methodists Have Rejoicing

When it Was Ascertained That the Building Burned at Miles Memorial College Did Not Represent a Total Loss, But Was Covered by

The Voice of the People

Splendid Insurance on College

9/12/14.

It Was Discovered That the Insurance Which Had Expired Was That on Another Building.

In the midst of the gloom that had hovered over the supporters and the friends of Miles Memorial College for the last few days since the Boys' Dormitory was burned on Wednesday night, September 7, there comes the glad news that the building burned was insured for a good sum, practically sufficient to cover the damages.

This is especially encouraging in the face of the fact that it had been stated through the papers that the building was entirely without insurance.

The Voice of the People made the same mistake and now hastens to correct the same. Our information was se cured from what should have been good authority, but it proved to be erroneous. Now the friends and patrons and trustees are rejoicing, as though they had made a real find.

The former treasurer, Rev. G. G. Garner, had not turned the insurance policies over to the new treasurer, Rev. W. J. Turner, and in the absence of such information, the treasurer having been informed a few days previous that the insurance to a certain extent was canceled. it was thought that the cancellation included the new building, but the matter has been cleared up and the loss will be very small.

Education, High And Low

The Journal & Guide

The esteemed Washington Sun laments editorially: "The Norfolk Journal and Guide falls in behind The New York Age in depreciating the value of higher education and exalting the industrial, or lower education."

The Sun is in error. Neither The Age nor The Journal and Guide has any quarrel with the so-called higher education, nor are we partial to the so-called industrial or "lower" education as The Sun is pleased to call it. The Sun falls into the same error of most all the educational criterions that undertake to uphold the usefulness of the college diploma. Education that fits a man or woman for a high degree of efficiency in a chosen vocation is not "low" by any means. On the other hand one of the saddest things we have ever witnessed is a person with a college diploma who is a misfit or misnomer so far as efficiency is concerned. Without reference to the relative merits of classical and vocational training we believe that education is best that fits the individual for the most usefulness in the world. We admit, of course, that Negroes need men trained in the highest arts and sciences as well as other races, and are not short-sighted enough to believe that we should have vocational training to the exclusion of the higher training. Returning however, to the subject that provoke the criticism of The Sun we venture the assertion that the young man who has learned at Hampton, for instance, how to analyze the physiology of a calf stands a better chance of putting to pecuniary gain and personal profit the products of the calf kind than the young man who has learned much about the nebular hypothesis has of putting to pecuniary gain and personal profit his knowledge of the planets. This of course is not an argument against higher education, but is merely submitted in comparision for the edification and consideration of The Sun.

NEW TEACHERS FOR WILBERFORCE

Xenia, O., July 2.—The board of trustees of Wilberforce University, at its recent annual meeting, reelected President William S. Scarborough and most of the old teachers.

Among the new teachers in the college department are: Dudley Woodard, now instructor of mathematics in Tuskegee Institute, to be teacher of mathematics; Gilbert E. Jones, now teaching at Langston University, and Miss H. Georgiana White. Each is a graduate of the university.

Mr. Woodard after leaving Wilberforce, studied at the University of Chicago, where he received the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. Mr. Jones who is a son of Bishop Joshua Jones, also studied in Germany, receiving degrees of doctor of philosophy from the University of Halle. Miss White has been teaching in Wayman Institute, Kentucky. Keziah Emery Hall, the new dormitory for girls, erected at a cost of $45,000, is now ready for occupancy. The bequest left Payne Seminary by the late Bishop Grant is now available.

PRESIDENT FOSTER CZAR AT CLARK

The Atlanta Independent 7-23-'14 Ledger.

Students and Alumni Association Find It Difficult To Get Along With The President

Atlanta, Ga., May 22.—A war between the alumni and the president of Clark University, W. W. Foster, Jr., is imminent, according to close observers.

President Foster is charged with being a czar, of treating the colored students and teachers as inferiors and of curtailing a free expression of opinion.

Despite the fact that Mrs. Foster resigned as dean and gave up the duties pertaining to that office, she signed the diplomas and appeared in cap and gown at the recent commencement exercises. The commencement program was arbitrarily arranged by the president, it is said, and no students who had gained the disfavor of the executive were allowed to deliver orations.

Because Sidney Woodward refused to let the students sing the kind of music that usually pleases Southern whites, he was summarily dismissed as head of the music department.

Prof. Henry T. Heard resigned several months ago rather than be summarily dismissed at the fiat of the president. Graduates of the university are watching with interest the probable outcome of the meeting of the board of trustees, which take place Monday. As President Foster has said that he will not resign, one of the members of the faculty who is said to have opposed him may be dismissed. Faculty meetings were discontinued several months ago and the President, it is said arbituarily named the university delegates to the convention of Christian Students in Negro Colleges, held here a few days ago.

PRESIDENT FOSTER ATTACKED

Just before the close of the convention an unsigned circular criticising the regime of the present head of the university was distributed.

Most of the trustees of the university and the president deny that there is any truth in the allegations made in the circular, which was unsigned. Many of the local alumni say that the statements contained therein are true.

The circular, which was headed, "Do These Conditions Exist in Your College," follows, in part:

"The ante bellum ideas of aristocracy obtain in the very citadel of Negro progress. White-capped maids and white-coated bulters are employed in the president's palatial mansion to impress racial inferiority. The back door of the president's home is the only place about the house where the students get a welcome admittance to appear before the king. We are rated by these monarchs as a people who cannot appreciate the highest and best in school life. The most thoroughly prepared music instructor in the race, Prof. Sidney Woodward has been arbitrarily dismissed because he refused their demands to put a low, chiluish grade of music before our people, insisted on giving us the classics. Delegates to the Student's Convention were arbitrarily named and these were favorites of theirs who have never had their feet inside one of our Y. M. C. A. meetngs. "Favoritism supercedes genuine character and accurate scholarship. Manhood is crushed and some teachers wear white coats of servility as an example for students. Our social life has been so dreadfully demoralized by the president that we not only avoid eacn other on the campus, but do not meet in the holy of holies. Disgraceful and abominable hypocracy reigns in the house of our Lord. The religious life of the school is a mockery. Our Clark has become a whitened sepulcher filled with dead men's bones. Oh, the pity of it!

"We are protesting against overwhelming odds. The system, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, has its grip on our school; the people have no interest or rights they are bound to respect; the president is here under their instructions and he is responsible to them only. Our leaders cannot help us, for their heads would fall. We feel that the price of liberty is not too dear at any sacrifice. Give us liberty or give us death is our motto.

Negro College for Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., July 8.—At a joint meeting here tonight of committees representing the National Baptist Convention and the local churches of the Baptist church, Memphis was selected as the location of the proposed National Negro Baptist Theological seminary, which is to be erected at a cost of $100,000.

FARM TRAINING AT MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Special to The New York Age.

The New York Age 7/23/14

Atlanta, Ga., June 23.—President John Hope of Morehouse College has made arrangements to install a modern course in farming and a first-class instructor has been secured. He will enter upon his duties with the beginning of the next school term.

Education - 1914
Colleges:

SOME EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS IN OUR SCHOOLS

Southwestern Christian Advocate Sept 10

By Secretary Penn

The first half of the quadrennium since the last General Conference is in the past and it is but fitting to sum up some accomplishments of the two years, which show progress.

The first item is in the good fortune we have in our Board of Managers. The society has always had a faithful and loyal board. But this has never been more unmistakably true than in this quadrennium. The last General Conference gave us residential episcopal supervision which brought to our territory some of the most active Bishops of the Church.

Some of them became members of our Board, while all of them have had keen interest in the growth of the institutions in their area. In addition to these Bishops on our Board and the interest of those not on the Board, we have had a Board membership made up of some of the outstanding leaders in the church representing the highest educational standards, the best business qualifications known to men and a loyalty to the needs and claims of the black man as seen in their deliberations that would do anybody good to note.

Therefore at all times our Board, though conservative, has had as its watchword "forward march" for our schools. In facing the needs of our schools and an earnest desire that the institutions should not seem to be what they are not for the present, but hold fast to what they are and build upon that a big future, is the evidence of the genuine interest of our board. The board is genuinely progressive and desires the schools to be so.

The Commission's Visit

The visit of the Commission of Educators to our institutions last winter furnishes a basis for subtraction and addition, elimination and extension of our work that will make anew the entire system if adhered to in the coming years. The commission assures the Church the schools are invaluable, that they are doing marvellous work with the funds available, that for the larger part the teachers are competent and efficient, the weaknesses of the system are pointed out and recommendations made, the execution of which in the main calls for increased revenue, which the commission says we ought to have. Such an underwriting of our schools is of highest value. Everything the Commission suggests is of course not in the realm of immediate accomplishment but it is the ideal to which we work and the ideal is set by men who have worked out such in their own field of operations.

Everybody Co-operating

That we might have correct understanding and union of effort our presidents were called to Cincinnati to consider the Commission's report. Each faced his triumphs with delight and the criticisms with a purpose to profit hereby. As has been said, a better meeting the Society never had in its history. Our institutions immediately felt the effect of it. The secretaries have noted it. The classification of our system agreed to by all the presidents as the proper thing, the shaking up of the needs of each school, the division of conference territory so that each school has a field of its own to cultivate for special gifts and each Conference a special school to help the division of the members of our Board of Managers making a committee of three on each school, to study that school as to the work done, results accomplished, needs that are pressing, possibilities of extension, better business methods of accounting for receipts and expenditures in the schools, efficient class room work and many other plans and purposes are being put into working order. While we are scarcely in the beginning of these advanced ideas and new reforms yet the fact that they are on, has been productive of good and our presidents are vieing with each other to make the next school year a banner year.

At a meeting of the secretaries of all Boards of Education representing denominations doing educational work among our people, as well as the Jeanes and Slater Funds, it developed that the step taken in classifying our schools and dropping "high sounding" names of those more accurately representing the work we are doing, had put us at the head of the procession for trying to maintain educational integrity. Several of the other Boards will follow where conditions will permit. It is to be hoped that no foolish notion that the standards are lowered by Methodism for the education of the Negro will obtain.

That is the cry of the "calamity howler" or the misinformed. Rather than lower the standards, that action means to raise the standard as will be seen in oncoming years.

Strengthening Our Faculties

In no year of the past has there been a more faithful attempt than this year by our committee on Instruction to strengthen our faculties. There have been notable additions throughout the system. Some of those whose names, white and colored, are so well known, the mention of which would tell the story

Building and Repairs Everywhere

With the Jubilee money at our command, the past has been a year of repairing and building. Walden is on the up grade, a new president's residence at Meridian, a president's residence and extensive repairs at Bennett, repairs at Clark and in fact something is being done at each school with much more to be done in this year than last.

Subscriptions made in the General Church on Jubilee Fund will be coming in this year, while Colored Conference subscriptions will be available, so that much larger advance in building, improvement and equipment is on the docket for 1914-15.

The Schools Need Money

In the main the schools are having the unanimous backing of the Conferences and people. If that were not true, we could hardly have secured $50,000 in cash and an assumption of $83,000 more from which to get the balance of $50,000 and thus cover the Jubilee gift of $100,000 from Colored Conferences.

The last two years have been "get together" years for our schools in a remarkable degree. The secretaries are daily seeing evidences of loyalty to the cause, that is gratifying.

But the vision of the to-day and to-morrow of our great educational system, the possibilities crowding upon us and what we can do if we are all agreed and advancing as one man are the lines of thought that need our attention until we rise up and do the big thing we all believe we are ready to do. There are signs that indicate we are coming fast to see and fully appreciate our strength. **One penny week for education from 325,000 Negro members means $170,000 annually for our schools**—a sum larger than the whole Church

gives to-day. Our burden is to get our p[illegible]
ple to look within rather than without
support. God is leading us in our educatio
work and if our institutions will keep in th
good way results are to be multiplied an hun-
dred fold.

Education - 914
Colleges

DUPLICATION IN EDUCATION.

Advertiser 6-4-14

Governor O'Neal touched a question of vital concern to the educational system of the State, when he discussed the duplication in work by the institutions of learning, of higher rank than high schools. It is a question, with which the next Legislature will struggle, and which it will find difficult to solve. Yet educational duplication is both costly and embarrassing.

To begin with, the State of Alabama made a grave mistake when it failed to unite the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, when Auburn was founded. It is only necessary to point to the wonderful success achieved by other States which combined their university and their agricultural and mechanical college to prove this. True enough both the University and the Polytechnic Institute have made rapid strides, but their success was won at the cost of greater effort and greater expense. But what is past is past; there can now, since the erection of the big buildings at the two institutions in the past eight years, be no combination of the two institutions. The proposition of creating a joint board of trustees for the institution, however, has been seriously discussed, but a constitutional amendment is necessary for the creation of such a board.

The Governor alluded specifically to the duplication of the work of the normal schools of Alabama—a fact recognized by all educational leaders. Alabama at present has four A grade normal schools, Florence, Jacksonville, Troy and Livingston, and two B. grade normal schools, Moundville and Daphne. It is now recognized that a mistake was made in creating more than two State Normal Schools, but they are here and what is the State going to do about it? The same influences which created the normal schools will be found fighting to continue them. Undoubtedly there will be an effort to consolidate some of the normal schools, or to transform some of them into another class of institutions when the Legislature meets. But the Legislature will find the task a hard one. It is undeniably absurd for Alabama to have six normal schools, when one or two first class institutions could meet the demands of the State. But what can be done?

Nine agricultural schools, one for each district in the State were established with the best of motives—namely to teach agriculture and to make the sons and daughters of farmers more efficient and more in love with life on the farm. The theory for the schools was unassailable, but as is too often the case, the theories did not work out according to promises. Some of the schools have done excellent work, and some have been frank disappointments. In general for the past twenty years they have been little more than high schools. Now high schools have been established in practically every county in Alabama, in which the teaching of agriculture is compulsory. The agricultural schools will have a fight on their hands when the next Legislature meets.

The Governor alluded briefly to the disadvantage of so much duplication. He said:

> We have too much duplication and waste in the other higher schools of the State. I would have the system reformed so that the officers and the faculties of these schools would not crowd into the legislative halls asking for increased appropriations every time the Legislature meets.
>
> This brings about too much strife and rivalry for the best interest of the schools. I would have some fixed system of appropriation for each institution. For instance the annual appropriation for the University would be fixed so that its increase would be progressive with the development of the State. The increase in taxation would determine the increase in the appropriation.

The principal trouble lies in the cost and in the rivalry. The members of the Legislature are bewildered when the legislative halls are besieged by representatives of all institutions demanding increased appropriation and with each man measuring what the rival institution is getting and demanding an equal share. Nor are the representatives to be blamed; if they did not go out and fight for an appropriation equal to that of the other schools, they will be counted failures and their institutions will drop behind in the general scramble. In the confusion, the Legislature not only gives too much, but it does not give wisely.

THE RE-NAMING AND RE-GROUPING OF OUR FREEDMEN'S AID SCHOOLS

Southwestern 4-16-14

Secretary Penn sends us an important communication with regards to the re-naming and re-grouping of the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society. This is done to bring the schools in line with the modern trend in educational circles so that a school which is to do only college work will be called not a university but a college. This effort on the part of the society for standardizing the schools is being met with favor throughout the country. The Freedmen's Aid authorities have received a very favorable letter from the United States Commissioner of Education at Washington.

The facts below are as sent us from the Freedmen's Aid office. It is understood that legal steps will be taken to change the charters of the several schools so that they will conform to the names as herewith given.

The one University is Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia. Wiley College, formerly Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, and Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland, together with the one University, will be the three permanent colleges carrying a four years' college course.

The following have been designated as colleges with certain requirements to be met by 1917, in order to continue to carry a four years' college course:

Walden College, formerly Walden University, Nashville, Tenn.

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

Sam Huston College, Austin, Tex.

Claflin College, formerly Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.

Rust College, formerly Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.

New Orleans College, formerly New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.

These colleges to continue as colleges must meet certain requirements as to endowment, and have not less than forty undergraduate students who have made college entrance requirements of not less than twelve units as described by the Carnegie Foundation.

Bennett College at Greensboro, N. C., is to be known as Bennett Collegiate Institute, and will continue to carry a four years' college course for the present. It is, however, to put special emphasis upon academic work.

The following are to be called Institutes or Academies:

Central Alabama Institute formerly Central Alabama Academy, Birmingham, Ala.

Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.

Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La.

Haven Academy, Waynesboro, Ga.

Meridian Institute, Meridian, Miss., formerly Meridian Academy.

Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn.

Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne Md.

Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Lynchburg, Va.

George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo., remains as it is until adjustments can be made with a joint commission of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Meharry Medical School continues as a part of Walden College.

Sarah Goodridge Nurse Training School and Hospital at New Orleans remains a part of and under the administration of New Orleans College.

MILES MEMORIAL LOSES BUILDING

The Christian Index 4/17/14

The Boys' Dormitory of Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Alabama, was reduced to ashes on Wednesday of last week. It was a new building, almost completed, and said to have been worth $25,000. It was a total loss to the school since there was not a dime of insurance on it. Alabama already had her problems and great responsibilities in advancing the school work down there; and now comes a loss which not only means added sacrifice and toil to rebuild; but much inconvenience in accommodating the young men who shall attend that school this year. There is occasion for deep regret throughout the connection because of that great loss; and we must be willing with our prayers, sympathy and little "mites" to assist in the rebuilding the Boys' Dormitory.

If there is any sensible reason why the trustees of that school should invest $25,000 of the people's money in any shape or form without having it properly insured, we should certainly like to know it.

WHITES IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

4-11-14

Communicated.

The Afro-American Ledger

There appeared in a recent issue of the Afro American Ledger a very interesting mention of the fact that there are so many white teachers in our larger schools of higher education. The writer noted that many of our schools are still controlled by white men. If is true and we allow it to remain true unless we take a more active interest in our various Alma Maters; unless we know who is on the board of trustees, and know so by helping to elect them instead of allowing them to elect themselves unless we have some active hand in the selection of a president for our school; in short, unless we break up the close corporation and the log-rolling policies that exist in many of our dear, beloved Alma Maters for which we rah rah, once a year at the foot ball game on Thanksgiving Day.

In the early days of Negro education there were no Negroes to do the teaching; for practically all of them had to be taught the alphabet at the same time. That is no longer true. We have Negroes now amply qualified to teach any subject generally taught in our schools. We have Negro graduates from all the leading colleges and universities in this country. It is they who must frame the educational policy of the Negro ni America and control the Negro schools. The pure-souled abolitionists and the philanthropic white-spirits of the North founded Negro institutions of learning and devoted their lives to teaching the Negroes. Gradually these spirits have been passing away and a younger generation of whites has crept and intruded and climbed into our institutions. There remain with us only a few of the old guard and these we reverence. The memory of them will be forever dear. We do not find in this younger generation that spirit of service, of sympathy, but rather the spirit of bossism and exploitation. In most of the Negro schools that employ white teachers you will generally find a white president. a white secretary, a white treasurer, and white men in all positions of any importance. You will find the whites teaching the academic subjects and the Negroes teaching the planting and the plowing. You will find the whites getting the money and the Negroes getting the opportunity to work "for the good of the race."

If this younger element of whites that has found its way into our schools provided our institutions with teachers of first rate educational qualifications it would be desirable, but, generally that element is of mediocre-or much less-ability. Nevertheless, these people are paid salaries that a Negro of equivalent or better qualifications will not get after seven or eight years of service in the institution. The presidents of the schools are largely responsible for this condition; for they, practically, do the appointing and pame the salaries—the trustees fold their arms and acquiesce, "Ipse dixit."

Negroes ought to control their own schools. We have the material if we look for it. First of all we need to reorganize our colleges and universities, as we call them. Our presidents are absolute monarchs of all they survey. Our white presidents feel that they know all about what the Negro needs, they want one-half of the Negroes to be ministers of the gospel and the other half to be missionaries. A great many people criticise Booker T. Washington for his attempt to industrialize the Negro race, but they forget to congratulate him for giving the Negro an opportunity to operate a school for themselves. Whatever one might say of his absolute reign over Tuskegee he appreciates the fact that when a white man gets on the inside he feels that by divine right he ought to be "boss." and that any colored gentleman who resists is an abnormal specimen of monstrosities.

Congressman Geo. W. Murray of South Carolina, will be in this city June 8th in connection with his work of Afro-American Redemption. Mr. Murray is clean of the Progressive Psychological Department of Princeton University at Terre Haute. He has the same end in view as others who are working for the Negroes' uplift. But he will go about it in a different way, in accordance with his department at school. He has a special message to deliver. It will be well to hear Mr. Murray who is one of the two living Negroes who were honored with seats in the National Legislature. He will make his first appearance at the Y. M. C. A. the evening of June 8th.

DESCRIBES MISSION OF EDUCATED NEGRO

2-5-14

Prof. W. S. Scarbrough Emphasizes Necessity of Industrial Training.

Professor W. S. Scarbrough, of Wilberforce, Ohio, who is considered the best educated negro in the country, addressed the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church and the members of the educational board last night, at the Morris Brown university, on "The Mission of the Educated Negro."

Constitution

Professor Scarbrough is the only negro who has written a Greek text book. He was born in Macon, Ga., and graduated from the Atlanta university, and later took post-graduate courses in European universities.

In his address he emphasized the need of industrial training of the negro to fit him for usefulness in his place in the world's progress.

"In face of this great need for industrial education to fit the negro for his place in life," he said, "it was not proper to lose sight of the great benefits the race would derive from higher education. We all know," said Professor Scarbrough, "that learning and labor travel hand in hand, with emphasis on the former. For it is through the negro's being elevated to a higher plane of thought that he will ever acquire any appreciable amount of success, and command a respectable position in life.

"The race must be left free as air," continued Professor Scarbrough, "to take on the higher education, to make its own choice. It cannot be thrust upon it."

Concluding, "We must join hands to build for the days we may not see. We who stand on the hill of life facing its west windows, but who purpose to battle to the end for the future, let us be strong. The hard fight will win for our race."

Shaw University

4-25-14

The Journal & Guide

The report from Raleigh that the medical course at Shaw University would be reduced from a complete to a partial course, that the Leonard Hospital would be closed indefinitely and that the law course at the Univerity would be discontinued will be received by friends of Negro education everywhere with general regret. For years Shaw has been the main dependance of colored people of the South Atlantic States for professional training, having graduated three hundred and ninty-six Negroes in Medicine, several hundred in Pharmacy and a large number in law.

An interesting feature of the curtailment of the usefulness of the Univerity is the statement from the American Baptist Home Mission Board that "it was not a function of a Mission Society to operate a medical school."

Strange that it took the Society twenty years to determine that such was not its function.

Whatever the circumstances may be; it will be hard to convince the average person acquainted with Shaw's history that this decision on the part of the Home Mission Society is not due to the defection of students luring the past ten years of Dr. Meserve's administration, and the direct out-come of the uprising of studens last winter. It is to be regretted that the Mission Society should rather destroy the University than to remove its president who has outlived his usefulness and whose administration has become a failure.

The Newport News Star issued a very creditable trade edition for its home city and Hampton and Phoebus on Saturday, April 11th.

The edition comprised sixteen pages of splendid special articles, including a discriptive page of Hampton Institute and Newport News Colored Young Men's Christian Association, and many advertising pages showing the commercial growth of the three cities. The edition reflects credit upon Mr. Young, the business manager, and his corps of assistants.

Indianapolis, Ind.

NEWS-

MAY 4 - 1914

Negro School Duplication

[New York Post]

American moralists on the false pride of denominationalism have never had need to go to Kikiyu for a text. A plain one is revealed in the John F. Slater educational fund's examination of church schools for negroes in the south. In the cities and towns of twelve states it reports fifty cases of the flagrant duplication of effort by denominational schools; in some, four or five are weakly but eagerly competing with each other or with the public schools. The tactful administrators of the fund appeal to a sense of denominational expediency. One co-operative school, founded on that at present strongest, should generally suffice. Each church might put the money saved "into some strong, central college or industrial institute, whose graduates would be fitted to carry forth the particular faith. * * * Or if no one church school might be left with the work, especially in primary education, might not all withdraw to advantage and co-operate with the public school authorities in providing better facilities?" No one thinks money for negro education can be made to go too far; and the churches could recite with more fervor the immense need for contributions if their own failure to co-operate were not in part responsible for it.

Nashville, Tennessean.

JUL 9 1914

Negro Baptist Seminary.

(By Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, July 8.—At a joint meeting here tonight of committees representing the several branches of the Baptist church, Memphis was selected as the location of the proposed national negro Baptist theological seminary which is to be erected at a cost of [redacted]

Pittsburg Gazette Times

JUL 25 1914

OPPOSE NEGRO SCHOOL

Kansas City Residents Object to Institution for Neighbor.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 24.—A meeting to protest against the removal to this city of Western College, an institution for negroes, at Macon, Mo., will be held here, according to announcement today.

It has been reported that the school would be established in a white residence section on the South Side here, August 15. The residents of the neighborhood have filed a protest with the city officials and were expected to attend the meeting in a body.

Education - 1917
College

STRIKERS BARRED AS CLASS ORATORS

The afro American Ledger - 5-9-14

Echoes of Clark University Trouble at Annual Commencement Exerercises.

Atlanta, Ga., May 8.—Members of this year's graduating class of Clark University, who took part in the strike of the 350 students of the university in January, were not allowed to be commencement speakers at the commencement exercises held in Chrisman Hal Chapel Wednesday morning.

The commencement speakers were not allowed to speak on subjects pretaining to the Negro.

Though the order had to be obeyed there was subdued ill feeling on account of the mandate. The chapel was crowded with the friends and relatives of the graduates and a decided leaning toward the students was manifested.

President W. W. Foster, Jr., awarded degrees to nine graduates of the college department. Quite a number of graduates of the normal department also received diplomas.

It is claimed by the students that the wife of the president who, recently resigned as dean, has kept the students in a ferment by her continual meddling into their affairs.

The annual election of a president, dean and professors will take place in July. The trustees are said to be divided over the retention of President Foster, who comes from Albany, N. Y. The Freedmen's Aid Society, at its last annual meeting, voted to make Clark University the highest school in the twenty four schools maintained for the Negro by the M. E. Church. The sponsors for this idea had in mind the making of the university a post graduate school, where the graduates of other colleges, as well as the college graduates of the university, may receive advanced instruction along many lines. This would make Clark a unique figure among the distinctively Negro colleges of the country. Very little instruction is now offered in colored colleges outside of the college courses, and those who want to pursue higher courses have had to enter either Northern or Western Universities.

Should graduate courses be offered at Clark University, it is thought that the presidency should be offered to a man who in every way measures up to the best ideals. Many think that a colored man of the type of Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, vice president of Gammon Theological Seminary, should be given the position. Moorehouse College, which is under the control of the white Baptists of the North, has an able colored executive in the person of John Hope, an alumnus of Brown University.

It is thought that the usual annual change of professors will be made at the meeting of the trustees n July.

SHAW ANNOUNCES MANY CHANGES

The Journal & Guide 4-25-14

Leonard Medical School Practically Abolished by The President's Orders

LAW SCHOOL DISCONTINUED

New Hospital is Closed Indefinitely --Other Changes Annnounced For Next Session

(By T. L. McCoy)

Raleigh, N. C. April 22.—Changes at Shaw University that close Leonard Hospital and discontinue the law school are annonnced by President Meserve of the University.

In view of the various rumors of late concerning the future of the professional departments of Shaw University, stated that he had recommended that the Leonard Hospital be closed indefinitely on or about the first of May, that the law school be abolished, that the four years' course in the Leonard Medical School be changed to a two years' course, and that the course in pharmacy be continued.

He has received instructions from the officials of the Home Missio Society in New York that his commendations have their "hear approval." When asked his reaso for the recommendations made, he replied that it has been costing $7,000 a year more than the total receipts to operate the hospital.

APPROPRIATIONS INSUFFICIENT.

He said futher that in order to meet the increased requirements for admission to the freshman classes of medical schools as laid down by the American Medical Association of Colleges and to prepare students to pass the more exacting examinations of States medical examining boards, it would require an annual appropriation of not less than $110,000 and that the American Baptist Hon Mission Society was neither al nor willing to take on an adtional burden of $17,000 annuall, when there were so many needy fields calling urgently for help. He had hoped that the four years' course in medicine would be continued and the hospital kept in operation the year round, but the responses from appeals to the graduates, many of whom are of limited means and just starting upon professional life, and from friends of both races in the South and North, brought him to realize that it was impossible to carry longer the heavy financal burdens facing both the society and himself.

396 GRADUATED IN MEDICINE.

There has been for years a feeling on the part quite a number of the members of the executive board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society that it was not the function of a mission society to operate a medicial school. Notwithstandng this sentiment the recommendations of the president have been respected year by year, and the school continued until it graduated 396 men in medi- all but forty-eight having been sent out since President Meserve came to Shaw in 1894.

DISCONTINUE LAW SCHOOL.

The operation of the law school has also been a financial burden and for this reason it will be discontinued.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

During the last winter a commission appointed by the authorities of the Church visited our schools for the purpose of investigating their work, making recommendations, etc. The report was awaited with deep interest. Much was hoped from it. It was thought that the presentation of the work done by the schools, its excellence under great difficulties and limitations; its needs, if it is to be enlarged and improved, would appeal to the Church and inspire greater liberalty in its support. Thse hopes were doomed to disappointment. It is impossible to point to a single tangible, material benefit which the schools have received as a result of the commission's work. On the other hand many of the schools are conscious of increased depression and discouragement.

The one outstanding feature of the report, one which occasioned most discussion in the board meeting in which it was made, and the one which the public addresses of the representatives of the Society have emphasized, was the so-called standardization of the schools, an attenmpt to make the name of the institution more accurately agree with the work it is doing. This while important is more or less academic. It is not a matter of great burning interest to the Church or world whether a given institution shall be called a university, a college or a collegiate institute; but is of great importance to the immediate constituency of the institution. This is emphatically true when a change of name involves a reduction in grade and a limitation of powers and prerogatives. To reduce a given institution from a university to a collegiate institute, to limit its courses and to take away its authority to grant degrees, is a radical measure which vitally concerns its student body, its alumni and its patrons. Before it is consummated these interested parties ought at least to be consulted.

That a change of name and a narrowing of the scope of the institution will cause it to grow in favor with the public and bring it increased support does not appear probable. But it does not have a distinctly depressing effect upon the managament of the school and its friends. The alumni feel that they have been cheated. Their diploma bears the name of a defunct institution. Aspiring students are

discouraged from attending. They either prefer to attend an institution in which they may complete their course and the diploma of which represents something or will give up altogether the higher culture. The latter is more likely to be the case. The small college at one's door is more attractive than the larger one hundreds of miles away.

The question "to be or not to be" becomes a serious one for our schools of college grade. Their existence is imperilled. Unless within a stipulated time a certain number of students are enrolled in the college course the blow will fall. Thus the fall of the institution is made to depend solely upon the ability to build up an attendance sufficiently large to meet this condition. It is not a question of curriculum, of faculty, of the character of instruction, of student attainment, but exclusively of numbers. The institutions which at the end of the probationary period can meet this requirement can "get by." All others must suffer degradation. This is something unique in the history of educational institutions. Their standing is to be determined by the counting of noses and not by the weighing of brains; by numerical not scholastic standards. The method is to be extensive and not intensive. Mr. President, then boom the attendance; pad the rolls; get numbers—get them legitimately if you can but get them. The existence of your college depends on numbers. This is the chief consideration. Intellectual excellence, scholastic attainment, personal culture—these are secondary. It is quantity not quality that tells.

That this is a false standard by which to judge of an institution's right to be, must on sober thought be clear to all. Should not greater consideration be given to the quality of its work? If this were done, have not the colleges among our Freedmen's Aid Schools proven their right to continued existence? Every one of them can point with justifiable pride to graduates who are holding positions of usefulness and honor. Many of these men and women would never have enjoyed the advantages of a college course had it not been for the small college at their door and the Church would have missed the benefit of their service. As a bishop, editor, presidents of and professors in literary institutions, secretaries, ministers of the Gospel, lawyers, business men, missionaries, home-makers, are they not proving the right of their alma mater to be?

OBSERVER.

On Friday, June 26, there was held in the offices of the Board of Education in New York City a meeting of the joint committee appointed by the Board of Education and the Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Aid of Institutions Program. The members of the committee from the Educational Association are: Herbert Welch, Fletcher Homan, L. H. Murlin, Samuel Plantz and W. H. Crawford; and from the Board of Education: J. R. Harker, J. H. Race, W. A. Rankin, A. W. Harris, E. S. Tipple, with Bishop W. F. McDowell and the corresponding secretary ex-officio members. The following were present: Bishop W. F. McDowell, A. W. Harris, J. R. Harker, J. H. Race, Herbert Welch, W. H. Crawford, and the corresponding secretary. Bishop McDowell, president of the Board, was in the chair, and J. R. Harker was elected secretary.

This committee considered ways and means for the carrying out of the action of the last General Conference looking toward the proper observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Methodism, giving special emphasis to the needs of our educational institutions.

It was ordered by the committee that a survey be made of our educational institutions and preliminary plans were adopted for the making of such survey. It is the earnest hope of the committee that advances shall be made in the interests of some of our institutions which are still without adequate endowment, and that the whole scope of higher education in Methodism shall be more clearly understood by the Church as a whole.

Race Leadership in Our Schools and Colleges

Much has been said pro and con as regards the best and most efficient management of our schools and colleges. There are those who contend that best results issue in those schools in which there is a white president management. They maintain that the work is more efficient and a higher attainment in scholarship and character is obtained; that those who leave these schools and go out into the world make abler and better men and women. On the other hand, there are those who take the contrary view. They maintain that the schools and colleges which are managed by the presidents and faculty exclusively colored, not only produce as efficient scholarship, but a stronger and more symmetrical character; that they are more in sympathy with the aims and purposes of their people and a greater desire to sacrifice for them.

In the opinion of The Independent there is some merit on both sides. There can be no doubt that in the early period of our educational life of the race our teachers had to come from the white race, for we had not had time to equip ourselves educationally and otherwise for the school room. We had neither the education nor the experience, and it necessarily followed that our teachers had to come almost entirely from the white race, and The Independent is broad enough and liberal enough to accord them the credit due them. They did a great work. We can never forget the great sacrifice which the early teachers who came as missionaries from the North and other sections for the education and training of the Negro youth. It was a sacrifice worthy of a philanthropic and Christian people. Their hardships and privations will never perhaps be known. We have often thought that a history should be written telling of the great work that these good Christian people did. It was a work worthy of people who had learned of God. They were like their good Master, who came to earth to save men and went about among the humble and the lowly doing good. They followed his example to the letter, and as the times go by, history will accord them that credit and honor due them. They will occupy a conspicuous niche in the halls of fame and glory, and generations of this humble people will rise up and call their names blessed.

But it must be recognized after a lapse of nearly a half century that a new dispensation dawns upon us. We have educated men and women of our own race, thoroughly equipped and prepared to fill every department in our schools and colleges that any other can, and there is less reason or excuse than fifty, twenty or even ten years ago for such a large number of the other race to act as president and teach in Negro schools and colleges. We bless them for what they have done, but the time has come now, in view of the fact that we have so many men and women of our own race thoroughly competent, thoroughly equipped and qualified to fill any chair in our universities and colleges, for that condition of affairs to be greatly modified.

Another strong and potent reason why The Independent thinks that our schools and colleges should be largely filled by Negro faculties is that they get more inspiration from those of their own kith and kin. We do not contend that we should not have white presidents and professors in some of our schools, but we do contend that our people can receive more inspiration and stimulus from those of their own people than from any other. Many other reasons could be given for this view.

In our opinion we are better able to know those who are better qualified in character to teach our youth, and this is an argument much in favor of our schools being managed and governed largely by our own people. We would not be understood as laying down the proposition that none of our schools should be managed and taught by members of the other race, but The Independent believes that the time has come when a preponderance of the presidents and teachers of Negro schools should be Negroes, for the reason that it thinks that they get more inspiration and stimulus from them than they could possibly get from any other people. They are better able to appreciate and judge the kind of teachers best adapted to them. Taking all these things in consideration The Independent feels safe in saying that a large number of the faculties of our schools and colleges should be leaders of our own race rather than that of any other. This is said without prejudice and without any disparagement to those schools which are governed and taught by the broad Christian hearted people of the other race. But we do think that the time has come and that it is a safe and sane policy that our schools in which our youth are taught should be very largely taught by our own people.

In the course of a very able address delivered at Bethel A. M. E. church, Pittsburg, Pa., Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University, says, in part, as follows:

In the course of the address Prof. Miller plead for indigenous leadership. Leaders who belong to the race they are to lead. He cited the fact that leaders belonging to a different race have usually proved detrimental rather than helpful to the race, and especially did he claim this to be true in politics. He claimed that the best leadership of the race inheres in the Christian church, where other races seem perfectly willing to grant him the privilege of taking care of the religious life of their own people. In this connection he touched upon the school question, and incidentally inferred that separate schools for Negro children is one of the greatest needs of the race. Mr. Miller's plea for organization, centralization of money and effort, and for the creation of positions of trust and emolument by our own people for the youth of the race was most forceful and impressive, and will doubtless bear much fruit among those who heard it. This great educator was brought here by the "Daughters of Allen," one of the active and enterprising organizations of the Bethel church, and the affair netted a nice sum for the benefit of the church.

In this The Independent very largely concurs. Our leadership in politics, religion as well as schools and colleges must be an indigenous leadership. In other words, a leadership of our own people to secure the best results.

LAMPTON COLLEGE.

The Fall term of Lampton Literary and Industrial College commences Thursday, October 1, 1914.

The college is located in the city of Alexandria, a thriving and health-ful town on the Red River, near the center of the State.

While the school enjoys the advantages a large city would give in telephonic, telegraphic, railroad facility and otherwise, it is sufficiently environed to be free from the allurements of city life and being in the heart of the Black Belt and the center of the State's population it is easily the best school locality in Louisiana.

The courses are Theological, Collegiate, Scientific, Academic, Normal, English, Commercial, Music, Domestic and Industrial.

The Faculty is not large but representative and experienced, some of them being graduates from the best schools of the country, viz.: Wilberforce, Shorter, Campbell, Morris Brown, Alcorn, Straight and Howard Universities.

For further information or catalogue write the President.

REV. S. L. GREENE, A.M., D.D.,
Alexandria, La.

WATTERS NAMED HEAD OF GAMMON SEMINARY

New York, March 21.—Rev. Dr. Philip M. Watters, retiring pastor of the Washington Square Methodist church, of this city, has accepted election, it was announced today, as president of Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga., for the training of negroes for the ministry. The seminary is under the general control of the Freedman's Aid society.

Dr. Watters was born in Brooklyn and was educated in Amherst college and Union Theological seminary. He was for six years superintendent of the New York district of the Methodist conference.

REV. DIGGS NOW PASTOR OF TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. James R. L. Diggs was formally inducted into the pastorate of Trinity Baptist Church, 20th street west of Charles, Thursday night.

A special sermon was preached by Rev. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the 19th Street Baptist Church, Washington. Among those who delivered addresses were Revs. G. R. Waller, former pastor of the church now of Springfield, Mass., and local pastors. A banquet followed the installation.

Dr. Diggs is a native of Montgomery county. He is a man of collegiate training and has served a president of the State University of Kentucky and Virginia Seminary and College, as well as dean of Selma University, Selma, Ala. He is also president of Clayton-William University, of this city.

Payne Elected Pres. of Miles College

AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HELD THURSDAY—DR. R. T. BROWN OTHER CANDIDATE — OTHER TEACHERS ELECTED — TRUSTEES DECIDE

To Rebuild Dormitory at Once

And Good Subscription Was Begun in the Meeting—Harmonious Meeting of Trustee Board.

At a meeting of the Trustee Board of Miles Memorial College on Thursday, September 17th, called to consider the matter of rebuilding the boys' dormitory recently destroyed by fire, also to look into the financial condition of the school and to elect a president of the college and other teachers, Prof. G. A. Payne, the vice-president, was elected president. There were only two names brought before the Trustee Board that of Prof. Payne and the name of Dr. R. T. Brown, once editor of the Christian Index, the official organ of the C. M. E. Church, and at present the pastor of the C. M. E. Church at Tuscaloosa. There were eighteen of the twenty four members of the Trustee Board present. In the voting, Prof. G. A. Payne received ten votes and D. Brown eight. Bishop Cleaves, the president of the Trustee Board, declared Prof. G. A. Payne elected president.

Who Is Payne?

Prof. G. A. Payne came to Alabama from Tennessee in the spring of 19[illegible] to act as assistant to Dr. J. A. Bra[illegible] then president of Miles Memorial College.

Prof. Payne has since that time been continuously in the employment of the college. For three years he acted as first assistant to the president and at the meeting of the board in May, 1912, he was regularly elected vice-president and served under Dr. John W. Gilbert.

Prof. Payne is a graduate of Lane College, wtih the degree B. S., Jackson, Tenn., and has done work at Chicago University. He served for five years as principal of the English Department of Lane College. Later he was elected assistant principal of the City High School in Jackson, Tenn., where he served for several years. He has been a professor at Miles Memorial College for six years, serving as chief assistant for five of these years, and knows the work at Miles well.

It would be difficult to find a man so well acquainted with the work and history of Miles Memorial College as Prof. Payne. He has had charge of the managerial affairs of the college for the past six years and is well equipped for the disciplinary duties.

It is believed that Prof. Payne will make good as president. He is a well trained man and has poise. He is cool and level-headed; modest and yet confident. He is a good disciplinarian as an assistant. These things he brings to the presidency.

The board also elected Prof. W. R. Banks to take Prof. Payne's place as instructor in science and English. Prof. Banks is now principal of Kowaliga Normal and Industrial Institute, which position he has held for two years. He was a leading teacher for some years at Ft. Valley High School, Ft. Valley, Ga.

Prof. Banks is a college graduate of Atlanta University and his wife is a normal graduate of the same institution.

To succeed Prof. J. L. Johnson, Prof. Osborne, of Kentucky, was elected as professor of mathematics. Prof. Osborne is a college graduate of Lane College. We do not know so much of his history.

Great enthusiasm was shown when the matter of rebuilding the dormitory just destroyed by fire was presented. The trustees adopted a resolution to rebuild at once, and a subscription of $1,000 for the building was made in ten minutes by those present at the Trustee Board meeting. All are determined to help push on the work.

Great harmony prevailed in the trustee meeting. There was not a note of discord on any of the vital issues.

Bishop Cleaves is to be congratulated on his executive ability. He presides with the ease of an old hand.

RESIGNATION OF REV. G. L. TY US FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF TEXAS COLLEGE.

To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees of Texas College

Dear Brethren:—

Having for a period of more than four years served you in the capacity of teacher and President of Texas College, and during which time, though under most trying and adverse circumstances, I labored earnestly to render you faithful, honest, and conscientious service.

My administration was beset with many difficulties and grave disadvantages. To begin with, two buildings were destroyed by fire, which resulted in a total loss, save a partial insurance on one. A heavy debt of more than ten thousand dollars was upon us, with but little as a collateral for same. I had no place to shelter our boys for domicile and discipline, nor adequate quarters for administration purposes. Being unable to satisfy our creditors, our credit was strained to the breaking point, and resulted in a loss of many strong friends, both white and colored. And as a result of a sudden and unexpected change of administration, there naturally followed an estranged and partial indiffrent spirit among the student body.

During the same year, a dreadful disease broke out among us which caused the school to stand suspended for a period, thus causing a gloom of hopelessness to hang like a pall over the entire school and state. During these trying ordeals, creditors rushed in and entered suits after suits for debts against the school.

But under the guidance of God and the aid of you, I have toiled on these years, and as a result of which, you now have another splendid three story brick building which amply serves as a dormitory for the boys and administration purposes for the College Department; and have also erected a two-story frame building for the English

and Industrial Departments. The buildings and campus have been lighted by electricity, with many other improvements upon the campus. You now have a splendid Faculty and a creditable body of students; and considering the general financial stringency of the country, the work is going forward.

Our debts are normal and are within our reach (see report) with a collateral in the form of buildings and other improvements to show for the same. And were it not for the present financial condition throughout the country, we could easily pay every dollar we owe this fall.

And now, feeling conscientious that under the circumstances I have done my whole duty in the sight of God and man, and feeling further, that my health will not allow me to hold up longer, under the strain; therefore thanking you for your co-operation and favors shown me during my administration and asking you for a fair consideration and adjustment of my claims, with the best of feelings and good wishes for the health and happiness of you all, I hereby tender my resignation as President of Texas College, the same to take effect on or before December 24, 1914.

Praying that the work may continue to go forward with greater and nobler success, and that God may guide and bless you in all of your deliberations, I remain,

Your brother in Christ,

SEO. I. TYUS.

IDLEMAN RESIGNS FROM GAMMON

The Afro-American Ledger
3-28-14

Dr. Waters The New President —Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Former President, Elected Vice President

Atlanta, Ga., March 25.—Rev. Dr. S. E. Idleman has resigned as president of Gammon Theological Seminary and Rev. Dr. Philip M. Waters, of New York State, elected to succeed him.

Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, for many years a professor in the seminary and president just before the appointment of Dr. Idleman has been elected a vice president and given an increase in salary. He has also been granted leave of absence for a year in order that he may go abroad for study.

Dr. Bowen was educated at New Orleans and Boston Universities and is regarded as one of the most scholarly churchman in the country. He is a member of the Washington M. E. Conference and served as pastor of Centennial M. E. Church, Baltimore a quarter of a century ago. He has been mentioned for the M. E. bishopric a number of times.

It is said that W. W. Foster, Jr., may be relieved from the presidency of Clark University at the end of the year. He has become very unpopular with the students, it is said, since the recent strike of students there.

The university and the seminary are institutions under the control of the M. E. Church, and the latter is said to be the highest endowed institution of its kind maintained for the race in this country.

When Dr. W. H. Crogman was relieved from the presidency of the university Dr. Bowen was relieved as head of executive department of the seminary, both positions given to Dr Idleman. It was not many months, however, Foster succeeded Idleman as head of the university, the latter being retained as head of the seminary.

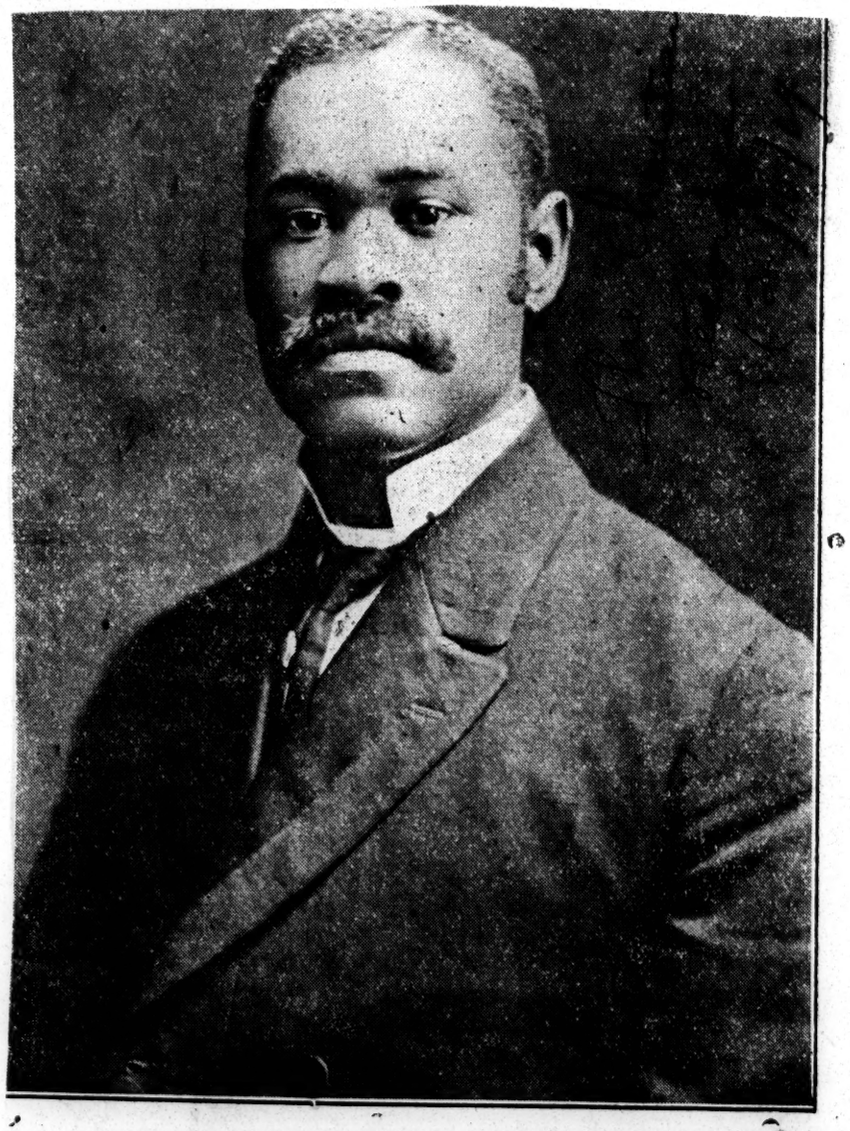
SUFFRAGETTES HOLD MEETING

Wilmington, Del., March 26.—A number of women interested in the question of suffrage for their sex met at the residence of Mrs. George J. Sykes last Thursday night for the purpose of forming a club to study various aspects of the question.

Following spirited addressed by Mrs. Sykes, Miss Alice G. Baldwin, Mrs. Bessie Dorrell and others, the Suffrage Study Club was organized with the following officers:

Mrs. Alice M. Dunbar, president; Mrs. George J. Sykes, vice president; Mrs. Bessie Dorrell, secretary and Mrs. Fannie Hamilton, treasurer

Among others present were: Mrs. J. B. Stubbs, Miss Sarah Tate, Mrs. M. Woodlen, Mrs. S. E. Hamilton, Mrs. Helen Anderson, Miss Caroline R. Williams, Miss Mary Taylor, Miss Nellie Nicholson and Miss Edwards



REV. S. L. GREENE, A.M., D.D.
President Lampton Literary and Industrial College
Alexandria, Louisiana

LAMPTON L.&I.COLLEGE

Education - 1914
Self Help, Money for

THE ANNIVERSARY REUNION

Some time ago, the Executive Council of the Institute decided to change the custom of the reunion of the classes from every twenty years to every ten years. In order to start the change properly, it was necessary to have at our Commencement this week a reunion of the eleven (11) classes from the class of 1894 through and including the class of 1904.

From the beginning of the correspondence which was held among the members of these eleven classs, it was evident, from the replies received and the enthusiasm shown, that we should have a large and enthusiastic representation here on the grounds on Commencement day.

The classes represented were the classes of 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904. There were present 60 graduates representing these eleven classes, and while some classes had a larger representation than others, every class was represented, the number of representatives for each class, varying from one to, in one case, twelve members.

On the day before Commencement, each class delegation had its own meeting for the purpose of checking up the amount its class would present to the school as a class contribution, and also for the purpose of selecting some member who would be spokesman for the class, that is, to present both the greetings of the class and the total class contribution.

The presentation of the Alumni greetings, together with the class contributions, was the closing feature of the morning exercises on Commencement Day. These Alumni greetings were thoroughly in accordance with the preceding numbers on the morning's program, for by them and through them, the principle of doing as well as talking was finely exhibited. Beginning w[illegible]ass of 1894, each class through [illegible] spokesman, not only spoke of the love, gratitude and hearty good wishes his class bore towards the school, but proved it by making in the presence of the big audience a money donation. The names of the spokesmen and the amounts of each class contribution were as follows:

Class of 1894, spokesman Irene, B. Hudson, of Selma, Alabama, $60; class of 1895, spokeskman, C. V. Goldwire, of Griffin, Georgia, $258; class of 1896, spokesman, E. D. Whitehead, of Snow Hill, Alabama, $325; Class of 1897, spokesman, Dr. D. L. Coar, of West Point, Georgia, $150; class of 1898, spokesman, William H. Holtzclaw, of Utica Institute, Miss., $545; class of 1899, spokesman, Beatrice E. Graine, of Paw Paw, Mich., $119; class of 1900, spokesman, Mary Ellen Vaughn, Montgomery, Ala., $213; class of 1901, spokesman, Jacob J. Jones, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, $142; class of 1902, spokesman, Frank P. Chisholm, of Boston, Mass., $100; class of 1903, spokesman, Dorinda McMillan, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., $112; class of 1904, spokesman, A. R. Stewart, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., $150.

A number of supplemental contributions that were received through the mails later during the day brought the total amount from the eleven classes up to $2,334.50. These later contributions were sent in by members of the classes who found at the last moment that they could not be present for the reunion , but were determined to send something as an evidence of their deep interest in the reunion and of their good will toward their Alma Mater.

While one could well wish that there had been present a large number of representatives of the eleven reunion classes, we must remember that a great many Tuskegee graduates are teachers in schools the schedule of which are the same as Tuskegee's, and for this reason they could not be at Tuskegee's Commencement when on the same day their own schools were having Commencement exercises. In addition, the records show that many of the members of these eleven classes are dead. Furthermore, the membership of these classes is scattered over a wide area. That is, the members all do not live within a given nearby radius of the school but at points scattered widely apart. For example, the classes of 1901 and of 1902 each had a member to come over 1,000 miles to be here at the reunion of their classes. All in all, it was most gratifying that even sixty members of these classes could be present.

Many of those who found it impossible to be at the reunion wrote of their great love for the school and sent in a contribution to be added to his or her class contribution. The contributions given varied all the way from one dollar in a great many cases to two hundred dollars in one class. And while, in the aggregate, the class contributions were not munificent ones, the fine spirit and the earnest enthusiasm shown on the part of these classes was most gratifying to all connected with the school. Every one of the eleven reunion classes from 1894 to 1904, inclusive, responded to the call of their Alma Mater and they responded with the loyalty of true Tuskegee men and Tuskegee women. We believe that in all the history of the school few events have occurred that have caused Principal Wahington and the whole school more genuine pleasure and pride than this event which brought forth the loyalty and love shown by the eleven reunion classes on the occasion of our recent Commencement. It was evident that Principal Washington was not only greatly pleased with the spirit of loyalty shown by these graduates of the school through their class contributions at their class reunion, but was deeply touched by the simple, earnest words with which each spokesman conveyed the sincere greetings and hearty good will his class bears towards Tuskegee Institute and Principal Washington.

F. P. C.

GRADUATES RETURN FOR REUNION

One of the especial and particularly interesting features in connection with the closing exercises of Tuskegee Institute this year was the reunion of the classes 1894 to 1904 inclusive. This reunion brought together about one hundred representatives from nearly all parts of the South, and some who have located since graduation in the North and East.

It was a splendid representation of what industry and thrift have done for the men and women of these respective classes. Many of them could not be present for the reason that their business could not well go on without them; because mothers could not well leave their homes, but of those who came one could get an idea of the kind of men and women that have been moulded from students into useful citizens. All of those who were present are representative citizens in their respective communities, many of them being looked upon as leaders.

These graduates decided as a tribute to their Alma Mater to make contributions by classes. Each class was represented by one or more persons, who told briefly of the work that has been done by the class as a whole since graduation. $2,300 was presented to Principal Washington by these graduates to be applied toward the current expenses of the school. In presenting the gifts, each representative said that such material expression of appreciation did not at all measure their kindly feelings and love for the institution, but simply indicated that they wished to give of their means as they could toward helping educate some other boys and girls who some day hope to go forth in the world to labor among their fellowmen.

In accepting these gifts, Principal Washington expressed himself feelingly, and as being profoundly grateful that these men and women had returned to the school, many coming from a distance, had and shown in this substantial way their appreciation of what the school had given them. Their contributions and their appearance made a profound impression upon the great crowd assembled in the Chapel.

More and more the school is realizing that it is educating young men and women for the right kind of service among their people; more and more it realizes that the type of young men and women who go forth to do its work are unselfish to a degree that is not often true of graduates from many large institutions.

Ed
Self Help, Money for

Worth While Work

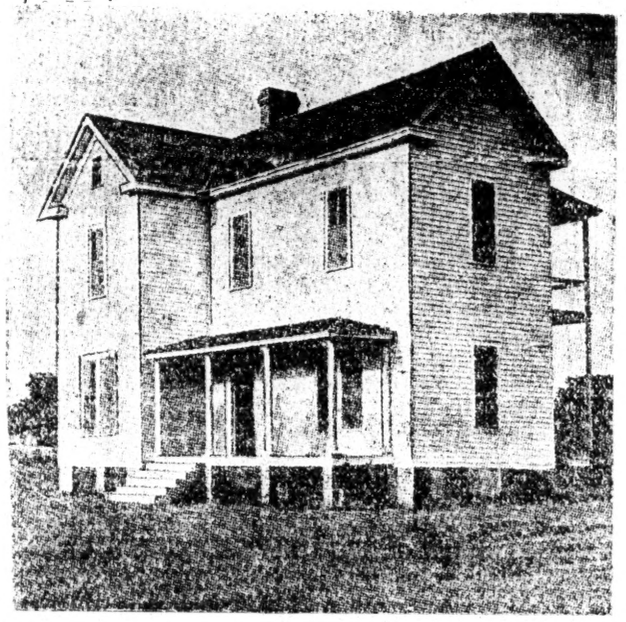
Sparks 4-14

Charitable organization in the city of Selma was started October 9, 1902. It was composed of a committee auxiliary to the United Charity Association, women taken from the various churches. After a few meetings it drifted into obscurity. The Daughters R. B. Hudson was the chairman. The organization grew. People volunteered to come in and help. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Sarah Gulley, President; Mrs. S. J. Duncan, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Richardson, Elmira Valentine and Priscilla Brown, Commissioners for the Poor, Mrs. O. T. Brogsdale, Chairman of the Executive Board.

The Daughters of Mercy then set out to build up a comfortable home for the aged poor of the churches and secret orders. They realized that a home for all classes of poor and decrepit colored people of the city and vicinity would be a task too vast for any organization of charity supported entirely by Negroes, hence the early restrictions as to inmates.

The first donation was two lots with three notes past due upon them, made by Sister Priscilla Brown, a woman well known for her good deeds, charitable work and devout Christian spirit. In the first effort one hundred ($100) dollars was raised and the mortgage lifted. The Daughters of Mercy sold the place for five hundred ($500) dollars, used two hundred and sixty-five of Mercy seeing the good to be done, and having undertaken a part of it already, became incorporated. The original consisted of: Mesdames Gulley, Duncan, M. E. Dillard, L. Kynett, M. Richardson, C. Callens. An honorary Trustee Board was composed of all the ministers of the city and Prof. ($265) dollars of the amount to purchase four lots at an auction sale in a section just being opened up, Fairmont, East Selma. One lot was donated to them by the company making the sale. The rest of the money was used in purchasing materials for a building.

The Brick Mason's Union put in the foundation for the house, donating the work. On Sunday, October 20, 1907,



MERCY HOME

the Daughters of Mercy laid the corner stone, the exercises being conducted by the Knights of Pythias. At this time the Hon. H. S. D. Mallory and the Hon. Daniel Partridge donated ten ($10) dollars each, attorney's fees and Mr. A. S. Smith twenty-five ($25) dollars commission. A collection of two hundred and seventy ($270) dollars was taken on the table. The amount of seven hundred ($700) dollars was then borrowed to complete the building. The whole amount of which has been paid with the interest for the same.

The largest private contribution since waas given by the Women's District convention of the Uniontown Association. R. E. Pitts, President,

Mrs. Edwina C. Blake, of Hattiesburg, Miss., daughter of the Rev. J. C. Houston, Superintendent of the Gulfport District, Mississippi Conference, contributed fifty dollars in the recent Jubilee Educational Rally at the Gulfport District Conference. This is remarkable when it is considered that the money was not raised by solicitation but is Mrs. Blake's personal contribution. The money goes to benefit Meridian Institute.

Christian Index 5/12/14

Southwestern Christian Advocate 5-22-14

The United Colored Charities of Norfolk, Virginia, is an organization composed of women, with the Rev. F. W. Williams as president.

SCOTIA SEMINARY BATH ROOM FUND.

DEAR FRIENDS AND SCOTIA GIRLS:

We beg of you to please join us in our efforts to raise $2,000 for this worthy cause. Each week this column will increase as you help us. Send contributions to

MRS M. CANNON SPRAGGINS,
3 Van Houten Ave,
Jersey City, N J.

Mrs B Walker Courtney	$13 00
Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune	5 00
Miss Annie Long Rucker	5 00
Miss Gains	1 00
Mr. Fred T. Smith	1 00
Mrs. E. L. Arbeam	1 00
Mr. T. W. Robinson	1 00
Lawyer L. C. Collins	5 00
Mrs M. Cannon Berry	5 00
Miss Carrie Brown	1 50
Mrs M. Cannon Spraggins	5 00
Washington, D. C., Scotia Chapter, Mrs C. Cantley Smith, Pres. raised	136 49
Scotia Class of 1913	20 85
Scotia girls and friends at Concord, N. C.	
Mrs Annie Brodie	1 00
" Cecelia Montgomery	1 00
" Jane E Williamson	1 00
" Katie B Garrett	1 00
" Lavinia Hendricks	1 00
" Eliza B Moore	1 00
" Hattie L Bailey	1 00
" Mary A Lytle	1 00
" A T Atwater	1 00
Miss Isabella Spaulding	1 00
" C A Percival	8 00
" Nancy Turner	1 00
" Jennie L Hill	1 00
" Rosa B Suber	1 00
" Mattie Dockett	1 00
" Mamie McCullough	1 00
" Birdie Means	1 00
" Creola Means	1 00
Mrs Maggie Sims Jones	1 00
Mr and Mrs Hopper	1 00
Mrs Sarah Pryear	1 00
Mrs Fannie Curtis Block	1 00
Rev Richard A Motley	1 00
Prof J W Hale	1 00
Miss M T McCouattria	5 00
Mrs Florence Lowe Cardwell	5 00
Mrs Lula Spaulding Kelsey	6 00
Dr J P H Coleman raised	12 00
Scotia "Home Alumnae Miss Florence Onque, President from entertainment and lunch tables	129 11
From entertainments by Mrs M Cannon Spraggins, Mrs Geo E Cannon and Miss Etta P Cannon	$427 00
Mrs M J Watts Russell	3 00
Miss Olelia Scott raised	3 40
Mrs Annie Greeley Sampson, assisted by Misses Etta Holloway, L C Phillips and Blanton, raised	2 20
Miss Mamie Pharr raised	55
Miss Sadie Lytle, assisted by Scotia students and friends of Cedar Grove church, raised	10 00
Miss Willie Phillips, President of the Juvenile Society of John Hall chapel, assisted by ten children, raised	5 00
Misses Hattie Williams and Cora Lomax raised	12 00
Col L P Berry	5 00
Mrs Josephine Triggs	1 00
Mrs Mary Cannon	1 00
Mrs Susie Cannon Richards	1 00
Miss Leonora Hargrave	2 00
Mr John L Henderson	5 00
Miss Annie Carroll	2 00
Miss Edith Davis	1 00
Mrs Anna P Logan raised	16 00
iss Harriet Kellogg	6 00
rs H Brooks Irvin	1 00
iss Carrie B La Fayette	1 00
iss Fannie L Johnson	1 00
Little Miss Helen Drayton	1 00
rs Jennie A Leach	1 00
iss Jessie T Durham	1 00
Newport News Va. Scotia Chapter, Mrs. M. Louise Carr Pinkett, Pres., raised	45 00
Mrs D L Frazier	5 00
Plainfield, N. J., little S S girl	0 25
By the ladies and friends of cClelland Presbyterial Society:	
Mrs A P Allison	5 00
" E Nesbitt	3 00
" Walters	1 00
Rev J D Standback	1 00
" H Y Kennedy	1 00
Miss Daisy L Hardy	5 00
" Drusilla Moone	1 00
iss Annie Jenkins	1 00
" Margie V Walker	1 00
" Diana S Dent	1 00
Mis Lucinda S McC. Rice	1 00
Mrs Minnie McCandless	1 00
Ladies' Missionary Socety of Western District of Yadkin Presbytery	4 00
Woman's Synodical Society Atlantic Synod, Mrs Mattie E Johnson, Treasurer	10 00
Lady, Blackstock, S. C., Presbyterian church	60
Dorothy Mae Spraggins	1 00

Roy Travers Spraggins	1 00
Mrs Alice Cloud Byrd raised, through the Rochester, N. Y.,	
Presbyterial Society,	35 00
Woman's Missionary Society of Fairfield Presbytery, Mrs. Clarkie Hughes Young, Pres,	10 00
Miss Mary O Dent	1 00
Mrs Mae Faure	1 00
Miss M B Phifer	1 00
Scotia girls of Bethlehem church, McConnellsville, S C.	
Mrs Eunice Orr	1 00
Miss Madeline Orr	1 00
Mrs Lizzie Orr Miller	1 00
Mrs Lottie Jones Cooper	1 00
Miss Margaret Jones	1 25
Miss Gertrude Jones	1 05
Miss Phyllis Jones	50
Miss Minnie Jones	50
Dr C S Mebane	5 00
Mrs C S Mebane	5 00
Scotia Third Year Class	60 00
Mrs Annie F Ellerson	1 00
Mrs Lenora Byers Johnson	3 00
Mrs Belle E Vincent (class of '98)	1 00
Miss Midred Brown	1 00
Mrs Mattie Scott	50
Miss C A Percival raised	10 00
Salisbury (N C) Chapter	25 00
Mrs Annie L Shute	1 50
Miss E R Seabrook	2 00
Miss Martha Webster Mauch Chauk, Pa.	5 00
Mrs B F Murray	1 25
Mrs R A Clement	50
Mr R T Turner	25
Mr. Wallace L. Pierce	25 00
Mrs W H. Best	1 00
Lawyer R W Williamson	5 00
Miss Annie J Evans	1 00
Asheville, N C, Scotia Chapter, Miss Mamie J. Martin, President,	10 00
Mr Robert L Hill	1 00
Scotia home students raised	25 00
Miss Katie E Manoney	1 00
Miss Lula S Manoney	1 00
Miss Cornelia E Manoney	1 00
Mrs. Edith Mabry Tillman	1 00
Mrs. Julia Gilchrist Bitting	1 00
From Scotia $100, to be credited as follows:	
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Alexander	10 00
Lawn Party proceeds Third Year Class 1914	66 35
Proceeds Entertainment, First Year Class 1914	16 10
Proceeds Sale, Miss C. A. Percival, etc.	5 00
Added by Dr. A. W. Verner	

to co...
Miss D...
Charl...

What Jeanes Foundation Is Doing for Negroes In the Southland

Mont adv. 5-4-10

In Alabama Sixteen Supervisors Are Introducing Elementary and Industrial Education In Seventeen Counties.

Distributing $40,392.80, proceeds from the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation for elementary and industrial training of negroes in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, in the employment of 117 supervisors who worked on an average seven months and nine days in 119 counties and parishes, besides employing four special teachers in Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas, extending the school term in six of the States mentioned, aiding summer schools in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, expending $737 railroad fare of industrial supervisors to the Hampton Conference, Monroe Conference, Tuskegee Conference and Greensboro Conference, assisting in building and equipping school houses in twenty-nine counties and showing altogether a net number of 135 counties in twelve States where help was given to assist the South in reducing negro illiteracy and to enhance his elementary and industrial training is the summary of the last report of Dr. J. H. Dillard, President of the Board of Trustees. The report shows that for supervisory teachers alone $35,865 was expended for the year ending June 30, 1912.

There are five great educational foundations whose funds are assisting in the education of the negro—the Peabody educational fund, the Daniel Hand fund, the John F. Slater fund, the General Education Board and the Anna T. Jeanes fund. Three of these funds—the Slater, the Daniel Hand and the Jeanes—are entirely in the interest of negro education.

The Jeanes Foundation.

On April 18, 1907, states the "Negro Year Book," Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, Pa., created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income from which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for negroes in the Southern States. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, and Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, were named as trustees of the fund.

A number of others were invited to aid in the administration of the fund and a board of trustees was organized. The present board is composed of David C. Barrow, Andrew Carnegie, James H. Dillard, H. B. Frissell, Belton Gilreath, H. T. Kealing, George McAneny, Samuel C. Mitchell, R. B. Moton, J. C. Napier, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody, R. L. Smith, William H. Taft, Booker T. Washington and Talcott Williams. The officers of the board are: President, James H. Dillard, 571 Audubon Street, New Orleans; Vice-President, Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work, New York; Treasurer, George Foster Peabody, New York; Secretary, Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Virginia.

New Work is Conducted.

The work is carried along three lines: First, something additional is secured from the State school authorities; second, the co-operative efforts of the people are secured, and third, the effectiveness of the school is improved and its neighborhood influence is widened by the introduction of industrial features.

The three principal working methods or plans are, the Henrico plan, so called because work of this character was carried on in Henrico County, Virginia. This plan consists in supplying to the County Superintendent, a competent teacher to introduce industrial work in the different schools in the county and to supervise it. The teacher devotes his or her entire time to this supervisory work.

Another plan consists in locating a teacher at some central school as headquarters. This teacher gives a part of her time to extension work among several neighboring schools.

Another method consists in co-operating with local school authorities in lengthening school terms and increasing the teaching force.

In 1911 the work of the negro rural fund of the Jeanes foundation was carried on in 111 counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. In that year aid was given to summer schools in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia. The foundation expended in that year $36,463 for supervisors, special teachers, buildings and equipments, extension of term and summer schools.

Services Increased 1912.

President Dillard's report for 1912-13 shows that 117 supervisors were employed in 119 counties of the twelve States mentioned, at an expense of $35,865, an average of $301.38 per county, employing thirty-six men and eighty-one women. The average salary for men, $351.04 for seven months and eleven days. The average salary for women, $323.52 for seven months and eight days service.

In Alabama, sixteen supervisors worked in seventeen countes; in Arkansas, eight in eight counties; in Florida, five in five counties; in Georgia, six in six counties; in Louisiana, ten in eleven counties; in Maryland, one in one county; in Mississippi, seventeen in seventeen counties; in North Carolina, fourteen in thirteen counties; South Carolina, nine in nine counties; in Tennessee, five in five counties; in Texas, seven in seven counties, and in Virginia, nine supervisors in ten counties.

For extension of school term for 1912, Alabama paid $240, Louisiana $50, Mississippi $25, North Carolina $25, South Carolina $307.50, and Virginia $17.50; total $665.

The local school authorities paid part of salaries of Jeanes teachers as follows: Alabama $405, Florida $120, Georgia $320, Louisiana $135, Mississippi $140; North Carolina $490, Tennessee $140, Texas $175, and Virginia $292.50.

The Foundation distributed in Alabama in 1912, $5,977.50 for supervisory services, $175 for special teachers, $240 for extension of school terms and $1,150 for buildings and equipments, $231.32 railroad fare of industrial teachers to annual conferences—total $7,803.82. Mississippi received $5,212.50; Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and other States receiving amounts from the Fund running up into thousands.

White People Co-Operating.

The work of the carefully selected supervisors meets with general endorsement of the white people in communities where the Jeanes workers come in touch with their race. In every instance where appeals are made for funds to build school houses, improve school property, lengthen terms or offer prizes for the promition of industrial and agricultural training, the white people respond liberally.

For example, T. J. Edwards, Jeanes Supervisor for Tallapoosa County, Alabama, has been employed about one year. During that time a new school house has been built at Dadeville, Ala., at a cost of $1,022 of which amount the white people contributed $267; the school building in Alexander City has been repaired and furnished at a cost of $294, the white neighbors helping; six other school houses in the county have been repaired at an expense of $654, to which amount the white people have contributed considerable.

In all of these schools Edwards has introduced industrial features with the approval of the County Superintendent of Education.

Supervisor Edwards organized corn clubs in the county, taught agriculture and other industries and the result was at the annual fair recently held at Dadeville, prizes were awarded to one boy for raising ninety-seven bushels per acre, another boy raised sixty-nine bushels, and the third prize was awarded to one of Edwards's pupils for raising sixty-eight bushels of corn per acre.

The prizes cost $36, $20 of which amount was raised among the white people. County Superintendent J. P. Oliver presented the prizes and made an encouraging address.

Thus the Jeanes Foundation, managed by Dr. Dillard, himself a broad-minded Southern man, is working marvels in reducing negro illiteracy in the South, in spreading the gospel of industrialism and elevating the home life in the rural districts.

Education
Self Help, Money for

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY AND ITS SUCCESSFUL WORK

Methodist Episcopal Church Association, Started Forty-eight Years Ago on Borrowed Capital, Shows Remarkable Advancement—Handled Half Million Last Year.

The Chicago Defender 12/5/14

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Providence, R. I., Dec. 4.—The general committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society, an association organized some forty-eight years ago for the purpose of supervising institutions for the education of Afro-Americans, met in this city a short time ago. The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with a borrowed capital of $8,000. Its subsequent growth has increased to such an extent that it now supports twenty-two institutions devoted to the education of Afro-American youth in thirteen states, twelve of which are collegiate; six of them have Afro-American presidents, who are graduates of the Freedmen's Aid schools. The introductory words of the report of the society's board of managers to the general committee a short time ago are significant of the splendid work that is being done by the various institutions under their supervision. It reads as follows:

$59,000 in Actual Cash.

"In presenting this, the forty-eighth, annual report of the Freedmen's Aid Society it is both a privilege and a duty first to acknowledge the goodness of God in giving to the society one of the best years in its history. We have had remarkable advancement in the quality of our class room work, in improvements and in new buildings, in the enlargement of our equipment and in the contribution of the church. Special efforts have been directed toward increased efficiency in business methods, and the promotion of closer relations between the board of managers and the presidents and trustees of the institutions."

The treasurer's report shows that more than half a million dollars has been handled by the society during the last year, the race conferences alone having raised $133,000, of which $59,000 came in actual cash.

Morristown Largest Giver.

A statement showing the receipts from the various schools of the society points to the fact that Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn., has contributed the largest amount to the general fund during the last year, being $6,652.21. Morristown college was founded by the Freedmen's Aid Society some thirty years ago, and now has a property valuation of $75,000, consisting of seventy-five acres of desirable land and eight buildings, one of which, Crary hall, is a four-story brick and stone structure of 100 rooms, and is said to be one of the best school buildings in the South. Much attention is given in this institution to industrial training. The manufactured articles of this department find ready sale, and many business houses patronize almost exclusively the printing office, which is said to be the best equipped of any for a distance of 130 miles.

Including conference collections, jubilee funds, tuition, room rent, board and incidentals the people provided nearly $300,000 of the total receipts of half a million dollars of the society

URGES NEGROES TO REMAIN IN SOUTH

Booker Washintgon Tells Audiences in Montgomery County That the Negro's Best Friends Are Here

advertiser 6-1-14

Preaching the gospel of "hard work and happiness" and urging the members of his race to think more of the wonderful advantages they possess and think less of their disadvantages. Booker T. Washington, presiden t of Tuskegee Institute and the foremost member of his race in America, made four speeches in Montgomery county yesterday. Washington spoke under the auspices of the Negro Business and Development League of Montgomery and was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds at Madison Park, LeGrand, Little Zion and Big Zion communities.

"The South is the most wonderful place in the world for the negro," said the speaker. "No better place can be pictured for the hard working black man and for the lazy black man it is Heaven indeed. There is no place where the negro is enabled to get better food or wear better clothes than this great portion of a great nation."

Washington is an entertainer, an orator and a leader. He kept his crowd interested every moment and is a pastmaster as a story-teller. Yet he never losses an opportunity to drive home a strong point or to give the black man a word of advice where such advice is needed.

Best Country In World.

"This is the best country in the world for the negro," said he. "Any negro in the world that is worth his salt can get a home in the South. A negro that can't get a home in the South among his friends is worthless. Our people can always get work here. I wish sometime that some of them would be unable to get any work for about six months. Then you would see them stick to a job when they get it. Here we don't seek work but work seeks us—and some of us have to hustle to dodge it."

Calling attention to the fine crops surrounding him on every side, the speaker told of what the negro could do on the farm and of what things he should avoid. He declared that the farmers threw away much time and did not work.

"You work about 100 days in the year and yet you are sometimes in debt and in reduced circumstances. If you go into Montgomery you will see that bankers work every day but Sunday; you will see that merchants work every day but Sunday, lawyers, doctors and others work every day in the year but Sunday. If they did like our people and only worked 100 days in the year they would be bankrupt in six weeks."

"Layin' by Time."

"I haven't much sympathy with this "layin' by' time either," said the speaker "What time do you "lay by" out here?"

"About July fourth," replied a voice.

"And then you loaf around and don't work any until away long in September, don't you?" Well, if you work in July and August, your balance would be on the right side in the fall. Then this Saturday business hurts you too. Not a one of you will work all day Saturday for anything in the world. If one of you wants a bottle of soda water or a paper of pins he must hike off to town and spend all day Saturday. Every hour you lose on Saturday is an hour gone and you can't ever get it back again."

He scored the practice of wasting time in town and told his hearers to stay out of courts. He declared that many persons will go to town and into courts to settle trivial affairs that their school teacher or preacher could settle for them in ten minutes. He said that the farmers "close up their farm" for half the year, when they could be raising something on it every week of the year.

"You close up any other business for half the time and see where it will land," said the speaker.

Urges Home Work.

Advising his hearers to give the women more time to work at home, Washington said that the women could put up enough canned goods in the summer to last a family a whole winter.

"The trouble with you men is that you want the women to work with you every day in the field and want the women with you every day in the year but one and that is when you to go town to sell your cotton than you leave the women at home."

Referring to what education will do for the negro, Washington said that it would give him "common sense."

"Whenever the negro shows the white man that education won't make a fool out of him, then the white man will give him all the money he wants."

He declared that the negro's ideas of education are changing from what they used to be. In the old days he said that the negro thought that he had to go around wearing a whole lot of "fool" clothes and to talk so that nobody understood him in order to let people know that he was educated.

"This is changed now and the negro knows that education means common sense," said the speaker. "The white man has been afraid to educate the negro because he did not know what the negro was going to do with it. All the negro has to do is to show the white man in the right way and he will get all the assistance he wants."

Always Smiling.

"I love my people for one reason because they smile," concluded Washington. "You can see them smiling under the adversity and in prosperity. You can see a negro in chains being led off to the penitentiary, but you will see him smile as he goes. This is a great asset and I advise you to smile all the more when things go against you. This is a great country and a great people. The best people in the world live in the South and its the best place in the world for the negro."

At Madison Park the Washington party was entertained by Eli Madison, an aged negro, who owns a large tract of land in that community and has aided in the building of a fine school for negroes which his daughter, Carrie Madison, runs. The members of the Negro Business League of Montgomery met the Washington party at Tuskegee nd piloted it over the county.

Those who came down from Tuskegee and made the trip over the county were Booker T. Washington, J. R. Lee, A. F. Owen, President of Selma University, John Thomas, T. N. Campbell, J. R. Bridgeforth, R. R. Taylor, E. T. Atwell, E. J. Scott, A. R. Stewart, Warren Logan, C. Richardson, Booker T. Washington, Jr., C. J. Calloway and R. C. Simmons, members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

Prof. J. L. Sibley, State Supervisor of Rural Schools, and H. R. Spangler, file clerk in the office of Governor O'Neal were present at the speaking at Madison Park.

Rosenwald's Work.

A conservative estimate of the number of negro farmers addressed is

SCHOOL RALLY $19.05 AT CHEHAW ZION, MACON CO.

The good people at Chehaw are determined to rebuild their schoolhouse destroyed by fire some months ago.

May 10th was set for the rally. A little after twelve o'clock the people began to assemble and by one o'clock the church was crowded and quite a number on the outside.

Rev. Pope, the pastor, read the scripture lesson; after which the hour for preaching was at hand. Rev. M. L. Bethel, who was to have preached, was away in Georgia; so the duty fell on Rev. W. M. Rakkestraw, who took for his text Luke 16:2: "Give an account of thy stewardship." After preaching the two ladies, Mrs. L. G. Beasley and Mrs. C. J. Johnson, came forward and took up the collection.

Subscriptions amounted to	$8.00
Simmons Chapel Choir	1.25
Public Collection	3.49
Club No. 1, Mrs. L. G. Beasley	3.25
Club No. 2, Mrs. C. J. Johnson	2.56
Club No. 3, Mrs. Hart	.50

The choir from Simmons Chapel rendered good music for the audience. The trustees plan to raise $150 the second Sunday in July, after which they want to begin to rebuild; the clubs are working on getting ready for the second Sunday in July.

Mrs. J. Gains had a well-prepared dinner of chicken, custard and cake, etc., for Rev. Pope and Rev. Rakestraw. They tried to do justice before getting up.

Chehaw is now coming to the front. It is going to be the leading place in Macon County, Alabama.

DOWNS, ALABAMA

Macon County.

Dear Messenger: The Women's Improvement Club of this community began their work January 14, 1913, with eleven members. Now we have eighteen members. Up to March 16, 1914, we raised $4.64.

We have been able to keep the members of the club from making mortgages this year. We will meet again soon to raise more money and buy our fall supplies. It is our highest aim to keep our husbands out of debt and buy land.

The following are the officers of the club:

Sister Evelyn Johnson, President.
Sister Dixie Burk, Vice-President.
Sister Mary Weems, Secretary.
Sister Martha [illegible]man, Treasurer.
Sister Sophia Huffman, Marshall.
Deacon John Junior, Voucher.

We believe that we are doing good work and hope other communities will fall in line.

Rev. J. T. Slaughter, our missionary, was with us when we made our report. Rev. M. Elmore preached our annual sermon.

We hope to let you hear more of our work in the future.

Bethel Grove Community Macon County

Dear Messenger: In our community Sunday, June 21st, the completion of our eight hundred dollar schoolhouse was celebrated with a splendid program.

Our schoolhouse consists of one room and two cloak-rooms—one for the boys and one for the girls. It is twenty-five feet wide and forty feet long and has ten windows, letting the light into the building on the left and rear of the pupils. The outside of the building is painted orange and trimmed in white. The inside is painted steel gray. Blackboards are all around the walls and splendid desks are on the inside. A heater has been purchased at a cost of eighteen dollars and everything about the building is about completed. The well has been dug in a good, sanitary place and affords ten feet of good, cool water.

The schoolhouse is located in a good, cool place on a rise on the main road between LaPlace and Milstead and is admired by every person who sees it, both white and colored.

The trustees, under the leadership of Mr. Lee Story and Mr. A. F. Burney, deserve great credit for the effort put forth in the completion of the schoolhouse. It has been deeded to the State of Alabama and received from the State two hundred dollars for building purposes. The building is insured for five years against fire.

The program rendered consisted of addresses by Mrs. B. T. Washington, who spoke on the "Home as a Basis of Solid Community Development;" Mr. B. T. Washington, Jr., on "Community Co-operation;" Mrs. L. T. Jones, Principal of the Children's House, on "Keeping in Repair;" Dr. Harris, of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, on "Emergency Cases, Patent Medicine and Home Remedies;" Miss Ione Bradley on the "Value of the Patrons Co-operating with the Teachers," and Mr. C. J. Calloway, Director of Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute, on the "Duty of the School Trustees to the School and Community."

The program was interspersed with splendid singing from the audience and local choir. A collection of ten dollars was taken.

A splendid dinner was served the guest and audience by the mothers.

The dedicatorial sermon was preached by Rev. Mills, the pastor of the church.

This day will be long remembered in Bethel Grove Community, Macon County.

It is the purpose of the trustees to have educational rallies at regular periods throughout the year so as to keep alive the work so well begun.

Yours truly,

Reporter.

Boston, Mass. Transcript

10 October 1914

Negro Students Suffer Loss

King Cotton being in trouble because of the war, the outlook for negro colleges throughout the South, many of them supported in part by Northern money, is critical. One Northern society has for years received from negro pupils in its colleges in the South more than $150,000 a year in board and room money, all gained on very low rates of $8 to $12 a month. Northern societies affected are those supported by Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches in largest part, although some smaller bodies are affected disastrously.

The trouble comes in some measure from the inability of young men and young women to earn money in cotton fields with which to pay their expenses in the colleges this fall and winter. Much cotton will remain ungathered, it is said. Some cotton that has been picked and sent to market has been thrown back on the hands of shippers. Efforts of the United States Government to help finance cotton, while they will help to some extent, will not do so sufficiently to extend aid to the students in the negro colleges.

Societies supporting these colleges say they find throughout the North a disposition to let King Cotton look out for himself, all of the people heretofore living off his bounty, negro students included. Many Northern givers have long supposed they paid living expenses of students as well as expenses of the colleges. They do not, of course, but they are telling the societies, in response to appeals, that they will not exert themselves in this contingency. Some societies are restricting other work in order to help negro young men and young women. The outlook is declared to be blue. Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas suffer in largest measure.

$100,000 RAISED BY ZION CHURCH IN 1914

Special to The New York Age.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29.—That the financial secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, during the past year has been able to collect more than $100,000 for general church claims, missions and education, was shown in the report of Dr. J. S. Jackson, secretary of the financial board, before the semi-annual session Wednesday and Thursday, December 23 and 24. The board is composed of one member from each episcopal district and was presided over by Bishop J. S. Caldwell.

Attending the meeting were Bishop J. W. Alstork of Montgomery, Bishop Alexander Walters of New York City, Bishop G. L. Blackwell of Philadelphia, Bishop A. J. Waener of Charlotte, N. C.; S. G. Atkins, secretary of education, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dr. George C. Clements, editor *Star of Zion*, Charlotte, N. C.; John C. Dancy, secretary of Church Extension, Washington, D. C.

The financial showing of the general church was considered remarkable, in view of the financial depression throughout the country. The members of the board attended strictly to the duties that called them to Birmingham and spent no time in speech-making and attending social functions.

Rev. D. W. Wilson, teacher o Moses Chapel, public school, Seller Alabama, is hustling to raise money for the building of a new school house in his community. Rev. Mr Wilson has arranged a series o picnics. Parrons and friends of the school are going to furnish chickens pies, custards, candies, lemonade etc. The proceeds will be used in erecting the new building. Mr. Wilson plans to begin building right away.

The people of Mt. Vernon, Lee County, Alabama, had a rally on July 5th for the purpose of raising $200 to go toward the putting up of their new school building. They have deeded two acres of land to the State and will receive the State's aid.

LAURENS NEGROES RAISE MONEY FOR THEIR SCHOOL

Dublin, Ga., March 28.—At a recent rally of negroes interested in education in Laurens county $600 was raised with which to begin an industrial and normal school for negroes several miles from Dublin. This school is headed by I. S. Pinkett, and it is said that the prospects are bright for the school rapidly becoming a strong institution among the negroes. It will teach industrial as well as literary courses.

BAPTIST CONVENTION RAISED $1,047.25

The New York Colored Baptist Missionary State Convention held at the Union Baptist Church, the Rev. G. H. Sims, pastor, raised $1,047.35 for missions, and was attended by more than four hundred delegates. The convention closed Friday evening.

The funds raised will be used for foreign and home missions. The Rev. G. H. Sims, pastor of the church, was authorized by the convention to take $237.25 to be presented at the deication, Thursday, November 5, of the new dormitory of the Lynchburg Theological School at Lynchburg, Va. The dormitory was donated by the colored women of Virginia at a cost of $30,000.

The officers of the convention were re-elected: The Rev. G. H. Sims, president; T. J. King, secretary; G. Hunt, treasurer; L. E. Keiser, first vice-president; C. S. Farris, second vice-president.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, who was to welcome the delegates last Thursday, was represented by his private secretary. The mayor was unable to attend.

Delegates and visitors crowded the church at every session of the convention and the meetings were enthusiastic and interesting.

The Educational Whirl Wind Campaign

That the ministers and members of the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church are in earnest efforts to raise the required Endowment of Claflin University is evidenced by the splendid results thus far attained. Only three weeks have passed since Dr Dunton inaugurated a whirl wind campaign in the interest of this greatly needed fund During that time he and his faithful and persevering corps of trained workers assisted by Revs A G Kennedy, J F Page I H Fulton W M Hanna G. J Davis W S Thompson M M Monzon J E Wilson T J Robinson J W Moultrie B S Jackson and E B Burroughs, fully four thousand dollars in cash and subscriptions have been raised, distributed as follows:

Anderson	$250
Sumter	150
Charleston	650
Kingstree	440
Florence	510
Two personal subscriptions	2 000
	$4,000

That certainly looks good and indicates that our people are awakening to a realization and appreciation of the need and benefit of an Endowment It also shows that when complete reports from all sections of the State are in, the endowment will be an assured fact and our dear old Claflin will have been placed upon a permanent financial foundation A pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether is all that is now needed to reach the goal

Nashville, Tennessee
JUN 20 1914

CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS AND MISSIONS

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—(Special.)—At the request of the pastors of the local colored Baptist churches, the educational commission of the coored missionary and educational convention of Tennessee is conducting a campaign here this week in the interest of education and missions. The plan of this commission is to raise in this state $100,000 for missions and for the three educational institutions that are owned, controlled and fostered by the convention of colored Baptists of the state. These three institutions are Roger Williams university at Nashville; Nelson Merry college at Jefferson City, and Howe institute at Memphis. The plan further is to educate the colored people along the line of self-help.

The first meeting was held at the Greenhill Baptist church in New Providence, Rev. J. T. Martin, pastor. The meeting last night was at the Fifth Ward church, Rev. W. S. Vance, pastor. A meeting was held tonight at Mt. Olive church, Rev. J. S. Swift, pastor. At noon today an enthusiastic meeting of business and professional men was held at the Mt. Olive church.

The campaign effort here is meeting with success, and the colored people are subscribing generously. The campaign will close with a great mass meeting at the St. John Baptist church, Rev. M. H. Holloway, pastor, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The commissioners are Dr. A. M. Townsend, president Roger Williams university, Nashville; Dr. F. O. Fuller, president Howe institute, Memphis; Dr. W. H. Moses, president Nelson Merry college, Jefferson City; Rev. Wm. Haynes, educational agent, Nashville; Rev. A. D. Hurt, superintendent missions, Nashville; Rev. C. A. Bell, Chattanooga; Rev. H. G. Harris, chairman of commission, Martin.

IN CLASS OF 96, GIRL WINS NINTH HONOR

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—Miss Calpernia Rogers, 16 years old, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. Q. Rogers, was the only colored student in the class of 1914, numbering 96, of the Central High School, which held its graduation exercises last night. Miss

MISS CALPERNIA ROGERS

Rogers was ninth in the list of honor pupils, which numbered thirteen.

The girl's parents are educated, her mother being a product of Hampton and her father finishing at Howard and Andover. He is an Episcopal minister, engaged in educational and church work in the diocese of Atlanta, Ga. Their daughter was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1898.

Miss Rogers will enter Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., in October, for the college course.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH CROWDED AT PRIZE CONTEST

Euthusiastic Assemblage Spends Sunday Afternoon Listening to Bright Young Folk Advance Ideas on the Best Solution of the Race Problem in the United States.

PRIZES DIAMOND RINGS

Mrs. Irene McCoy-Gaines and Carey B. Lewis Declared Winners By Judges—Essays Interspersed With Excellent Musical Numbers.

A large and enthusiastic crowd filled Bethel A. M. E. church Sunday afternoon, the occasion being the fifth annual essay contest under the auspices of the Bethel Literary club. This year participation was only to winners in previous contests and the interest was intense as to who would be the victors in this test of literary top-notchers. The program announced five contestants, Miss Leonora T. Curtis, Mrs. Irene McCoy-Gaines, Frank W. Henry, Joseph A. Marshall and Carey B. Lewis. Miss Katherine Williams previously advertised as a contestant, being prevented from participation by illness.

Co-Operation is Solution.

The afternoon as a whole was a delightful one. The subject for discussion was sufficiently deep to tax the best efforts of even more noted men and women than those who took part, although they were winners in contests where the subject was equally as important. Each of the contestants, however, grasped one ultimate thought—co-operation. Five earnest young people went many of their elders one better and were united in the belief that co-operation on the part of the race, the blending of effort to secure every political, educational and religious right was the only solution of the race problem in the United States of America.

Five Splendid Essays.

In leading up to this thought the assemblage was treated to profound logic and the results of careful research in five of the best papers ever read before any literary society in Chicago. No essayists ever pleased an audience as did Miss Curtis and Mrs. McCoy-Gaines. Aside from their charming personalities, their mastery of the subject and almost faultless delivery, there was something very pleasing in the fact that they seldom had to refer to their manuscript. Their effort brought forth great applause. Each of the male participants confined themselves to the reading of their papers, except Mr. Henry, who concluded his paper from memory. There was no attempt at oratory, but Mr. Marshall and Mr. Lewis frequently gesticulated in emphasizing a point.

Selecting the Winners.

The selection of the winners was the work of five judges scattered through the audience. They were Major John R. Lynch, Major R. R. Jackson, Attorney Albert B. George, Dr. Brown and Mr. Faulkner. At the conclusion of the essays they repaired to an ante room to make their decision. During their absence Mr. J. E. Mitchem explained that the papers had already been judged as to composition and knowledge of the subject and the only work of the judges at that time was to consider the delivery. He further explained that to offset the criticism of favoritism that attended previous contests the papers, all typewritten, were handed to the judges two weeks before only designated by numbers and that the writers were unknown to them. An average of 100 had been selected divided as follows: 50 for knowledge of the subject, 30 for composition and 20 for delivery.

The Judges Return.

The judges then returned. Major John R. Lynch was selected as spokesman and he announced the winners as Mrs. Irene McCoy-Gaines, with an

Cary B. Lewis, Winner of Contest Essay Prize, Dec. 20, 1914, Essay Prize 1912, and presented with Gold Fountain Pen by Bethel Literary 1913.

average of 88, and Mr. Carey B. Lewis, with an average of 82½. The prizes, diamond rings, the gift of Dr. Louis Usselmann, the jeweler and optician, were then handed to the winners. The interest displayed throughout this contest shows that it is destined to be a permanent part of the literary life of Chicago.

Excellent Musical Program.

An entertaining part of the afternoon was the musical numbers. The Burleigh Girls Chorus, under the direction of Mme. Eudora Fisher-Lockett, gave two beautiful numbers. Mrs. T. A. Smythe, wife of the pastor, sang, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," accompanied by Prof. Edward Morris. Mr. Opal D. Cooper rendered a selection and Miss Ethel Minon gave a piano solo.

Mr. B. W. Fitts, manager, shared the responsibilities of the affair with Mr. J. E. Mitchem, a young man who displayed oratorical ability of a high order in his opening address. It is the consensus of opinion that he should be one of the contestants for the next prize.

JACKSON CLASS ORATOR.

(Boston Globe, June 16, 1914.)

The Harvard Class Day, when the gayet yof Comencement Week reaches its hight, started with lowering skies and a smart shower in the early forenoon, but with a promise of fair, cool weather for the more important events of the day.

At 11 the procession was formed again in the yard, this time with full

(Courtesy of Christian Science Moni-

ALEXANDER L. JACKSON

Of Englewood, N. J.,—3rd class-day orator at Harvard College, enjoying full affiliation which should make him a radical opponent of legal and non-legal segregation, especially in the North.—His oration is commended.

PRIZE WINNERS AT HOWARD.

More Than a Dozen Score High Mark at Noted University.

The awarding of prizes at the commencement season at Howard university, in Washington, to students for special achievement in any given line is always one of the big features of the occasion. The prizes and those who received them at the recent graduation exercises of this noted school were:

The T. Edward Bowry prize for public speaking, Kathleen B. Bruce; the James M. Gregory prize for best speaker in competitive debate, Howard H. Long; excellence in oratory, Guy S. Ruffin; best physical examination by member of junior class, $10, Charles H. Garvin; best standing in surgery, Peter M. Murray; highest standing in face of greatest difficulties, Harvey H. Rhineheart; Delta Tau Theta sorority prize for best short story, Mrs. Emma Rose; best thesis in political science, Walter E. Tibbs; Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority prize for highest average scholarship during four year course, Eva B. Dykes. University debating honors went to A. H. Armstead, L. S. Curtis, H. H. Long, H. E. Moore, W. A. Pollard, E. B. Smith and W. A. Temple.

DR. SPENCER C. DICKERSON TO LECTURE AT RUSH

Unusual Honor Bestowed upon Brilliant Eye, Nose and Throat Specialist—A Short Sketch of His Career.

Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson of 3601 State street has shown such great technical ability while assisting the leading eye, ear, nose and throat clinicians of the foremost medical school in the country that a unique honor has been accorded him by them. Dr. Dickerson has been requested by Dr. Reder of Rush Medical College to give several lectures and demonstrations to senior students in the eye clinic on the bacteriology of the eye. This, however, is only one of the many un-

usual attentions that Dr. Dickerson has received from learned college professors. The following is a little sketch of his student and professional career:

He was born in Austin, Texas; graduated from Tillotson College in 1891; taught there two years; entered University of Chicago in 1893 and graduated in 1897. While there won "C" in track athletics in 1894 and 1895. Entered the sophomore class in Northwestern University Medical School fall of 1897; while here was entered in the honor roll for proficiency of work; accepted the chair of science in Roger Williams University in 1898 and 1899; also lectured at Meharry Medical school on the physiology and anatomy of the central nervous system. Entered Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1899 and for two years was student-instructor in physiology and laboratory assistant; graduated in 1901.

In hospital examinations won second place for Cook county; refused on account of color. Won third place at Presbyterian; color again prevented appointment. Won first place at Provident Hospital, but finally on the advice of an older physician accepted an interneship at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he served most proficiently for one year. In 1902 to 1907 he practiced in New Bedford, Mass., and while there had the confidence and respect of both the laity and the profession. He was a member of the New Bedford Medical Society (the only colored man who has that distinction); had the distinction of writing the best papers ever read before that society. All papers were published in the best eastern medical journals. His paper on "Immunity," published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, attracted considerable attention and elicited the request from the librarian of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for two copies of his reprints to file away for scientific references.

Returned to Chicago in 1897; pathologist to Provident Hospital 1908 to 1913; at present assistant in eye, ear, nose and throat department at Rush Medical College. Took civil service examination for health officer and appointed as school physician to Raymond, Keith, Mosely and St. Monica's March 1, 1914.

Dr. Dickerson leaves next week for Harvard Medical College, where he will spend the remainder of the summer in intensive study on the eye.

When interviewed for this article Dr. Dickerson in his usual retiring way admitted his success in late years has been greatly enhanced by Mrs. Dickerson, his wife, who is a professional nurse of high standing

DR. CHAS. H. ROBERTS

Only Negro on program of the International Dental Congress in London, England.

N. Y. DENTIST TO MAKE ADDRESS IN LONDON

When the sixth international dental congress convenes in London, England, next month the only Negro dentist who will have an assignment on the program will be Dr. Charles H. Roberts, of 242 West 53rd street, New York City. Dr. Roberts has been given the subject, "The Teeth of the American Negro," and he is well fitted by training and experience for the task. It is an unusual distinction which has been accorded Dr. Roberts, not because he is a Negro, but because of his ability. He is the only Negro who has been so honored by this international body and his opportunities for wide experience make him exceptionally well qualified to discuss the subject from a scientific view point.

Dr. Roberts was born in Louisburgh, N. C., some forty years ago. After finishing at the Albion Academy, Franklinton, N. C., he graduated in 1896 from Lincoln University. Two years were spent in the study of medicine at the New York Homoepathic Medical College. He left this school and entered the Philadelphia Dental College, graduating in dental surgery in 1901. After practising one year in Winston-Salem, N. C., he came to New York in 1902, practising here ever since.

His first office was at 252 West 53rd street, moving later to 242 on the same street. He was married in 1907, to Miss Hattie Beatty.

Dr. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, their daughter, Beatrice O., and Dr. E. P. Roberts, brother, will sail July 21 on the Cunard steamer, the Aquatania, which is said to be the fastest steamer in the world, going direct to London for the congress. Afterward they will take a continental trip, returning to America, August 22.

While Dr. Roberts is away his office will be in charge of an efficient dentist.

WALTER O'GRADY GRADUATES WITH HONOR FROM COLLEGE

Wins Gold Medal at Balatka's School of Music and Dramatic Art and Tied in Contest for Diamond Medal — Only One Year in College.

Among the graduates receiving the congratulations of friends for merit in studies is Walter O'Grady, 56 East Thirty-second street, who graduated from the teachers' department of Balatka's School of Music and Dramatic Art Friday, June 19. The exercises were held in the recital hall at the Auditorium. Mr. O'Grady made an average of 85⅕ and won the gold medal and tied in the contest for the diamond medal. Ten city schools were represented, and young O'Grady was the recipient of much attention and applause when he rendered Mendelssohn's Concerto, G Minor, Op. 25, No. 1.

Walter O'Grady.

Mr. O'Grady is only 20 years old and had spent only one year in the school. He is a former pupil of Professor S. I. Lee, who was his instructor for three years. He already has a number of bright pupils in his charge, and as he delights in constant study the Chicago Defender predicts a bright and successful future for him.

NEGRO SURGEON OPERATES FOR WHITE PHYSICIAN

The first case on record in this section of the state, where a Negro performed a surgical operation upon a patient of a white physician occurred near Plattsburg, Mo., on Wednesday of last week. Dr. J. E. Perry, founder of the Perry Sanitarium, was called into the case through Dr. Gideon W. Brown, who has so ably assisted him in his work for nearly three years. The physicians in charge of the case is Dr. E. B. Beers of Trimble, Mo. The broad hearted Caucasian gentleman met the operator and his assistant at the station in the motor car and drove him to the residence and administered the anesthetic while the work was being done. The patient, Mrs. Julia M. P. May, refused to be operated upon unless it was done by a Negro. She is being cared for by Miss Mary Johnson.

WALTER O'GRADY GETS AVERAGE OF 89 1/5.

Mr. Walter O'Grady, the young piano instructor whose graduation from the teachers' department of Balatka's School of Music and Dramatic Art was noted in these columns last week, attained an average of 89 1/5, an unusually high mark. Musical authorities declare that an average of 80 shows considerable ability, and that Mr. O'Grady's is something remarkable.

Education-1914
Scholarship Literature

CHAS. W. CANSLER WORLDS CHAMPION MATHEMATICIAN

Principal of Austin High School, Knoxville, Tenn., Beats Adding Machine in Addition and Explains How He Does It.

GIVES DEMONSTRATION.

Lightning Calculator Multiplies Eight Figures in Twenty-One Seconds—Boy Prodigy of Chicago University Put in Shade.

(Special to The Chicago Defender.)

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Multiply 4,987 by 1,683. The result is 8,393,121. But can you perform the multiplication in 21 seconds.

This is what Charles W. Cansler, an Afro-American of this city, principal of the Austin high school, can do and use larger figures, too. The adding machine, conceded by every accountant as being one of the most marvelous inventions of the age, has nothing on this man; in fact, he can add from one to three columns of figures much faster than the ordinary operator can on an adding machine.

Much has been said of Arthur A. Gamble, of the University of Chicago, known as the boy prodigy of mathematics, yet Cansler claims that he can do what Gamble can do in less time than the latter, and then some. It is likely that the school master is the swiftest man at adding figures living today. A recent news item told how Arthur A. Gamble in a demonstration before a class at the University of California, multiplied 4,987 by 1,683, and gave the result in twenty-nine seconds. In a test given Cansler by a local business man a few days ago, Cansler, who had not seen the account, gave a correct solution in twenty-one seconds. He also multiplied much larger numbers, giving much larger results in less time than twenty-nine seconds. He squared numbers of three figures in two seconds. He gave a demonstration this week, duplicating these performances. The figures used by Gamble were changed slightly, causing a change in the results, but Cansler performed the multiplication and addition with ease and rapidity. This is how he multiplies with four figures in both the multiplicand and multiplier:

How He Does It.

Multiply the units digit of the multiplicand by the units digit of the multiplier, put down the right hand figure and add the left; multiply the tens digit of the multiplicand by the units digit of the multiplier, and add to that the units digits of the multiplicand times the tens digit of the multiplier, and add the number carried over, putting down the right hand figure and carrying the left; multiply the hundreds digit of the multiplicand by the units digit of the multiplier, adding to that the units digit of the multiplicand multiplied by the hundreds digit of the multiplier plus the tens digit of the multiplier, add the remainder from the previous multiplication and put down the right hand figure and carry the left; multiply the thousands digit of the multiplicand by the units digit of the multiplier plus the hundreds digit of the multiplicand times the tens figure of the multiplier plus the tens figure of the multiplicand times the hundreds digit of the multiplier, add the remainder as before put down the right hand digit and carry the left; discard the units digit of both the multiplicand and the multiplier, multiply the thousands figure of the multiplicand by the tens digit of the multiplier plus the tens figure of the multiplicand times the thousands digit of the multiplier plus the hundreds digit of the multiplicand time the hundreds digit of the multiplier, put down the right hand digit, carry the left as before, discard the unit and tens digits of both the multiplicand by the hundreds digit of the multiplier plus the hundreds digit of the multiplicand times the thousands digit of the multiplier, put down the right hand figure and carry the right, discard the units, tens and hundreds digits; multiply the thousands digit of the multiplicand by the thousands digit of the multiplier, add the remainder; the result is the answer.

Easy, isn't it?

Beats Adding Machine.

In a test a few years ago, before business men if this city, Cansler beat an adding machine when the numbers were simultaneously called to him and the operator, a more difficult feat than the one by the Chicago university boy wonder, who beat an adding machine when slips of paper containing figures of four digits were handed to him and the operator at the same time. It is to be remembered that the adding machine cannot give the results until it takes down the figures.

Here is a record that Cansler made last week, and which a business man of the city states is the world's record, so far as he has been able to determine: He added one column of ten figures in two seconds, two columns of fourteen figures in four seconds, three columns of eighteen figures in six seconds, and four columns of twenty-four figures in eight seconds. The entire time consumed in the operation is just about the length of time it requires him to see all of the figures. He has written a book on short cuts in arithmetic.

Mr. Cansler was asked why he did not travel over the country and demonstrate his powers commercially. He stated that he had toured the northwest some years previously, but preferred to remain quietly in his home here. He was educated at Maryville college. He stated that he had always an aptitude toward mathematics, but that his unusual ability to manipulate figures is a natural gift possessed since his boyhood days.

Harvard Graduates of Color.

The Colored students graduating were Alexander D. Jackson, Bachelor of Arts; Lucius L. Jordan, Bachelor of Arts with degree Cum Laude in special subject of Economics; James A. Wright, Bachelor of Sacred Theology.

The Guardian 10/24/14

Miss Victoria Kemp, a colored girl and a member of the senior class of Central High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has had several of her drawings accepted by the daily newspapers and is one among several to receive a prize offered by one of the papers for the children's page.

A PARTIAL RECORD OF THE PRIZES WON IN ESSAY CONTESTS

By the Colored Investigator and Writer in Economic Subject, Isaac Fisher

First Prizes:

1. Giver of prize, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; prize, $100; subject of essay, The Ten Best Reasons Why People Should Come to Missouri; year, 1913; place, St. Louis, Mo. Names of Judges and positions held by them: James A. Houchin, manufacturer; Lester S. Parker, manufacturer and banker; W. A. Dallmeyer, banker, farmer, and president Missouri State Fair Association. All of Jefferson City, Mo.

2. Giver of prize, Moneyweight Scales Company; prize, $50; subject of essay, The Merits of the Moneyweight Scales; year, 1910, place, Dayton, Ohio. Names of Judges: The Scales Company.

3. Giver of prize, The Adder Machine Company; prize, $50; subject of essay, What Do You See in an Adding Machine? Place, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Names of Judges: The Adder Machine Company.

Second Prizes:

1. Giver of prize, Hart, Schaffner & Marx; prize, $400; subject of essay, German and American Methods of Regulating Trusts; year, 1909; place, Chicago, Ill. Names of Judges and positions held by them: Prof. J. L. Laughlin, Dept. of Economics, University of Chicago; Prof. J. B. Clark, Dept. of Economics, Columbia University; Prof. H. C. Adams, Dept. of Economics, University of Michigan, Statistician U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission; Prof. Edwin F. Gay, Dept. of Economics, Harvard University.

2. Giver of prize, Manufacturers' Record; prize, $100; subject of essay, A Plan to Give the South a System of Highways Suited to Its Needs; year, 1909; place, Baltimore, Md. Names of Judges: Staff of the Manufacturers' Record.

Third Prizes:

Isaac Fisher is not only a winner of prizes in National and International contests covering a wide range of philosophic and economic subjects, but he is a prize himself. His keen analytical mind, his almost indomitable persistency in seeking facts, and his logical construction of facts once found, put him in the fore front of the thinkers of the race and as one of the bright minds of this generation. On page 10 of this issue is a list of the prizes won by Mr. Fisher in various contests which cover a wide range of subjects. Mr. Fisher wrote upon "German and American Methods

of Controlling the Trusts," for which he received a prize of $400.00. Unaided and alone Mr. Fisher mastered in a few months a sufficient reading knowledge of German to be able to write this essay. Among other subjects upon which he has written are: "A Plan to Give the South a System of Highways Suited to its Needs," "The Relation between Manual Training in Public Schools and Industrial Education and Efficiency," "The Most Practical Method of Beginning the Reduction of the Tariff," "Scales and the Housewife," "Digest and Use of Adding Machines," and "Ten Reasons why People go to Missouri."

There is a deal of interesting history connected with Mr. Fisher winning the St. Louis Post Dispatch's first prize on the last named subject. The Business Men's League of St. Louis, composed of some of the most representative citizens of Missouri, at a luncheon discussed the resources of Missouri and means for securing an influx of desirable population. The St. Louis Post Dispatch took up the suggestion and offered $100.00 for the best prize in response to the question, "Why persons should come to Missouri." Thousands of persons entered the contest and the Dispatch remarks editorially, "Judging from the conditions, a Missourian of white ancestry who knew the state and had traveled extensively through it,, might have been expected to win." Continuing its editorial upon the winning of this prize, the Post Dispatch adds, "But a non-resident colored man carried off the prize simply because he had the capacity for taking infinite pains which, it has been said, is the secret of genius." Of course there were thousands who were surprised and amazed that a young Negro should walk away with the first prize, as it were with hands down, in a contest in which entered the best brains in the state of Missouri and yet this is exactly what he did.

And this is not Mr. Fisher's greatest prize to be recorded. And we are telling the story, however imperfectly, with genuine delight. "Everybody's Magazine" invited essays on "What we have learned about Rum or Rum and Remedies." There was offered for the first prize $500.00. More than nine thousand responses came to "Everybody's." After all had been said and done and the judges made their conclusion, it was found that Isaac Fisher had walked off with the first prize of $500. Among those who were in the contest was the Honorable Richard Pearson Hobson, a congressman from the state of Alabama. He received as a prize $5.00. This makes Isaac Fisher, a near neighbor, loom large with $500.00 as first prize.

The Tuskegee Student appreciatively says:

"It may be that the race has not fully realized the real significance of what Mr. Fisher is doing for the race in his own way and line. In verity he is blazing a broad trail for us all in a direction and with a success not true of any other colored person; and he is a master in his line. No question, however taxing to the American statesman or publicist, seems too difficult for him; and the thing which makes glad the heart of every loyal Negro is that however eminent and learned the other competitors and writers, when Mr. Fisher, working under his famous motto, used with telling effect in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Essay and in the Essay on Rum—"Get the Truth"—turns his mind to the analysis of a question, judges who do not know his race almost invariably place the results of his investigations, his essays, his philosophy at the head of all those who compete."

Mr. Fisher is as modest as he is brilliant. We have been striving for some time to get a story concerning his prize winning and after much persistency we secured a list that may be found elsewhere. And at the same time he says that, there are "other contests that had not yet been decided," and modestly added, "but I suppose it will not matter." At the same time he had in his essay with "Everybody's Magazine."

Mr. Fisher is Editor of the Negro Farmer which bids fair to become one of the most potential journals in the life of the race. To meet him one would find him thoroughly unassuming, and approachable and congenial, and always modest.

No doubt this story will be read by thousands of our young men and women and Mr Fisher will be an inspiration to them for larger effort.

Education 1914
Scholarship Dist.

The Tuskegee Student 9/12/14

Tuskegee representatives continue to win prizes from the various American magazines. Elsewhere in this issue of THE STUDENT will be found reference to the first prize of Five Hundred Dollars won by Mr. Isaac Fisher from "Everybody's Magazine" for the best essay-discussion of the "Liquor Question." Mr. Clement Richardson, head of the Division of English, Academic Department, has also just been notified by the American Magazine, New York, that he has been awarded the second prize for his essay entitled, "What I Like Best About the American Magazine." This essay is to be published in the November issue of The American Magazine. We need not state how pleased and gratified we are that Tuskegee Institute should be so splendidly represented in connection with these important achievements.

Fisher Wins Another Prize

This Time For Everybody's Magazine Over Nine Thousand Contestants He Receives Prize of $500.00—R. P. Hopson Gets $500.00.

Does Race a Good Service

In the Investigation and Researches He Makes—Highly Commended by Magazine Editors.

"Everybody's Magazine" for September, 1914, published in New York City, contains the announcement that its first prize of $500.00 for the best letter on the subject, "What We've Learned About Rum, or Rum and Remedies," has been awarded to Isaac Fisher, formerly of Vicksburg, Miss., but now of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama.

Of his essay the editors of "Everybody's Magazine" writes as follows: "The article below is selected by us from some 9,000 letters as the best all-around discussion of Rum. Certain other letters have presented more extensive scientific analysis, but have confined their discussion to particular phases. Others have been brilliant in literary quality, but lacking in logical progression and care in the statement of facts. The letter below (Mr. Fisher's) sums up the facts about rum with admirable comprehensiveness and a telling directness of style and offers some remarkably sane suggestions."

What will send a thrill of pride through the hearts of all colored people, beneath the flags of many nations, is the fact that **Isaac Fisher is a Negro,** and every colored man, woman and child may proudly say: He is one of us."

If any man in America deserves the title, "Doctor of Philosophy," it is this man, because he has done, again and again, more work in the philosophic exposition of economic questions of world-wide importance than any university has ever required of a candidate for the doctorate. His past record fully bears out this statement. Without even mentioning a large number of contests in which he has been winner and in which the prizes were less than ten dollars, this man, a Negro, a Tuskegee graduate, in nation-wide contests with the best brains in America, of all races, has been prize winner some twenty or more times, and he has won on the following subjects, either one of which contains work of quality—higher than the quality—of the theses required by american universities from candidates seeking the degree of octor of Philosophy:

1. What We've Learned About the Rum Question, $500.00.
of Regulating Trusts, $400.00.
2. German and American Methods
(Alone and unaided, Mr. Fisher had to master in a few months sufficient reading knowledge of German to be able to write this essay.)
3. The Best Reasons Why People Should Go to Missouri, $100.00.
4. A Plan to Give the South a System of Highways Suited to Its Needs, $100.00.
5. Scales and the Housewife, $50.00.
6. Digest of the Uses of Adding Machines, $50.00.
7. The Relation Between Manual Training in the Public Schools and Industrial Education and Efficiency, $10.
8. The Most Practical Method of Beginning a Reduction of the Tariff, Honorable Mention.

(This essay was, upon the request of its chief examiner, sent to the United States Tariff Board for its use.)

These are only the big essays Mr. Fisher has written. At the recent meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in Toronto, Canada, Mr. Fisher's paper on "Advertising and Selling" was selected by the committee on awards as one of the "Forty-nine Best on the Subject," thereby giving him a winning place in the first international contest he has entered.

NEW BACTERIA SPECIES HAS BEEN DISCOVERED

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—While doing special work in bacteriology at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, A. J. McNorton has discovered and isolated what is decided to be a new bacillus, pathogenic especially for chickens. This new germ was found while experimenting upon a strange malady affecting chickens in the city of Nashville. It is described as being a bacillus (rod shaped), having motility and producing gas in culture media, and possessing other points of special interest to scientists.

This is believed to be the first species of bacteria discovered by a colored man. Mr. McNorton is an ardent Catholic, having once begun the study for the priesthood, but decided later to do work

Negro York 1-22-14

DR. A. J. McNORTON

more in direct contact with his race, and for a short while published a colored Catholic newspaper in Washington, D. C. Later he took up the study of medicine, after teaching school for a few years, at Shaw University, University of Chicago, and is now at Meharry Medical College. Mr. McNorton has to his credit three patented inventions, one of which is used considerably on railroads.

COLORED MEN 'MADE GOOD'

The Journal & Guide 2-29-14

Mr. C. A. Melvin, clerk in the city delivery department of the Norfolk postoffice, was examined in his knowledge of city distribution and made an average of 99.66 per cent. Mr. H. W. Melvin, clerk in the mailing division, was examined in his knowledge of the third (western) section of North Carolina and made an average of 99.48 per cent.

Eminent Jews and Negroes.

Ques. 1. Name some great men and women who were Jews.—Ans. The Bible is filled with names of Jews who were great in many ways. Among these may be mentioned Christ, David, Solomon, etc. Among Jewish names prominent in modern history are those of Rothschild, Disraeli, Mendelssohn, Spinoza, Heine, Meyerbeer, etc. Ques. 2. Name some who were negroes.—Among distinguished negroes the names of Samuel Coleridge Taylor, whose mother was an English woman, Frederick Douglass, B. K. Bruce, Booker T. Washington and Paul Lawrence Dunbar stand out prominently. There have of course been many others who have distinguished themselves in various fields of human endeavor.

BROOKLYN COLORED GIRL WINS GERMAN MEDAL

Miss Marian Allen, the daughter of Mrs. W. Frederick Trotman, received a unique distinction at her graduation in the February class, 1914, Public

The New York age. 2-12-14.

MISS MARIAN ALLEN

School No. 3, situated in the Bedford section of Brooklyn, one of the oldest schools in the city.

The German medal and certificate given by the German-American National Association of New York City to the pupil making the highest average was awarded to her from a class of 108 pupils.

The honor takes added significance from the circumstance that in the class with Miss Allen there were twenty-five or more pupils of German parentage all competing for the prize. Miss Allen will continue her studies at the Girls' High School of Brooklyn.

JOSEPH HAYES WINS GOLD MEDAL IN ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Silver Medal Goes to Athenaeum Speaker—Muncie Organization Brings Delegation—Attorney F. B. Bansom Awards Medals.

Oratory filled the spacious "gym" of the Y. M. C. A., which was turned into an auditorium Friday night of last week. The speakers, three young men and three young women, representing organizations whose development among the young men and women of the race, rendered a very pleasing program exhibiting their individual knowledge and interpretation of the fundamentals of true oratory. Sitting in reserved sections the members and friends of the contesting organizations heartily applauded their respective speakers as they marched into auditorium to their seats in front of a temporary platform, which was made attractive by the use of palms and an American flag, which hung on the wall in the rear.

Dr. W. E. Brown, was master of ceremonies. The following men were judges on manuscript: Rev. A. H. Maloney, pastor of St. Phillips Episcopal church; Rev. H. L. Herod, pastor of Second Christian church; Theodore Cable, a Harvard university graduate and a teacher in the local public schools. Several days prior to the contest these men passed their judgment on the manuscripts of the speakers and graded them accordingly.

The judges on delivery were Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor Senate Avenue Presbyterian church; A. M. Hall, a former university professor; C. E. Underwood a professor at Butler university.

Joseph Hayes, representing the Live Issue Club of the Y. M. C. A., was announced the winner and was presented a gold medal by Attorney B. Ransom. Mr. Hayes' subject was "Africa in American." Miss Laura Averett, representing the Athenaeum Society of the Second Baptist church of this city, won second place and was awarded a silver medal. Only two places were taken into consideration by the judges. The other speakers were: O. W. Langston, D.D.S., of the Ethical Culture Society; Ada B. Jordan, of the Alumni Association of School No. 17. These contestants are all of this city. The Muncie Literary Society was represented by Dora Evans. This society carried off first honors last year. Rev. Leroy Mitchell, formerly of this city, chaperoned a delegation of twenty-six persons from Muncie.

The band, orchestra and quarette of the Y. M. C. A. rendered musical numbers before and after contest.

Two Graduates Colored.

Out of a class of 100 to graduate at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy on the afternoon of June 5, were Miss Sophia Bowles and Miss Birdie Henritta Hayhes, both receiving B. A. degrees.

COLORED DENTIST HAS CLINIC BEFORE MASS. DENTISTS

The Guardian 5-16-14

AT GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY AND 50TH ANNUAL MEETING OF MASS. DENTAL SOCIETY TABLE CLINIC OF DR. A. P. RUSSELL, JR., IS UNIQUE FEATURE—TAKES AS SUBJECT THE CLEFT PALATE TREATMENT INVENTED BY HIS FAMOUS COLORED PREDECESSOR, DR. GEORGE F. GRANT.

Successful Boston Dentist Who Won Signal Recognition at Mass. Dentists Great Convention and Brought Out Genius of Late Dr. Grant.

The golden anniversary and 50th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society was held at the famous Hotel Somerset. On the program for Saturday as conducting one of the table clinics was Dr. Alfred P. Russell, Jr., one of Boston's Colored dentists. This was a unique feature contributing to the brilliant success of the occasion.

Among the noteworthy remarks of progress in Dentistry for the last 50 years, there is no greater achievement than that of the Cleft Palate system of treatment devised by the late Dr. George Franklin Grant during his professorship at the Harvard Dental school. No man understanding better this kind of appliance and appreciating the historical fact more than his young successor and son-in-law—Dr. Russell, the latter when invited to give a clinic, happily chose for his subpect "Some phases and results of the cleft palate work of the late Dr. G. F. Grant." This was the only clinic of its kind that was given for the session of four days.

What Cleft Palate Is.

The term cleft palate is used to describe that form of arrested development about the median line of the bone and soft tissues that normally complete the roof of the mouth, resulting usually in a V-shaped fissue that begins at the woula and extends forward through the soft palate, or it may extend to a greater or less distance to the entire division of the hard palate and is generally symmetrical. Patients born with such an abnormal condition cannot ever hope to speak distinctly unless this fissue be corrected.

Clinic Successful—Credit for Dr. Grant.

The classification of these cases, their cause, form and Dr. Grant's method of treatment were ably demonstrated by Dr. Russell, who especially emphasized the fact that whatever he was prepared to present in theory and practice concerning cleft palate treatment was credited to the great man and genius, Dr. Grant.

This clinic was largely attended by many of the leading doctors of the country. Some of them arranged to have Dr. Russell to take their patients who needed special treatment of the cleft palate.

Dr. Russell's Career.

Alfred P. Russell Jr., B. S. D. M. D., graduated from the College Dept. of Howard University in 1905 and from the Harvard University Dental school in 1908. He has practiced successfully his chosen profession in Boston at 5 Park square ever since the fall of 1908. He is a member of the Harvard Dental Alumni Assn., Mass. Dental Society and the National Dental Association. He is also president of the St. Mark Musical and Literary Union and of several fraternal societies.

DR. ALFRED P. RUSSELL, Jr.

YALE ALUMNUS PROTESTS A "WHITE" SCHOLARSHIP.

The Guardian 5-9-14

Dr. John B. Hall of Boston Calls Attention to the Line Drawn Against Sons of Yale's Cosmopolitan Club by Donor Who Bars Foreign Parentage Also.

(Yale Alumni Weekly, April 17, 1914.)

Editor Yale Alumni Weekly:

Sir—It was a source of inspiration to read in the current issue of the Alumni Weekly, of the Yale Cosmopolitan club, its truly representative character, its present numerical strength, and to view the picture of the future sons of our Alma Mater who in a few years at most will be disseminating the Yale "spirit" and proving their loyalty throughout the world. But the thought that my son and the sons of these future sons of Yale might be discriminated against in the award of a scholarship because of certain restrictions imposed by the donor, notwithstanding their eligibility otherwise, has a tendency to cast a shadow, as it were, over the picture and to discourage, I firmly believe, many sons of Yale. I refer to stipulation lettered "d" of the offer recently made to Yale and which was printed in the Alumni Weekly of March 6. If the corporation has not yet accepted this offer I trust it will find a way to decline it and thus maintain the honor and spirit of Yale, which never has and never will offend its sons by discriminating against its grandsons.

JOHN B. HALL, Jr., '97, S.
Boston, Mass., April 5, 1914.

The Discrimination in Question.

STIPULATION "D."

That the benefits of the scholarship shall be confined to sons born of white, Christian parents, both of whom were born citizens of the United States.

ASK RECOGNITION OF COLORED

The Guardian 5-9-14

NAMES OF EMINENT BOSTONIANS OF COLOR SUGGESTED TO ASSOCIATION MAKING UP LIST OF EMINENT BOSTONIANS.

In view of the list which is being made up to have 100 eminent Bostonians whose names will be honored on public holidays and in the public schools, there being no Colored person on thelist so far, the following letter has been sent:

To the Citizens Public Celebration Association, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

We desire to submit for your consideration as fit and proper candidates for your list of 100 eminent Bostonians, which list as so far published, ignores entirely the Bostonians of Color, through various other racial elements are mentioned ,the following names:—

First—Phyilis Wheatley, poet.

Second—Crispus Attucks, patriot, martyr.

Third—Wm. C. Nell, reformer, writer.

Fourth—Joshua B. mith, legislator, caterer.

Fifth—Robert Morris. lawyer, reformer.

Sixth—Rev. Thomas Paul, First Colored Clergyman.

Seventh—Rev. Leonard Grimes, clergyman, patriot.

Eighth—James Scott, church man, patriot.

We solicit consideration of these names as worthy of being members of your list. They served well this community along lines such as did those whom you have already accepted. If detailed information of the lives of those we here suggest will be accepted, we stand ready to furnish the same.

Please let us have ackuowledgement of this communication.

Yours patriotically,
(Signed)
THOMAS P. TAYLOR,
WM. MONROE TROTTER,
C. H. PLUMMER,
M. T. STEWARD,
I. SNOWDEN.

ALFRED P. RUSSELL, JR.
Boston, May 6, 1914, 49 Cornhill.

NEGRO BOY CAPTURES HIGH SCHOOL HONORS

St. Louis, April 15.—Robert Hardon, a colored student of Saginaw high school, won first honor tonight in the sub-district oratorical contest held here and with it the right to represent Saginaw high in the district contest which is to be held April 24 at a place yet to be chosen.

The New York Age. 4-30-14

ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. Charles Henry Phillips, Jr., one of the leading local physicians, is the recipient of congratulations from white and colored practitioners from all over the country because of his article in the New York *Medical Journal*, April 11, on the treatment of gallstone colic, an entry in the prize essay department. This periodical is one of the recognized medical journals of the world. Dr. Phillips is a graduate of Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn.

ADMITTED TO COURT OF

The Age Washington 5-7-14

On last Monday, Attorneys William L. Houston and Shelby Davidson were admitted to practice before the Court of Claims of the United States upon motion of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood. Mrs. Lockwood, it will be remembered, is the only woman who was ever admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Houston has just filed two cases in the United States Court of Claims for clients residing in the West.

NEW YORK [illegible]

24 April 1914

TAFT TO JUDGE NEGROES.

Ex-President on Committee to Award Medal for Achievement.

Ex-President William H. Taft has accepted membership on the committee which is to award this year the Spingarn medal for the highest or noblest achievement by a negro man or woman. This medal, which is given annually by Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, of this city, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be awarded at the annual conference of that Association, which takes place in Baltimore on May 3, 4, and 5. The medal may be withheld in any given year, if no achievement seems to merit it, in which case the committee is authorized by the donor to use the money for the creation of one or more medals for second and third prizes some subsequent year.

Other members of the committee on award are Bishop John Hurst, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who is chairman; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta and Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater funds. The committee has unrestricted choice as to individuals and to fields of activity, whether intellectual, spiritual, industrial, scientific, or otherwise.

24 April 1914

TAFT TO AWARD A MEDAL.

Ex-President Taft accepted yesterday membership on the committee which is to award the Spingarn medal for the highest or noblest achievement by a negro man or woman during the year just closed. The medal is given annually by Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, Chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Negroes. It will be presented at a conference to be held in Baltimore May 3, 4 and 5.

MISS ELOISE COOK GRADUATES FROM MUSICAL COLLEGE.

Miss Eloise Cook, daughter of the Rev. W. D. Cook, received a teacher's certificate in piano and public school music from the Chicago Musical College on Tuesday evening at Orchestra Hall. Miss Cook received a handsome bouquet for making an excellent record, and enjoys the distinction of being the first girl of the race to receive a teachers' certificate in Public School music from this college. Her many friends are delighted to know of her brilliant success.

Scholarship Distinctions.

NASH TENN

Bee

AUG 19 1914

EXCELLENT GRADES OF COLORED TEACHERS

Special to the Banner.

Pulaski, Tenn., August 19.—Henry H Thompson, colored, Co-Principal of the Broadview District School here, recently stood two excellent examinations and is the only negro in the county who made a score of 100 on the Reading Circle Course, out of fifty-one applicants.

In the uniform examinations out of thirteen applicants Thompson made an average of 96 on ten studies, on four of which he made 100.

J. Tom Bridgeforth, another colored teacher, made an average of 93 on the ten studies and he and Thompson are the only colored teachers in the county holding five-year certificates.

Mattie A. Bridgeforth and Dora Gardner are the only two colored female teachers in the county holding two-year certificates. It is said the Giles County negro teachers filed a better grade of papers before the Board of Examiners than those of similar papers in any other county in the state.

PRIZE CABBAGES

A Bouncer Weighing 14 3-4 Lbs. Draws $5.00---Another Fine One Weighing 9 Lbs. Draw $2.50

Mr. A S. Huske, the seedman, offers two prizes each year for the largest and second largest cabbage. This year as well as last year the first prize, $5 00, was won by J. M. Mitchell, teacher in the Colored State Normal School. Prof. Mitchell is a graduate of the agricultural department of the Colored A. and M. College in Greensboro.

His cabbage weighed 14¾ pounds.—Favetteville Observer.

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AUG 19 19

Scholarship at Wilberforce

Gilbert Bullard, the only colored graduate of the Georgetown High School, for 1914, has been offered, upon recommendation of Superintendent Waters, a scholarship in the State Normal and Industrial School at Wilberforce University.

It is little known that the State of Ohio contributes to the maintenance and operation of this institution, and that the school is the oldest Negro school in the country dating its history back to 1844. Not only do colored youth receive in this institution the usual courses offered in Normal Schools, but also vocational training in trades and industries This fact makes its graduates eagerly sought by other Negro schools throughout the country, while others find lucrative employment all over the country plying their trades.

Each Senator, and Representative, by virtue of the Legislative act creating the Normal and Industrial School, has the prerogative of designating one or more youths each year from his district for a scholarship. Bullard's scholarship will be certified by Representative Stivers of Sardinia.

NEGRO FARMER WINS PRIZE.

Gets Premium for Bringing First Bale of 1914 Cotton Crop to Market.

John Shepard, negro, winner of the bonus for the first bale of cotton to come to Dallas last year, again this year annexed the bonus from the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, though by a very small margin of a few hours.

When John and Frank Shepard appeared at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday with their bale of cotton, weighing 407 pounds, they had barely nosed out of victory two other cotton raisers, A. Rublee and C. L. Ballard, both of Seagoville. These men each hurried to Dallas with the hope that they would be the first to reach the city with the season's first cotton bale.

Shepard was awarded a bonus of $25 from the Chamber of Commerce and a bonus of $5 from the Dallas Cotton Mill, which bought the bale at 10c a pound. The cotton was grown on the farm of J. W. Slaughter, north of Dallas, and was said to be of good grade.

Professor Carl Diton, of Philadelphia, who has had charge of the department of music of Paine College at Augusta, Georgia, won a one hundred dollar prize in a recent Chicago contest for the most appropriate setting to the words of "I feel Thy Spirit."

Wm. H. Hogans, the only Negro member of the graduating class of the high school at P. S. No. 43, of New York City, was awarded the second prize, a silver medal, suitably engraved. Mr. Hogans' subject was "The Finishing Touch of the Universal Artist."

To the Board of Education of the District of Columbia has been presented $200, a nucleus of a Scholarship Fund. From this fund prizes are to be awarded to the graduates of the four-year course in the M. Street High School and the Armstrong Manual Training School for the highest scholarship and deportment. Three prizes are to be awarded in each school of fifty, thirty and twenty dollars.

Mr. C. A. Palmer, of Norfolk, W. Virginia, a colored clerk in the city delivery department of the local postoffice, in an examination on city distribution made an average of 99.66.

Of the sixty members of the children's choirs of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Clinton, New Jerrsey, six are colored children. At the recent graduation exercises of the choirs thirteen prizes were awarded, and five of the six colored children were among the winners, namely, Misses Marguerite Groves, Zeola and Marguerite Pierson, Orma Ten Eyck and Elizabeth White.

H. W. Melvin, a colored clerk in the mailing department, in a recent examination as to the western section of North Carolina, made an average of 99.48.

Mr. William Wilkes, a Negro whose death

Charles Henry Phillips, Jr., M. D., an alumnus of Meharry, now practicing in St. Louis, Missouri, contributed to the April number of the New York Medical Journal an article on the treatment of gallstone colic, that is receiving very favorable comment.

Mr. Walter O'Grady, the young colored man of Chicago who graduated recently from the department of Balatna's School of Music and Dramatic Art, made an average of 89 1-5. This is declared by musical authorities an unusually high mark, as an average of 80 is said to show considerable ability.

William McKinley Brooks, a Negro lad, and a member of the senior class of the Keokuk, Iowa, High School, won first prize medal in the annual declamatory contest held under auspices of the Keokuk Literary Society. The second and third honors were awarded Miss Nina Hodge and Miss Helen Pond, respectively.

HOWARD GRADUATE WINS ESSAY CONTEST

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ROANOKE, Va., June 8.—In a competitive essay contest conducted under the auspices of the New York *Medical Journal*, on the subject "The Treatment of Alcoholic Cirrhosis of the Liver," Dr. Sylburn C. Downing of Roanoke, Va., was awarded the prize of $25 in gold, by the judges, over a host of other contestants, mostly white.

The article appeared in the issue of the "Journal" of June 6. Dr. Downing is a recent graduate of Howard Medical College having also served as interne at Freedman's Hospital.

J. W. Morrison is a colored farmer near Waxhaw, in Union County. For two years past he has come into Waxhaw with the first bale of cotton and it seems to have become a habit with him. This year he was again on the market with the first bale, a full-grown package of 510 pounds, and for which, of course, he got the top of the market. The Waxhaw Enterprise fails to so state, but the chances are that this colored man is a farmer and not a politician.—Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Morrison is not a politician but an elder in the Presbyterian church, a Sabbathschool teacher, and an all round good churchman.

AGGREY MAKES GOOD RECORD AT COLUMBIA

Prof. J. E. Kwegyir Aggrey, a native of Africa and a prominent member of the faculty at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., attracted the attention of Prof. Giddings and others during the session of the summer college at Columbia University by taking issue with the teachers and white students on various subjects dealing with the Negro, in which Prof. Aggrey usually came out victor in the argument.

PROF. J. E. KWEGYIR AGGREY

Prof. Aggrey, who took a course in sociology, wrote a poem in Latin, entitled "Bene Valete!" dedicated to the director, teachers and students of Columbia University summer school, which was published on the editorial page of the *Columbia Student* of August 14, and which was spoken of in complimentary

terms by the editors of the *Columbia Student*. teachers and students.

HOLDER OF MEDAL SAVES ANOTHER LIFE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—Arnold Trottman, 2654 Richmond street, steward on a barge anchored near Eagle Point, rescued a Scandinavian, Andrew Anderson, from drowning in the Delaware river. Anderson was a stowaway on a steamer anchored near the barge and was trying to swim ashore.

Trottman is the holder of a medal awarded by the Royal Humane Society of England for former lifesaving feats.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SOCIAL SCIENCE PRIZE WINNERS.

Miss Madree Penn and Maynard H. Jones Win Awards.

New York.—The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes announces the award of the prizes offered in the social science scholarship contest recently held by the league. There were two prizes of $50 and $25 to be awarded to the students of three of the Negro colleges who made the best standing in examination in elementary economics, elementary sociology and who presented the best book review of Devine's "Misery and Its Causes."

The contestants answered ten questions in economics, five questions in sociology and presented a written review of the book. Students from the following colleges were in the contest: Virginia Union university, Howard university and Morehouse college.

The contest was open to students also from Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., and Paine college, Augusta, Ga., but no students from these two institutions entered the contest. All of these colleges are affiliated with the National league and are cooperating in the effort to develop social service training for Negro youth.

The first prize of $50 was awarded to Miss Madree Penn of Howard university, Washington, and the second prize of $25 to Maynard H. Jackson of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.

The following named persons were the judges who awarded the prizes: Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York university; Mrs. M. G. Worthington, New York School of Philanthropy, and Dr. George E. Haynes, Fisk university, director of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Large interest has been manifested in the contest, and the friends of the two students who have been awarded the prizes are rejoicing in their success.

WON SCHOLARSHIP

Colored Girl Wins Coveted Honor At Brown University

(Speeal to the Journal and Guide)

Providene R. I., July 9.—Graduating from the High School in a class of 80 in which there were only one other colored student beside herself, Miss Imogene Minkins won a scholarship in the Woman's College of Brown University. She was one of the six out of a class of eighty that graduated with "college honors," and she was awarded the scholarship.

Miss Minkins is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Minkins, who are formerly of Norfolk, Va. Her father is a member of the editorial staff of The Rhode Island Examiner, the leading daily paper of Providence.

Mr. William Pearl Holland of LaRue, Ohio, was one of a team of printers, wo of whom were white, from Marion county, winning the first prize for efficiency in typesetting and composition at the recent meeting of the International Typographical Union, which met in Zanesville. The prize was a trip to the Panama exposition, all expenses paid.

Dr. Lassiter in the Old Country.

Dr. Norman Lassiter, of Newport News, Va., Dental Surgeon and Dental Inspector at Hampton Institute, sailed last month for London, Eng. to attend the Surgeon's Convention to be held in London the latter part of this month, he being the only Afro American at this convention.

FREDERICK BRIEFS

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Frederick, Md., July 9.—The annual examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates was held in the Female High School here, last week. White and colored applicants were examined at the same time, in the same building and on the same subjects. If successful in passing the examination, the colored applicants are paid the same monthly salary as the whites. For several years Prof. John W. Bruner, who is the supervisor of the colored schools of Frederic County, has, by request of the school board, presided over the examination for colored applicants.

JUN 24 1914

Harvard's Negro Class Day Orator

ALEXANDER LOUIS JACKSON, Harvard's Class Day orator this year, is a young Negro who during his four years' course has won distinction in many ways. He selected for his theme "Success as an End in Life," and developed it logically

ALEXANDER LOUIS JACKSON

and forcefully, making a very fine impression, as was expected when he was chosen for this position. It is of interest to note in this connection that the Class Day orator at Harvard is not selected by the faculty, but is chosen by the vote of the seniors, the selection of a Negro under these circumstances being another evidence of the lack of race prejudice at this famous institution.

Mr. Jackson is not the first man of his race to win this distinction at Harvard, although not since the year 1905 has a colored man been chosen a senior officer. Jackson is a resident of Englewood, N. J. He has been greatly interested in athletics. For the past two years he has been a member of the varsity track teams and has made a reputation as a hurdler. He has not tried for the prizes in public speaking at Harvard, although he had wor

prizes as an orator while a student at Amherst College.

Some of the other colored students who have had the distinction of being Class Day orators at Harvard have made good in the world of endeavor to which they went when their college days were done. Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, for some years a professor in Atlanta University in Georgia, and one of the most gifted men of his race, was Class Day orator at Harvard in the year 1890. William B. Lewis, who has risen to the distinction of being assistant attorney-general of the United States, was Class Day orator at Harvard in 1895. In more recent years Roscoe Conkling Bruce and Leslie P. Hill have been numbered among the Negroes who have been Class Day orators, and have demonstrated the fact that it is possible for a black man to stand side by side with white men in intellectual achievement.

Colored Boy Wins Honors at Syracuse University.

At the Inter-Collegiate Regatta on the Hudson river last week the flower of the six big universities of the United States met in the twentieth annual boat race. In the contest were picked representatives of Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Washington State and Wisconsin universities, all primed to do their best work. The colored race, never left behind in any arena of activity, was creditably represented at this national classic by Mr. Joseph E. Trigg, of this city, who was on the Junior 'Varsity Syracuse crew. Of all college sports, to be an oarsman is the honor most coveted and for which athletes strive the most strenuously. Mr. Trigg has the distinction of being in recent years the only colored member of the big college crew of historic Syracuse University, winning his laurels by sheer merit and in the keenest competition that American youth can put up.

Trigg is a husky fellow, weighing 181 pounds stripped and stands six feet one inch in his bare feet. He is an all-round athlete. He was a member of the 'Varsity football team last season and rowed on the Freshman crew last summer. Each year he has been awarded a block letter and numeral by the Athletic Association at the college. Trigg, be it said to his credit, is as proficient in his studies as he is in the sports. His ratings were high in his Sophomore year and he passed successfully tothe Junior year. Mr. Trigg is a graduate of the M Street high school of this city and was given a scholarship to the Syracuse University in 1912. He is a native of Knoxville, Tenn., and is the son of Ex-Alderman Joseph M. Trigg and Mrs. Cora Martin Trigg, formerly of that city. For a number of years the senior Mr. Trigg has lived here and held a responsible position in the postoffice department. He is well known as a newspaper man and a gifted writer on a great variety of topics of human interest.

WINS HIGHEST HONOR IN GRADUATING CLASS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—Rufus Herbert Carter, the only Negro boy in the graduating class of North Braddock high school, by his oration on "National Neighborliness," won the alumni medal, the highest honor awardel in the class. Of the graduating class numbering twenty-three, seven were boys and sixteen girls, Carter and Miss Precious Moore were the only colored members. Miss Johnson delivered an oration on "The Bible in the Schools."

COLORED BOY WINS HIGHEST HONOR AT PITTSBURG'S HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION.

Rufus Herbert Carter Given Prize at Exercise of Braddock High School. White Classmates Applauded.—Such work in mixed institutions Does Race Greatest Good Toward Living Conditions in the Community.

(Pittsburg Courier.)

Carnegie Music Hall was crowded from pit to dome Friday evening, May 22, the occasion of the commencement exercises of the North Braddock high school. The graduating class numbered 23, seven boys and 16 girls. There was one colored boy and one colored girl, Rufus Herbert Carter and Miss Precious Moore Johnson.

One of the most forceful addresses of the evening was that of Miss Precious Moore Johnson, who, in discussing "The Bible in the Schools," showed her appreciation of that great agent for advancement, and a worthy fear in some educators' present attitude toward it.

An alumni medal was offered for the best oration. A most excellent program was rendered.

Completing the program came the announcement for which the audience and graduates had looked forward for days—the awarding of the alumni medal. The judges chosen to decide the respective merits of the contestants were Prof. Orton Lowe, assistant superintendent of schools in Allegheny county; Dr. H. B. Davis, principal of the Pittsburg Training School for Teachers, and Prof. Gibbs of the chair of English in the University of Pittsburg.

With such a trio of judges, the decision necessarily was fair and impartial, and when Prof. Gibbs announced Rufus Herbert Carter as the successful orator, the audience broke the restraint which had held it all evening, and the waves of applause rolled up time and again.

Seizing a big feature of America's international entanglements, Rufus Herbert Carter diagnosed the situation between the South American republics and the United States, and offered the remedy in the development of the title of his speech.—"National Neighborliness."

WINS AMERICAN PRIZES

Miss Ruth Foster Twice Successful in "Perils of Pauline" Newspaper Contest.

Miss Ruth M. Foster, 21 West 136th street, one of Harlem's popular girls and stenographer for James L. Poe, 125 West 125th street, is a lucky young woman. Twice she has sent in an answer to the "Perils of Pauline" contest in the Sunday New York American and each time has won a prize of $5. This shows her skill in the literary line. Miss Foster will try in a contest which gives one prize only of a large amount and her friends believe that she will be successful.

MAKE GOOD RECORDS AT COLUMBIA UNIV.

Special to The New York Age.

Jersey City, N. J., July 1.—Among the graduates from Columbia University with the class of 1914 was James L. Wilson, 102 York street, who received the degree of A.B. Mr. Wilson graduated from the Jersey City high school with high honors in 1910 and for the past two years has been a faculty student at Columbia.

He is also taking the course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and will be a candidate for the degree of M.D. in 1916.

Ralph Howard Young of Newport, R. I., received the degree of M.D., having taken a combination of courses in six years which gave also the degree of A.B. Young has had a scholarship for the past four years and is the third or fourth Negro to graduate from the medical department. Dr. Young will go as interne to the Freedmen's Hospital, after which he will practice at Newport.

COLORED STUDENTS GRADUATED

High School Commencement Held At The Lyric.

There were 72 graduates last night at the twenty-fifth annual commencement of the Colored High School at the Lyric. One of those who received a diploma was the daughter of a graduate of the first class at the school.

Of the 72 graduates there were 20 who had completed their vocational training course.

In the absence of Mayor Preston John Hubert, President of the Second Branch City Council, awarded the honors. In a short speech he said the Board of Estimates had never cut down one cent of the sum total of any appropriation asked for education.

Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, colored, delivered the address to the graduates. The Rev. Edward L. Williams, colored, delivered the invocation and benediction. The alumni medal for excellence in studies was won by Albert Irvin Cassell.

Lylburn C. Downing, M. D., of Roanoke, Va., wins a prize of $25 offered by the New York Medical Journal, for the best essay on "The Treatment of Alcoholic Cirrhosis of the Liver." The essay appeared in the "Medical Journal" of June 6. Dr. Downing is an A. B. graduate of Biddle University and a graduate in medicine from Howard University.

MISS BEATRICE B. MILLS WINS HONORS IN FRENCH

Miss Beatrice B. Mills, 14 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mills, 258 West 153d street, was graduated from P. S. 69, 54th street, Thursday, June 25, with honor. In a class of thirty-four French and American girls, Miss Mills won the highest prize, a gold medal.

She has received most of her training in the Jeanne d'Albrat private school, 65, Avenue de la Grand Armee, Paris, France. She received musical instruction from Albert Landry, and a diploma in Isaac Pitman shorthand from the English school in Paris, Richard T. Smith, principal.

Miss Beatrice will continue her studies in the Julia Reichman high school.

HARVARD CLASS ORATOR A N. J. COLORED MAN

Alexander Louis Jackson of Englewood, Athlete and Orator, Made Address

FOOTBALL GAME AS THEME

Three Colored Men in Graduating Class One of Whom Is Awarded a Cum Laude with His Degree—Graduate in Theology Sixth Negro in 106 Years.

Alexander Louis Jackson, of Englewood, N. J., one of three Negroes graduating from Harvard in the class of 1914, was honored by his classmates Orator. The exercises were held in Saunders Theatre, Cambridge, at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, June 16. The class numbered nearly four hundred men.

The three numbers on the program consisted of the class day oration by Mr. Jackson, whose subject was "Success as an End in Life," the class day poem by Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., and the class ode, written by Pitman Benjamin Potter, of Englewood, N. J., and sung by the class with the class chorister, Albert L. Pickering, also of Englewood, conducting.

Mr. Jackson gave praise to football, using the game to show the need of team work in community life as well as in the game. Of the sport itself, he said:

"In spite of its risks to its players we pronounce football 'good!' Why? Because success in the game for the individual player or for a team demands the same sort of qualities which we recognize as necessary for the carrying out of that ideal which some of us guard so jealously from prying eyes.

"Now a successful football player must have speed. He must be able to cover his territory with the maximum of effectiveness and a minimum of effort. He must have a thorough knowledge of the rules; of his duties; and of possible situations which may spell victory or defeat for his team.

"Moreover, he must know the duties and responsibilities of the other players; always be ready and willing to assist the other fellow. That is team work! Last but not least, he must be able to stick; to play the game through, against odds, against all handicaps; and take a beating if need be while he still 'plays the game.'

"These men have and are using to the utmost the qualities which we want, and are striving to attain for use in a million ways. Is it a wonder that this concrete evidence, this perfect demonstration of their powers should excite us just a bit?"

Jackson was one of the athletes in school, winning honors as a track hurdler.

The other colored members of the class were Lucius Lee Jordan, of Columbus, Ga., a graduate of Atlanta University, and the Rev. James A. Wright, a pastor of the Congregational Church at Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Jordan was the only Negro to receive honors, being awarded a *cum laude* in economics with his A. B. degree. The degree of bachelor of sacred theology was given the Rev. Mr. Wright, who graduated from the divinity school. He was given the same degree on Monday by the Andover Theological Seminary, being the fifth colored man to receive the degree in the one hundred and six years of the institution.

FISHER BEATS CONG. HOBSON

Brilliant Tuskegee Graduate Gets First Prize from New York Magazine for "Rum Letter."

"Everybody's Magazine" for September, 1914, published in New York City, contains the announcement that its First Prize of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) for the best letter on the subject—"What We've Learned About Rum, or Rum and Remedies"—has been awarded to Isaac Fisher, a graduate of Tuskegee, formerly editor of The Negro Farmer of Vicksburg, Miss., but now of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Congressman R. P. Hobson, of Merrimac and "kissing" fame, won a five dollar prize.

Of his essay the editors of "Everybody's Magazine" write as follows: "The article below is selected by us from some 9000 letters as the best all-round discussion of Rum. Others have been brilliant in literary quality, but lacking in logical progression and care in the statement of facts. The letter below (Mr. Fisher's) sums up the facts about Rum with admirable comprehensiveness and a telling directness of style, and offers some remarkably sane suggestions." There were 9,000 contestants.

ORANGE GIRL EXCELS ALL

Miss Vandervall Wins Both Prizes in Medical College Exercises at Waldorf Astoria.

Orange, May 27. — Miss Isabella Vandervall, a former member of the class of 1910 of the East Orange High School, was awarded this year both prizes open to members of the Junior Class of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 17-19 West 101st street and Central Park West, New York City. The commencement exercises of the College were held Wednesday evening, May 20, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf Astoria, Fifth avenue and 34th street, New York, at which time various prizes offered to the students were distributed.

The first prize which Miss Vandervall won, consisting of $25 in gold, was awarded her for attaining the highest average in her class for the year. The other, a handsome watch, was given by Judge Alfred Ommen, of the Appellate Division, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, for having made the highest mark in the Medical Jurisprudence examination. Miss Vandervall's mark was 98 per cent.

Miss Vandervall is just 20 years old. She received her diploma from the East Orange High School in June, 1910, when 16 years old. The following year she took a post graduate course at the same high school, entering the New York Medical College in the fall of 1911. There she immediately began making a record for herself by winning the scholarship of $50, which the College yearly offers to the freshman student making the highest average in her class. In her Sophomore year she received honorable mention for excellency in scholarship. This year, her Junior year, she carried off both the prizes open to members of her class. Miss Vandervall is the only Colored Student in the New York Medical College. — East Orange News.

WON BOYS' FIRST PRIZE IN ASBURY, N. J. MIXED SCHOOLS.

Equality Shown When Competition With Whites Is Permitted.

(Christian Recorder.)

This time every year we have abundant evidence of the scholastic equality of the Negro. Against odds of every sort, Negro boys and girls are winning prizes in every section of the country where they are allowed to compete with whites. Only 2 Negroes were in the class of 23 of the Braddock (Pa.) high school, but one o fthem, Rufus Herbert Clark, won the alumni medal for the best oration. In Asbury Park, N. J., Hilmar Jenson, the son of a minister, took the boys' first prize from white competitors.

Dr. C. S. Dickerson of Chicago has been appointed city school physician for the Tenth District. Among the 300 applicants for the position, Doctor Dickerson stood first in the examination.

Honors for Colored Student.

Miss Isabella Vandervall, who graduated from the East Orange High School in 1910, has been awarded the two prizes open to members of the junior class of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Miss Vandervall, who is the only colored student in the college, received the prizes at the commencement exercises held Wednesday night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The first prize of $25 in gold was awarded for the highest average in class for the year. The other, a gold watch was given by Judge Alfred Ommen of the Appellate Division, professor of medical jurisprudence, for the highest mark in the medical jurisprudence examination. Miss Vandervall's mark was 98 per cent. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Vandervall.—Newark, N. J. Evening News.

Thomson's First Bale.

Thomson, Ga., August 24.—(Special.) The first bale of this year's cotton was brought to town Friday by Dan West, colored, who lives on Colonel John T. West's plantation near here. The cotton was ginned at Boneville and weighed over 500 pounds. Dan has for the past several years enjoyed the honor of bringing the first bale of cotton to this market.

Gains Freedom Through Colored Lawyer and Bondsman.

From Illinois Idea.

Attorney Geo. W. Blackwell was retained by Mr. Frank Rapp to secure his release from imprisonment in the Bridewell where he was serving two sentences, one for a term of a year and the other a year with a $500 fine. He had already tried to gain his freedom through the brains of two prominent white lawyers, but they both had failed to have him released. Mr. Blackwell discovered a technical point that had never been raised in the courts of this State or in any other State, and convinced the judges of the appellate court of Illinois that his reasoning was correct according to the common law; whereupon a supersedeas was granted by the court and the defendant admitted to bail until a new trial can be had next year. Mr. Fred Slaughter, a popular colored business man of Chicago, now proprietor of the Maple Leaf Club, scheduled $40,000 in real estate and personal estate to cover the bond. Mr. Rapp's friends seemed spellbound to know that a colored man could schedule the property for the bond.

NEGRO GRADUATES NORTHERN COLLEGES

Georgia Boy Among the Number

The Harvard class days when the gaiety of commencement week reaches its height, started with lowering skies and a smart shower in the early forenoon, but with a promise of fair, cool weather for the most important events of the day.

At 11 the procession was formed again in the yard, this time with fuller ranks, for practically the whole class was in line, with nearly 400 men.

The ceremonies in Sanders' consisted of the delivery of the class oration by Alexander Louis Jackson of Englewood, N. J., the colored boy who is known in college for his hurdling on the track team and for his public speaking. The poem was read by its author, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., of Boston. At the conclusion of these two parts the class ode, in two stanzas, written by Pitman B. Potter, was sung to the tune of "Fair Harvard," the singing being led by chorister A. P. Pickernell.

ORATION BY A. L. JACKSON.

"Success As an End in Life" was the subject of the oration delivered by A. L. Jackson. It was well arranged and the thoughts were clear and logical. Mr. Jackson showed that he is keeping abreast of the times, and he urges his classmates to avoid the assumption that money is everything in the world, and that it will purchase anything.

Nine hundred and sixty-nine men were given degrees in Sanders Theater Thursday by President Lowell in addition to the honorary degree awards. The regular degrees considerably exceeded those of a year ago. The men receiving the degree of bachelor of arts—455—were, as usual more numerous than the other recipients. In the list, however, were 172 taking the degree of bachelor of laws, sixty-three the degree of doctor of medicine, sixty the degree of doctor of philosophy and 229 miscellaneous.

HARVARD GRADUATES OF COLOR.

The colored students graduating were Alexander L. Jackson, bachelor of arts; Lucious L. Jordan, bachelor of arts with degree Cum Laude in special subject of economics; James A. Wright, bachelor of sacred theology

PHI BETA KAPPA

The Phi Beta Kappa Society of high scholarship, had its meetings on Monday. Ex-President Taft was the orator and Bliss Carman the poet. The only colored member of present was Editor W. Monroe Trotter, the first colored member of the Harvard chapter of the class of 1865.

DRUE KING GRADUATES FROM TUFTS MEDICAL.

There was one colored graduate from Tufts College, Medford, Mass.—Drue King from the medical school. His career is given below.

GRADUATE OF SALEM NORMAL SCHOOL.

There was one colored girl in the graduating class of the Massachusetts state normal school at Salem, Mass.—Miss Helen Henderson of 52 Windsor street, Boston.

REV. JAMES A. WRIGHT.

Rev. James A. Wright, vice president of the Harvard-Andover Divinity Club, graduated from the divinity school. On Monday, June 15, he received the degree of bachelor of sacred theology from Andover Theological Seminary, the first colored man to receive this degree since 1907, and the fifth to receive the degree in the 106 years of the institution. On Thursday he received the degree of bachelor of sacred theology from Harvard University. Rev. Wright is an A. B. of Howard University, 1911, and has been the successful pastor of the Congregational Church at Haverhill, Mass., for a year or two.

LUCIUS LEE JORDAN.

L. L. Jordan was born March 4, 1887, at Montgomery, Ala. He graduated from the Columbus public school June, 1905; entered the second year class of the preparatory school at Atlanta University 1905, from which he entered the freshman class of the said University 1907. He received his A. B. with high honor at Atlanta University in June 1911, and taught Latin and Greek at Miles Memorial College in 1911-12. He entered the junior class at Harvard in September, 1912, and was graduated from Harvard on Thursday with the degree A. B. and Cum Laude in economics. As to his future plans, he expects to teach in the South. The position has not been decided upon.

DR. DRUE KING.

Drue King was born in Augusta, Ga., March 16, 1888, of one of the oldest and most prominent families, son of Albert King, well known and successful hotel drummer of Augusta. He attended Mauge street grammar school, was graduated in 1903, came north, attended Boston English high school and graduated in 1907 with honors. Took post graduate course in 1907-08; then entered Tufts College, taking one-year pre-medical course as preliminary to beginning medical work: then began regular work. He was well liked at Tufts and made many friends. He graduated June 17th, 1914 and has had the following hospital experience: Boston City Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary, Carney Hospital, Boston dispensary, the home for Consumptives.

As to future work he will take the Maine and Massachusetts boards next month; then go home for the summer and begin active work in the fall. He will devote special attention to the eye, ear, nose and confine his work wholly to those organs. He is undecided as to just where he will locate. He is a firm believer in equal rights, and has always tried to live up to it at Tufts and whenever a banquet, dance or lecture was given by the school he never failed to attend. There are sixty-two graduates in his class, he being the only colored.—Boston Globe.

SERGEANT FRIERSON PASSES BOARD.

Sergeant C. A. Frierson, of the Tenth Cavalry, has passed the examination that makes him now eligible to the position of the regular army. This news has been circulated here for some time, but it was not known that it was the Nashville Frierson until last week. When this became known his friends here were all glad, as he is well known in this his home town. It is said that he made the highest average of the four who took the examination, and that ere long he is to receive his appointment as a commissioned officer in some branch of the army.

Sergeant Frierson is winding up his twenty-fourth year with the army, and has made an excellent record, having reached the highest position that can be filled by a non-commissioner officer. Some seem to think that in case no volunteer regiment is mustered in he will get an appointment anyway and be detailed to special duty in the commissary or a department of special work. He is now with his regiment in Arizona, where the Tenth Cavalry has been since the Mexican situation became so threatening that the United States sent this "human fighting machine" as the 10th is sometimes called down on the border to watch the borders.

PITTSBURGH, PA

Courier.

NOV 2 0 1914

A COLORED HERO GETS CARNEGIE FUND AWARD

Wife Receives a Pension of $400 and Forty Dollars Per Month.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Mrs. Henry West, wife of the watchman at the Summerfield avenue railroad crossing, Asbury Park, who sacrificed his life in an heroic rescue of two chillren on the crossing on September 27, 1913, has just been notified will receive $400 from the Carnegie Hero Fund and a life pension of $40 a month.

Henry West, who had but one arm, gave his life when he stopped a pony attached to a cart in which were riding two white children, Judson Haviland, 9 years of age, and "Buddy" Jones, about the same age, which was being driven on the tracks in front of an approaching passenger train. West seized the bridle of the pony. He stopped the animal and saved the children just as the train thundered over the crossing the pony swung his head, pushing West into the engine.

The flagman's skull was fractured and he died at the Ann May hospital.

NEGRO T[illegible]SS INTER[illegible]AL BODY.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 15.—For the first time in the history of the International Congress on Home Education, to meet for the first time in America, September 22-29, in this city a Negro will read a paper before that body in the person of Dr. John P. Turner of Philadelphia. He has also been appointed one of the committee of seven censors to review and pass on all papers read before the American Open-Air School Association, a part of the above congress.

Dr. Turner has been invited to read a paper on "The Open-Air Class at the Thomas Durham Public School." His

DR. JOHN P. TURNER

position as medical inspector of public schools, representing a district in which there are more than 3,000 children under his direct and daily supervision, where the most delicate skill is required as well as highest efficiency maintained, amply qualifies him to produce such a paper with credit to himself and the race.

When the permanent medical inspectors of the public schools of Philadelphia were appointed by the Director of Public Health two years ago he was the only Negro.

Dr. Turner will go as a delegate from this city to the National Medical Association, to be held at Raleigh, N. C., August 26, and will deliver an address, subject: "The Value of School Medical Inspection." He is an assistant surgeon in the Douglass Hospital, medical director in the Keystone Aid Society and one of the official examiners of the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE H. POW[illegible] AN HONOR GRA[illegible]

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—George H. Powell graduated with honor from the Barringer High School Monday evening, June 22, being one of the three pupils with the highest averages.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Powell, 200 Orange street, and will prosecute his studies at Howard University.

Miss Imogene Minkins, the only representative of the race in the class of eighty graduating from Providence, Rhode Island, High School in June, has been awarded the scholarship in the Woman's College of Brown University.

NEGRO GIRL MAKING GOOD RECORD AT PRATT

Miss Sarah Hudson, daughter of Prof. R. B. Hudson of Selma, Ala., is a senior at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. According to the officials of that institution Miss Hudson has made a splendid record, doing the best work in chemistry of any girl student in the past seven years.

Mr. Paul R. Williams, a Negro architect, of Los Angeles, Cal., in a national competition, in which eighteen architects and artists from all sections of the country competed, was awarded the first prize recently. The competition called for designs for a sub-civic center located in the suburban district of Pasadena, California, and included plans for community stores, moving picture show, church, apartment house, library and public playground. The second prize was awarded to the office in which Mr. Williams is employed as designer.

Dr. Selburn C. Downing, a Negro physician and graduate of Howard Medical School, was recently awarded a prize of $25 in gold by the *Journal* for the [illegible]

ing two white children, Judson Haviland, 9 years of age, and "Buddy" Jones, about the same age, which was being driven on the tracks in front of an approaching passenger train. West seized the bridle of the pony. He stopped the animal and saved the children just as the train thundered over the crossing. The pony swung his head, pushing West into the engine.

lowed to go. Soon a negro well-digger, Loomis Little, was sent for and bravely went down in the well without hesitating. He soon had Hall drawn up, but as some time had been consumed it was too late.

Loomis Little has been awarded a medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission.

Mr. Worley died a few days later from a fractured skull.

Mrs. Rebecca L. Hall, the widow of Mr. Hall, who has recently moved to Calhoun, has just received notice that she has been awarded a medal for the heroic deed of her husband, and death benefits at the rate of $50 per month for life, or until she remarries. Their only child, Semiti, has been awarded $5 a month until she [illegible] of 16 years.

Mr. Hall was e[illegible] uni[illegible]

WHITMAN TO GIVE SPINGARN MEDAL TO NEGRO WINNER.

Gov.-elect Whitman has been asked to deliver an address on Lincoln's Birthday, under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Ethical Culture Hall, in West Sixty-third Street. At the same time Mr. Whitman is to make the presentation of the Spingarn Medal, given annually by Prof. [illegible] Spingarn to the negro man [illegible] performs the high[illegible] service and achi[illegible] ear.

WINS FIRST PRIZE IN ELOCUTION

Asbury Park, N. J., May 29—Hilmar Jensen, a colored student in the High School, was the winner of first prize in an elocutionary and debating contest between the students of the school. His father is a minister here.

MAIL

Through the will of Mr. William M. Elliott, a fund of $150,000 is provided for the creation of a corporation for the education of Negro youth in Maryland.

NEGRO JUDGE.

Judge Robert H. Terrell is said to be the only negro judge in the United States. He was appointed a civil justice in the District of Columbia by President Roosevelt in 1902, and in 1909 was made one of the six judges of the municipal court in that district.

IN THE SWIM.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE has been taking a vote on who is the greatest man in the United States. As might be supposed Theodore Roosevelt is first, Thos. A. Edison is second, President Wilson, third, "Mr. Ordinary Citizen" fourth, William Jennings Bryan fifth, then comes our own Booker T. Washington. It is a cold day when the brother does not get in on everything of importance that happens, even when the North Pole was discovered he was right on the job, in every battle of any moment he was on the firing line; his life has been interwoven with the history of the American republic since its birth. After all is said proficiency, merit and worth will be recognized, sometimes slowly coming into its own, but always surely.

[illegible] Aldrich Hooper of Howard University, has been awarded the intercollegiate essay contest prize. His subject was "The Effect of Emancipation Upon the Physical Condition of the Afro American."

NEGRO LABORER GETS MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Timothy Williams, a Negro laborer on the Panama Canal railroad, has been awarded a medal by the United States government for saving the life of a French [illegible] named Joseph Lewis.

Lewis was knocked into the water by a sling of [illegible] and Williams jumped into the water and saved the man from drowning at the risk of his own life. The presentation of the medal was made by the governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

RHODES HONOR WINNER

Sergeant Famous 10th Cavalry Successful in U. S. Contest, Will Enter New York's Art Institute.

Sergeant Dorsey T. Rhodes, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, now situated at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rhodes, of Topeka, Kans., is the winner of the United States high honors, and will attend the New York Institute of Musical Art for two years. Sergeant Rhodes was one of the successful five soldiers to win these honors.

CARNEGIE HERO IN JERSEY

Asbury Park Wife Receives a Pension of $400 and Forty Dollars Per Month for Late Husband's Sacrifice.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Mrs. Henry West, wife of the watchman at the Summerfield avenue railroad crossing, Asbury Park, who sacrificed his life in an heroic rescue of two children on the crossing on September 27, 1913, has just been notified will receive $400 from the Carnegie Hero Fund and a life pension of $40 a month.

Henry West, who had but one arm, gave his life when he stopped a pony attached to a cart in which were rid-

NEGRO HERO'S WIDOW PENSIONED FROM FUND

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Carnegie Hero Fund has awarded $400 and a pension of $40 for life to Mrs. Henry West, whose husband was killed at the Summerfield avenue railroad crossing, September 27, 1913, while saving the lives of two white children.

Judson Haviland and Buddy Jones both about 9 years of age, were driving a pony hitched to a cart and started across the tracks at the crossing where West was stationed as a watchman in front of an approaching train. West, who had lost an arm and all but three fingers of the other hand in an accident at the round house in Point Pleasant twelve years ago, seized the bridle of the pony and stopped the animal just in time to save the children. But as the train thundered by the pony swung his head and pushed the man in the way of the train, West's skull being fractured by the engine. He was only 38 years old when killed.

SPINGARN MEDAL TO BE AWARDED

To The Person Who Renders the Most Distinguished Serice For The Race.

A medal awaits the colored man or woman in this country who has distinguished himself or herself along some line during the past year.

Sometime ago. Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York, gave $100, the income from which is to be used annually in purchasing a gold medal for the one rendering exceptional service along some line. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people will make the award at its annual meeting hereafter.

A committee, composed of Bishop John Hurst, 1808 McCulloh street, Baltimore, chairman; former President William H. Taft, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post; Dr. James H. Dillard, General Education Board, New York, and John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta has been selected to make the award.

Those who know of persons who have performed exceptional or meritorious service along some line should communicate with members of the committee.

It is the intention of the donor of the medal, who is chairman of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to stimulate colored men and women to do something worthy of more than ordinary note.

"It is a splendid thing," said Bishop Hurst "a sort of Nobel prize for our men and women. It should stimulate men and women all over the country to aim to achieve the uncommon."

Should someone worthy be brought to the attention of the committee, the first medal will be [illegible] annual meeting of May.

MRS. GOODE'S PRIZE LETTER

Virginia Colored Woman Who Won First Prize Over 625 Competitors.

The Journal and Guide is pleased to publish this week the article by Mrs. Nannie C. Goode, of Boydton, Va., that won first prize in a recent contest held by the Richmond, Va., "News-Leader." The Richmond

paper offered ten dollars as first prize for the best letter giving reasons why women should not vote.

It will be remembered that The "News-Leader" awarded the first prize to Mrs. Goode and wrote her a very complimentary letter, requesting her photograph for publication in its columns. When the photo was submitted it was known for the first time that the prize winner was a colored woman. It was not published "for lack of space." Mrs. Goode won first over 625 competitors.

The article follows:

"Why Shouldn't Women Vote?"

"Because it would mean an unwise expenditure of nerve-energy.

"Woman's peculiar mechanism makes her highly emotional. This emotionalism, under the excitant influence of politics, would cause her to lose her balance and become a nuisance in the eyes of the world.

"In the home, and other quiet walks, the beauties of her finer nature deepen, as through devoted wifehood, motherhood, sisterhood and gentle comradeship, she writes her desires in the hearts of men and rules.

"(Mrs.) Nannie C. Goode.
"Boydton, Va."

In sending us a copy of her article she said:

"I am sending herewith the original of my answer to The News Leader's question, "Why shouldn't Women Vote?" which was adjudged the best out of 625 received.

"It may interest you to know that I am not, as I am advertised, really opposed to Woman Suffrage. On the contrary, my advocacy for "Votes For Women" has gained for me much local distinction. "I entered The News Leader Contest merely to satisfy a literary aspiration which has been mine since my early childhood days. Every passing opportunity for the constructing of ideas and the expressing of them in words appeals to me so overwhelmingly that I am constrained to lay hold uopn it.

"Fortunately this fondness for mental exercise has given rise to an adaptableness which has served me well on more occasion than that in which you are interested.

"But, notwithstanding the fact that my adaptability has served me well, when I read the letter written by the president of the Virginia Association opposed to Woman Suffrage, in which she speaking for the organization, says, "Having your sympathy, we appeal to you to assist our cause by joining our association," I feel like a downright hypocrite. Why? Because I could have argued equally as well if not better, on the other side and, because I know those white women regarded me as one of them in the color of my skin.

"Yet a bibliographer (a white man who has given many years of invaluable service in one of our largest libraries, whom I know personally) declares my brief article to be the most convincing argument against Woman's Suffrage he has ever heard or read.

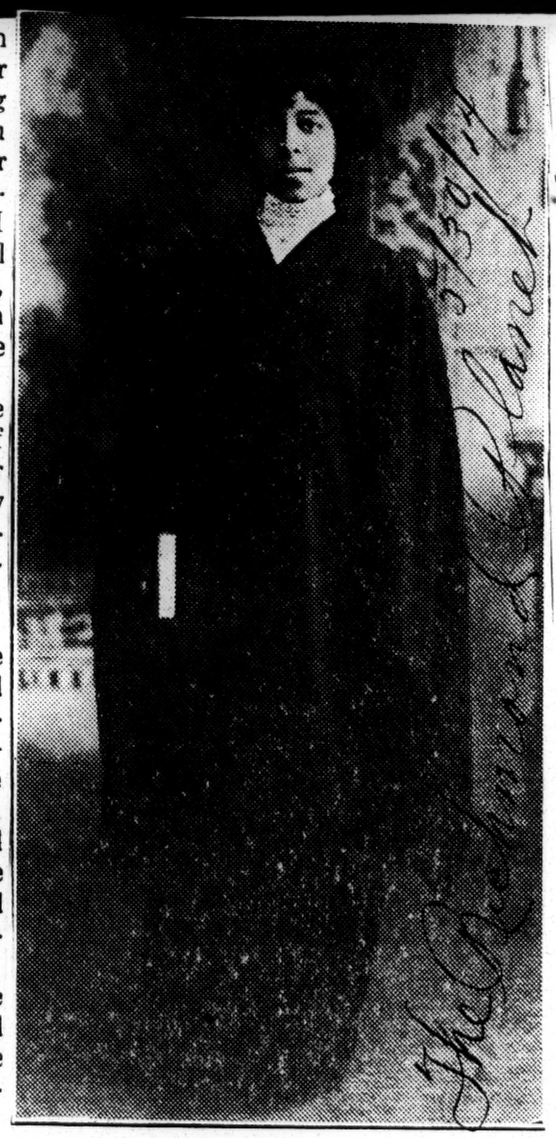
"I can not understand why the editor of The News Leader failed to published the picture after making such a pressing request for it—he returned it to me under the same cover with which I enclosed it.

"Our best white people here (and we have some of the best in the world) say that the picture should have been printed after it was asked for.

We have been subscribers to The News Leader for several years, and this is the third time my name has been announced thru its columns as a prize winner."

WROTE PRIZE LETTER TO RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

Mrs. Nannie C. Goode



MISS ISABEL VANDERVALL.

COLORED GIRL INTERNE IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

East Orange Student, Who Recently Won Both Prizes in Junior Class at New York Medical College.

Miss Isabel Vandervall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Vandervall, 81 Oakwood avenue, Orange, N. J., whom, as stated in our last issue, was successful in running ahead of her white competitors in the Junior Class of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, has just entered the Lying-in Hospital at Second Avenue and 18th Street, New York. She will take a summer course as interne at this institution, which is considered one of the most practical of its kind in the country. With such a beginning we feel sure that a brilliant future is in store for this talented young lady.

We congratulate the proud parents, and hope that the daughter will line out for herself a career which will be an incentive to many a girl in this country, who thinks that only drudgery and domestic duties are peculiar to her sex.

NOV 8 1914

YOUNG NEGRO ORATORS TO CONTEST FOR PRIZE

Orations to Deal With Life and Work of Great Leader, Frederick Douglas.

The life and work of Frederick Douglas, the negro leader who, a generation ago, was a powerful factor in the uplift of his race, will be the theme of the second annual contest in oratory at the Ward chapel A. M. E. church. This contest was instituted by the people of the church last year under the leadership of Rev. S. B. Jones, the pastor. At that time high school girls were the contestants. This year the orators are to be high school boys.

This is a move on the part of the negro people of Peoria to encourage their young people to attend high school. A beautiful gold medal is awarded each year and only high school students are allowed to try for the prize.

The contest is to be held at Ward chapel on Thursday evening of this week. The speakers are Cecil Farmer, Francis Gibbons and Willie Lewis, the judges on delivery are. L. F. Meek, E. U. Henry and S. P. Prowse. Judges of thought and composition are: Judge C. E. Stone, Joseph E. Daily and Dr. S. P. Archer.

Other features of the program will be a piano selection, Miss Fay Harper; solo, R. E. Patterson; solo, Mrs. Cecil Farmer, and reading, Miss Belle Lee. Douglas Shepperd will present the medal

Chicago Tribune

The New York Medical Journal recently awarded the first prize, $25.00 in gold, to Dr. S. C. Downing, a graduate of the Howard Medical School, for the best essay on "The Treatment of Alcoholic Cirhosis of the Liver."

DEC 21 1914

ESSAY CONTEST TO NEGROES

Two Thousand Hear "The Best Solution of the Race Problem in the United States."

Two thousand negroes assembled in the Bethel A. M. E. church at Thirtieth and Dearborn streets yesterday to hear the fifth annual essay contest held under the auspices of the Bethel Literary club on "The Best Solution of the Race Problem in the United States." Those who read essays on this subject were Frank W. Henry, Carey B. Lewis, Joseph Marshall, Leonora T. Curtice, and Irene McCoy Ganes. The prize winners were Lewis and Miss Ganes. Each was presented with a diamond ring by Dr. Louise Usselmann of 3150 South State street.

Education 9.1
Summer Sch

Knoxville, Tenn;
JOURNAL

JUL 25 1914

LARGEST SUMMER SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

Decadent Condition of Rural Life Among Tennessee Negroes Brings About the Organization of a Rural Improvement Association With Three Divisions—Trained Social Workers to Take Up the Work

Special to The Journal and Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., July 24.—The state normal, agricultural and industrial school has just closed the most profitable and interesting summer session of the past three years. 431 teachers from all sections of the state were in attendance. There was a faculty of twenty teachers and a course of lectures by some of the most prominent educators and speakers of both races. Among these were Dr. Lewis B. Moore of the Howard university Teachers college, Dr. George I. Haynes of the department of sociology of Fish university, Dr. W. S. Ellington, commissioner of agriculture Capt. T. F. Peck, State Superintendent of Education, Samuel Thompson and Dr. N. D. Shambourger. The recent summer school is conceded to have been the largest in the south for negroes, not even excepting that of Tuskeegee institute.

Courses were offered in all the various departments of the institution and the attending teachers took advantage of every opportunity offered them for improvement. The summer session was a great inspirational school and every one attending expressed the highest degree of satisfaction with the results attained. The attendance was nearly double that of last year and shows clearly the growing popularity of the institution and the value of the work being done under the administration of President W. J. H[illegible] inaugurated with the establishment of the state normal, agricultural and industrial school.

The work at the institution during the two full years since its opening has been mainly devoted to a thorough organization of all the departments so that each could do its work efficiently and at the same time co-operate with the others in advancing the objects of the school. Commendable progress has been made in this regard and some attention is now being given to the extensive phase of the institution's existence. It is proper that an extension of the functions of the school should be attempted at this time. :It is the logical outcome of the work that has already been done and the work to be taken up in the future. The decadent condition of rural life among the negroes of Tennesse demands some forward step toward rural reforms and improvements. To supply this need the teachers attending the recent summer session were inspired to organize the state normal rural improvement association.

The rural improvement association has three divisions, the eastern, the western and the middle division. W. P. Ware is the president of the East Tennessee section and J. R. Booker of Trenton is the president of the West Tennessee division. The Middle Tennessee section of the association has A. S. Brown as its president. Professor W. J. Hale is the president of the rural improvement association and Prof Burnett of the agricultural department of the institution is the corresponding secretary. The object of the organization is to improve the social, moral, health, agricultural, industrial, sanitary and economic conditions of the rural districts of Tennessee. Mothers' clubs and other groups designed to benefit the people of the country are to be organized and conducted under the auspices of the association. Under the supervision of trained social thinkers with genius for organization, it may furnish a solution of many of the problems of urban and rural life among the negro of the state, and quite unexpectedly throw a flood of light upon the problems of the negro in this respect over the entire southland.

At every point President Hale has sought the co-operation of the entire citizenship of the state in advancing the interests of the state normal school and he has had a large measure of that co-operation and its influence is now being felt throughout the commonwealth. It is expected that the largest enrollment in the history of the institution will be made when the doors open again in September. Through the broad-minded consideration of Capt. T. F. Peck, the state normal school is well represented on the agricultural special train now touring the state and it is expected that the colored people of the various sections will view the exhibit in large numbers and receive inspiration as a result of it.

[illegible]ugusta, G
Chronicle

JUN 28 1914

MOST BENEFICIAL MEETING COLORED HAVE EVER HAD YET

Institute Closed Its Two Weeks Session Friday Afternoon. Larger Attendance Than at Any Time in Past.

(By Silas X. Floyd.)

The summer school for colored teachers closed its two weeks' session on Friday afternoon at the Mauge Street School. Those who were in charge, under appointment of the board of education, feel that in many respects it was the most beneficial institute ever held among the colored teachers of this and adjoining counties. In spite of the extremely warm weather of the past two weeks, the books of the secretary of the school showed at the close on Friday that the average daily attendance of bona fide teachers was eighty-two—a large daily average by twelve or fifteen than has ever been reached at the same institute in the years of the past. The total enrollment of teachers was ninety-seven; and there were in addition some thirty-five visitors who spent some one or two or more days in attending the sessions.

In the sewing department, the following awards were made to teachers by the instructor in this department—Frederika B. Horton.

Best basting, Ruth Saxon; best hemming, Aline A. Green; best cloth patch, A. Cecile Johnson; best paper patch, Annie Scott; best button sewed on, Jennie B. Houston; best buttonhole worked, Ethel B. Hudson.

The honors in the agricultural classes, taught by Professor E. A. Chisholm, were won by the following teachers:

First, Claudia B. Whitmore; second, Ethel B. Hudson; third, Carrie L. Dukes.

In the class in pedagogy, taught by Louie D. Shivery, the first honors were won by Evie Lucy Walton.

Professor P. H. Craig, principal of the First Ward School, filled the difficult position of secretary of the school to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was ably assisted by Professor L. E. White, principal of Weed Academy.

The regular instructors were Mar[illegible] C. Jackson, Fredrika B. Horton, Loui[illegible] D. Shivery, Claudia B. Whitmore, Professor E. A. Chisholm, and Rev. Silas X. Floyd.

Following the awarding of prizes and the winding up of the teaching lessons for the day on Friday afternoon, the teachers present adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Superintendent Evans and the board of education in granting a summer school for the teachers of Richmond County, have made it possible for the teachers of this and other counties to avail themselves of a most excellent opportunity to better fit themselves for the work in which they are engaged; and

"Whereas, the faculty of this school have presented their subjects in such a plain and interesting manner as to be easily comprehended by all present. This is especially true of the additional subjects of agriculture and sewing which were successfully taught and demonstrated.

"Therefore, be it resolved that our sincere thanks be and the same are hereby etxended to Superintendent Evans and the board of education for granting us this institute.

"Resolved, secondly, that our thanks are extended to the director, Rev. Silas X. Floyd, and the faculty for their zealous efforts in our behalf. The information given by them will serve to inspire us to greater efforts in the future in our chosen work.

"Resolved, thirdly, that we thank the following lecturers for splendid services so kindly rendered: Superintendent L. B. Evans, Professor T. Harry Garrett, Dr. John D. Hammond, Rev. S. C. Walker and Mary Meriwether and Lucy C. Laney.

"Resolved also, that our thanks be extended the white and colored newspapers of the city for so kindly publishing reports of our work.

"Resolved, that we heartily commend the mothers' meetings conducted by M. C. Jackson and U. E. Collins, and we hope that it is but the beginning of a permanent organization of the kind.

"Resolved also, that we endorse the action of President R. R. Wright, of Savannah, in inviting the National Teachers' Association to meet in Savannah this summer, and we pledge ourselves to send a representative delegation from Augusta to that meeting July 30th to August 4, 1914.

"Resolved, that we approve of the efforts of Professor M. W. Reddick, president, to put new life into the State Teachers' Association of Georgia, and we pledge ourselves to support the approaching meeting in Savannah July 28th to 30, 1914."

The committee on resolutions was composed as follows:

Belle Frasier, Mauge Street School, chairman; Jennie B. Houston, Weed Academy, Louise Smythe, Nellieville School, Annie E. Scott, Haines School, and Annie Lou Smith, First Ward School secretary.

The director of the institute made the following statement at the close:

"I have been attending teachers' institutes for twenty-five years. The one just closed is, in many ways, the most helpful I ever attended. There was entire absence of spread-eagleism, and each instructor made the work practical and easy to be understood. Mr. Evans and the board have done well in making a small appropriation for this work. The good results to come from it cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

Education - 711
Summer Schools

The Dallas-Denton County Summer Normal

The Dallas Express 5-23-'14.

OPENS JUNE 18 AND CLOSES JULY 31, 1914.

An experienced faculty has been chosen, to-wit: W. B. Turner, Conductor; B. F. Darrell, A. B.; J. H. Howard, N. W. Harllee, A. M., Ph. D.; J. F. Williams, T. D. Marshall, Secretary; J. W. Wilson, A. B.

Good board for $3.00 up. Tuition $4.00.

A Summer School, for pupils who failed in their studies and also for those wishing to advance in their studies, will be held in connection with the Normal. Messrs. S. S. Willis and A. M. Blair will give instructions in this department.

Address all communications to W. B. Turner, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 106, Dallas, Texas, to T. D. Marshall, 2806 Juliett Street, Dallas.

The Journal & Guide 5-23-'14

STATE SUMMER SCHOOL

AT THE

St. Paul Normal and Industrial School

Lawrenceville, Virginia

Rev. James S. Russell, Conductor

Regular Courses leading up to State Examination
Special Courses for Teachers holding Certificates
Advanced Courses if desired
Attractive rooms, Healthy location
Board $8.00 for the four weeks
Special rates on all Railroads
Opens Tuesday, June 23rd

Address Conductor for Booklet

The Dallas Express 5-23-'14

WACO SUMMER NORMAL FOR COLORED

OPENS JUNE 22 and CLOSES JULY 31, 1914

Examinations for all grades for certificates

FAGULTY:

PROF. W. T. SMITH, Waco
PROF. G. H. DORSEY, Waco
PROF. G. B. HILBURN, McGregor
PROF. J. W. SANFORD, Hillsboro
MRS. M. L. PERRY, Corsicana

For information, address the conductor, Prof. W. T. Smith, Box 994 Waco, Texas
...mber of the faculy

SUMMER NORMAL INSTITUTE FOR COLORED TEACHERS

The Dallas Express 5-23-'14

At Terrell. Texas

Six Weeks Session, June 8 to July 17

FACULTY

W. H. BURNETT, Conductor, Dept. of Education.
L. E. LISTER, Dept. History and Civics
Wm. LEE, Dept. of Mathematics.
J. A. VEASY. Dept. of Science
W. E. YOUNGBLOOD, Dept. of English

Address all communications to Conductor, W. H. Burnett, W. E. Youngblood or L. B. Alberson, Committee.

The Dallas Express 5-23-'14,

ANNOUNCEMENT

5TH SUMMER SESSION

PRAIRIE VIEW SUMMER SCHOOL, JUNE 1--JULY 31, 1914

The regular full corps of teachers will do service during the Summer School, thereby enabling them to give more thorough and efficient instruction.

Those students desiring to specialize along any line of industrial work or in any literary branch may do so and will find competent instructors.

Due credit will be given for work done in the Summer School. Certificates of First and Second Grade are issued to those completing prescribed courses satisfactorily and otherwise meeting requirements.

Ample Accommodations—Lodging and Boarding

Five large dormitories for women, four dormitories for men, commodious Dining Hall. Splendid facilities for outdoor exercises as well as opportunity for supplemental mental development.

Religious Associations, Athletic Organizations, Literary Societies.

To receive full credit, students must enter not later than ten days after opening.

For further information, address

E. L. BLACKSHEAR, Principal.

SUMMER NORMAL and SCHOOL

Of Methods For Colored Teachers

Begins June 15, 1914

Atlanta, Texas

Strong Faculty, Fine Location. Certificates of all Grades. Prof. S L. Jones, Conductor

For information address the conductor at

LONGVIEW, - TEXAS

NEGROES SEEK NIGHT SCHOOL

Women of West Bottoms Petition Board of Education.

In the vicinity of the summer school for colored children in the West Bottoms eighty-seven negro women have

WIRELESS OI

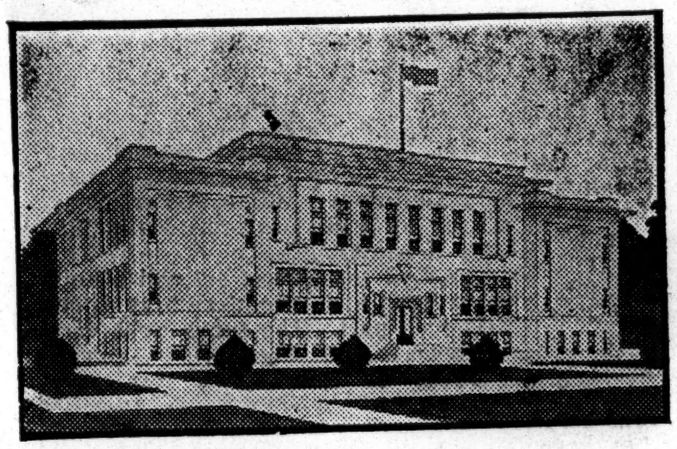
applied to the school board for a night school for negroes to be held in the summer school building. This request is the outgrowth of the Daily Vacation Bible School held in that neighborhood during the present summer.

On the first day of the vacation school two negro women asked if they could come to the school and learn to sew. It occurred to the managers of the school that if the negro women wished to better their living conditions they should have an opportunity to do so. Upon investigation it was found that eighty-seven negro women of that locality, on the Missouri side, desired a night school. The negro men have not yet been solicited to ask the board for night instruction for them but it is presumed that a considerable number of adult negroes will be interested in the plan.

The school board has the matter under consideration and it is believed that they will provide a night school for the negroes of the West Bottoms.

The Dallas Express, 5-23-14

FORT WORTH SUMMER NORMAL



The Fort Worth Summer Normal Opens June 8th. The Faculty is Composed of Competent and experienced Teachers.

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

I. M. TERRELL, Conductor

P. O. BOX 183

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT LANE COLLEGE

Dr. John M. Moore, of the M. E. Church, South, and all who contributed thereto, are to be congratulated upon the success of the Theologial Institute held at Lane College last week. It was the first effort of its kind, for at least several years, that the people of this community have had an opportunity to enjoy.

The Institute was financed by the Home Mission Board of the M. E. Church, South, of which Dr. Moore is the Secretary. It was, then, an expressed desire to cooperate with our ministers and people in obtaining unto a higher standard of efficiency in the great work that has been committed to us. Those who attended the institute found it helpful indeed. It was no place and time to parade learning; and there was no attempt at such. Learned men were present but they were there to learn more. The program covered a range of vital subjects the discussion of which augmented the resources of ministerial supply.

Such men as Drs. Brooks of Mayfield, Kentucky, Waterfield of Paris, Tennessee, Lewis and Webber of Memphis were those who held up in a philosophic, scientific and practical way the ideals of a truly God-called, prepared, consecrated, successful ministry. Drs. Lane, Rodgers, Broome, Mrs. Lane and others added much by their comprehensive comments upon the subjects presented. What was lacking in attendance was made up in interest and enthusiasm. Bishop Lane was praised again and again for the great work he has done in founding Lane College.

An excellent set of resolutions was eloquently read by Prof. S. W. Broome, acknowledging gratitude to Dr. Moore and the M. E. Church, South, for this expression of their abiding interest in us, appreciating also the inestimable value of the institute to the ministry and people of West Tennessee.

From BULLETIN, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Published at

Date OCT 5 1914

MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS

For Colored People to Be Opened Here Next Monday Night By Prof. Humphrey.

We shall begin our night schools Monday, October 12th, and run them ten consecutive weeks, or to December 18th. Both colored school buildings will be used for such purposes. So many of our people do domestic work it makes it necessary to hold the schools for a longer period. These night schools will be open alike to those who can read and write as well as those who can not. They are principally for grown-ups but any deserving boy or girl in his or her teens will be admitted also. Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, the care of the health and home-keeping will be taught in these schools. Therefore let everyone be at either of the colored school building Monday, October 12, at 7 p. m. without book, pencil, paper or money.

Being President of the Colored Teachers' Association for the counties of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Robertson and Lewis, I make the same appeal to the colored teachers of these respective counties to open night schools as soon as possible. See your respective Superintendents about this matter. Miss Jessie Yancey will furnish all necessary information and supplies for us teachers of Mason county. See or write Miss Yancey at once.

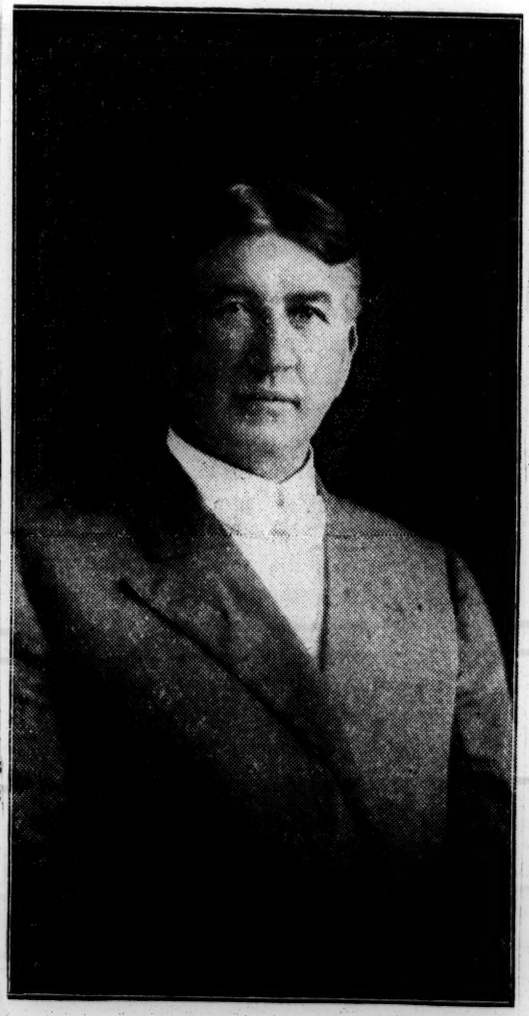
Twelve of our advanced girls recently took the illiterate census of our city—that is colored—number 275—three-fifths and two-fifths females and males respectively.

Our banquet in celebration of the electric lights and telephone will be held at the Colored High School building Friday night, October 9th, from 7 to 12. Every colored person in the city of Maysville and surrounding country is urged to attend—the low and high, young and old.

W. H. HUMPH-

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Dr. John M. Moore, Secretary of Home Missions, will deliver the opening address on Monday night, June 8, of the Summer Institute for Colored Preachers in Birmingham and will have charge of the institute, which will continue through the week. Dr. W. F. Tillett will deliver the two public addresses on Tuesday, Dr. T. N. Ivey the two on Wednesday, Dr. H. C. Howard the two on Thursday, Dr. E. B. Chappell the two on Friday, Dr. L. C. Branscomb the one on Saturday morning, and Dr. J. D. Simpson the one on Saturday night. Each morning during the week, beginning with Tuesday, Rev. S. T. Slaton will lecture on the Bible for a period of forty minutes, Rev. H. M. Stevenson will discuss at the second period the doctrines, and Rev. J. W. Johnson at the third period will discuss the questions of the practical ministry. Bishop R. S. Williams and Dr. J. W. Gilbert, of the Colored Methodist Church, will be in charge of local arrangements and of the exercises on Sunday, June 14.



DR. G. W. BANKS,
Pastor of First Church, Charleston, W. Va.

NEGRO TEACHERS IN SUMMER SCHOOL

Five White State Supervisors of Rural Negro Schools Deliver Addresses at Tuskegee's Fifth Session

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 15.—The fifth annual Summer School for Negro Teachers, now in session at Tuskegee Institute, has enrolled to date 372 teachers from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maine and Porto Rico, more than fifty per cent of the attendance having registered from Alabama. Opening in 1910 the annual enrollments, respectively, were 207, 245, 305 and 412, the latter for 1913.

Four years ago, when this school opened, negro teachers had summer schools in Virginia, North Carolina and Texas. Since that time similar schools have opened in Birmingham, Nashville, Memphis, Tallahassee, Florida, in Louisiana, in South Carolina, and at Fort Valley and Valdosta, Georgia. The spread of these schools is due largely to the influence of the Tuskegee Summer Schools. Florida and Tennessee offer special inducements to teachers to attend summer schools, the inducements being credits on the time and grades of their certificates, the work being equivalent to examinations.

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, director of the Summer School, stated today that Texas has more than forty summer schools for negro teachers, each school lasting four weeks. This, he said, is unmistakable evidence of the eagerness of negro teachers to better qualify themselves for their work. He stated also that the grade of teachers attending school this year is higher than in previous years.

"They seem to know just what they need and they have gone right at it," said Director Lee. "They visit the shops, the poultry yard, the truck gardens, the farm, the kitchen and dining rooms, the various other departments of industry and learn to do by doing."

White Visitors Talk.

The teachers are enthusiastic in expressing appreciation of help they derived from the inspiring addresses delivered by State Supervisors of Negro Schools, James L. Sibley, Alabama; Leo Favrot, Arkansas; Jackson Davis, Virginia; H. C. Newbold, North Carolina, and F. H. Button, Kentucky.

The series of lectures by white visitors closed with an interesting address Monday by Chester E. Johnson, editor of the Selma Journal, who spoke on the necessity of education from the economical viewpoint. He said that educating the negro pays the State because it adds to the value of its citizens.

Principal Washington stated in his address today that 1,700 acres of fine land has been purchased on the Western Railway for the purpose of offering special inducements to Tuskegee students, and others, to engage in farming as a business. Twenty-five thousand dollars have been deposited in the Tuskegee banks to aid the enterprise.

Nashville, Tennessean.

DEC 13 1914

Dr. E. W. D. Isaac delivered the address to the teachers Tuesday at their regular normal meeting, his subject being, "Education." His treatment of this subject was logical, forceful and entertaining and the address was one of the best that has been delivered to that body. Dr. Isaac is an ardent advocate of higher education and demonstrated to his audience that the propaganda of a special and particular kind of education for the [illegible] different from that of other races, was not only fallacious, but dangerous. He urged that if the negro was inferior mentally, as had been said by some, then he needed more education to overcome that deficiency. Dr. Isaac declared that the negro teachers ought to be well paid because their pupils did not possess the heritage of a thousand years of culture, refinement, wealth and development. He also stated that the negro teacher's work had to be destructive before it could become constructive; destructive of the vices, ignorance and superstition of former days. The speaker took high ground on the educational question and showed himself to be a safe, true and sane leader of his people. His address was punctuated with apt anecdotes, illustrative of the thought he wished to convey.

The meeting was opened by prayer by Prof. T. B. Hardeman, principal of the Clifton school. Dr. R. S. White, principal of Knowles school, introduced the speaker in a few well-chosen words, and a special feature of the meeting was a solo by Mrs. H. J. Johnson, who was formerly a pupil in the Pearl high school. Dr. F. G. Smith presided.

Houston, Tex.

Post

OCT 4 1914

COLORED TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Will Convene at Harrisburg School Monday for Week Session.

The Harris county colored teachers' institute will convene at the Harrisburg colored school Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The institute will continue for the week and will cover such school problems as will be faced by the colored teachers of the county in their schools. The building in which the institute will convene is the new building which was completed recently at a cost of $6000. About 35 colored teachers will attend the session.

Dallas, Texas.

NEWS

SEP [illegible] 1914

NEGRO TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. T. E. Henry Delivers Principal Address of the Day.

"The Importance of Making Accurate Official Reports" was the subject discussed yesterday by T. E. Henry, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Dallas County, before the negro teachers' institute, being held at the negro high school building, Hall and Cochran streets. Mr. Henry's address was the principal feature of the day's session.

Following was the program as announced by N. W. Harlee, president of the institute:

Reading, "Stress General Methods and Involve Specific Plans and Devices," Mrs. D. O. Frye.

Open discussion, "When and How to Help Pupils."

"Value of Paper Cutting, Folding and Tearing," Rosa Rainwater.

Algebra, "Factoring," J. F. Williams; "Percentage," J. H. Walker.

"How to Teach Agriculture," T. D Marshall.

"Arithmetic in the High School," J. W. Wilson.

"Written Work in the Primary Grade,' Mahala Roseborough.

Yesterday was the third day of the institute. It will close Friday.

[illegible] Ala.

PROGRAMME FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

Institute Will Be Held This Week at the Industrial High School

The Jefferson county colored teachers' institute will be held this week at the industrial high school at Eighth avenue and Twelfth street. It will open tomorrow morning and white educators will be in charge. Attendance on this institute is compulsory. A failure to attend will mean a cancellation of teacher's certificate. Directors of the work are:

Department of teachers in one and two teacher schools:

Section a, two teacher schools, W. R. Wood; section b, one teacher schools, G. S. Lewis; section c, one teacher schools, G. W. Scott; section d, one teacher schools, Mrs. B. E. Huckabee.

Department of teachers in schools of more than two teachers: First grade, Miss B. C. Hill; second grade, Miss Eva Carter; third and fourth grade, Miss D. D. Kennedy; fifth, sixth and seventh grades, W. C. Davis.

The programme follows:

8:45-9—Opening exercises.
9-9:40—Reading.
9:40-10:20—Arithmetic.
10:20-10:40—Recess.
10:20-11:20—Language or grammar.
11:20-12—Spelling and geography.
12-1:30—Lunch.
1:30-2:15—History and writing or music.
2:15-3—Manual arts.
3-3:30—Open period.

Music—Miss Fannie White.
Drawing—Miss Lillian Harris.
Cooking—Miss Zadie Hadnott.
Canning and Weaving—Miss Etta Deace.
Sewing—Mrs. Alice Harney.
Registrar and Timekeeper—Miss Sallie Garlington.
Open period.

Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. James S. Sibley and Prof. R. E. Tidwell.

Wednesday afternoon, Superintendent McNeil and Mr. Hobdy.

Thursday afternoon, Superintendent William F. Feagin.

Friday afternoon, Superintendent J. H. Phillips.

THE CHRISTIANBURG State Summer Normal

UP IN THE MOUNTAIN

IF YOU are planning to attend a Summer School this year, let us recommend that you go to Christianburg. Is is noted for its fine climate, excellent location, strong faculty, good board, reasonable rates, pleasant surroundings—an ideal place for study. Just opened a fine new building with modern convenience, electric lights steam heat, hot and cold baths.

THE STATE EXAMINATION CLOSE OF NORMAL. TUITION FR

For further information address

E. A. LONG, Conductor

Christianburg Summer Norma

CAMBRIA, VA.

Memphis, Tenn. News Scimitar

MAY 8 - 1914

SHELBY SCHOOLS DOING MUCH TO UPLIFT NEGRO

Miss Mabel Williams Responsible for Practical Study Courses.

Both the Southern Sociological congress and the National Conference of Charities and Correction have upon their programs speakers who will handle the problem of the uplift of the negro citizen of the South. In this connection it is interesting to note what Shelby county, through its schools, is doing along this line.

Feeling that a purely academic education is a very one-sided education, Miss Mabel Williams, superintendent of the schools in Shelby county, has put a domestic science department into the rural schools. Not only is this true of the schools for the white children, but of the schools for negro children as well. In all of the negro schools in the county, sewing is taught, while in two of them cooking is also a branch of the educational work. A third school, through the efforts of its teachers, has raised the funds to equip a kitchen so that cooking may be introduced there at once.

The teacher in charge of the domestic science work for the negro schools of the county is a graduate of Tuskegee institute.

May 25 an industrial institute will be held, which will continue for several weeks. During this time the teachers of the negro schools will be given lessons in sewing, cooking, laundry work, canning and preserving. They will be taught the best, simplest and most efficient methods of accomplishing domestic tasks. In addition to this they will be taught how to construct and use a fireless cooker, etc.

A similar institute was held last summer, but at that time the older girls who were pupils of the negro schools, were the ones who attended, while at this session the teachers will be the ones who will profit by the course of instruction.

NEGRO TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

S. W. Harlee Makes Principal Address at Second Day's Session.

S. W. Harlee, president of the negro teachers' institute, made the principal address at the second day's session yesterday. He spoke on "The Pedaggoy of Youth."

The following addresses were made:

"Jurisdiction of the Teacher Over the Pupil," Mrs. J. W. Townes.

"How Much and What Kind of Busy Seat Work Should Be Given," Mrs. B. F. White.

"Ethics in Education," Mrs. C. B. Hendricks.

"Geography: How to Make the Subject a Live One," Mrs. M. M. Bobo.

"Points to Be Considered in Making a Program," Mrs. J. H. Waller.

"Model Spelling Lessons for the Third Grade," Annie Anderson.

"Fractions and Denominate Numbers," S. S. Willis.

The subject of domestic science in the rural schools was discussed by all present.

AUSTIN, Texas

Statesman

OCT 25 1914

NEGRO TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Meeting Will Be Held Monday in Anderson High School.

The Travis County Teachers' Institute for negroes will convene Monday morning at the Anderson High School in this city for a session of five days. All of the thirty-five or forty negro teachers in the public schools of the county, outside independent districts, are required to attend this institute, which will be conducted under the general direction of Miss Maud Douglas, County Superintendent.

All the negro schools will open Monday morning following the institute.

Colored Teachers Institute Comes to a Close.

Prof. James L. Sibley of Montgomery Does Good Work—Meeting Conducted by W. T. Breeding Assisted by Ida Abercrombie, Both Colored.

(Pickens County Herald.)

Carrollton, Ala., July 17.—The colored teachers institute opened here last Monday at the Negro Methodist church with an attendance from all over the county.

Under the supervision of W. T. Breeding, a Negro educator the institute has achieved great work. On Tuesray night Prof. Sibley of Montgomery gave them an illustrated lecture of real interest.

Prof. Sibley showed lantern slides illustrating good School houses and club work for communities. One slide was of a fourteen year old Negro boy in Randolph county who had produced seventy-five bushels of corn on an acre of land last year. Another showed the Negro school at Geiger, Ala., where six bales of cotton were gathered on four acres of school farm. A number of white people were present to enjoy the pictures.

Wednesday night was given up to Prof. J. W. Dowdle, county superintendent and there were other prominent white citizens who gave the colored teachers short talks impressing upon them their responsibility as a teacher.

On Tuesday night conductor Breeding arranged a spelling match where prizes were given away.

Prof. Breeding is educated and he has no doubt done a great deal of good for the colored teachers of the county.

Nashville, Tennessean.

JUN 30 1914

SUMMER SESSION AT NEGRO NORMAL

The summer session of the A. and I. State Normal school for negroes continues to attract large numbers. The enrollment which has already exceeded four hundred continues to increase. Practically every teacher of Hamilton county is in attendance.

On Sturday a party of the student teachers spent the day at the Hermitage taking in everything of interest on those historic grounds.

Dr. Haynes, of Fisk university, who has been lecturing at the institute during the past week on the "Social Problems of the Negro," will give a lecture this morning at 10 o'clock, accompanied by stereopticon views, on the subject of "Housing Sanitation and Health." Dr. Haynes has supplemented all of his lectures by very valuable data which has made them all the more interesting.

At the regular chapel hour at 11 o'clock this morning, S. H. Thompson and High School Inspector Bourne and other officials will be present and address the teachers of the summer school. The public has been cordially invited to be present.

Nashville, Tennessean.

JUN 20 1914

GOOD ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

The second day of the summer school for negro ministers, conducted in Hoffman hall, 913 Eighteenth avenue, north, was fairly well attended and a splendid program was carried out. Thursday evening the audience had a great treat in the address of Rev. C. A. Waterfield on "Man at His Best." Rev. Waterfield contended that nothing less than the best should be the goal of the individual life and with this ambition constantly in sight, every true man would be living his life in such a way as to make others live better lives and to set before them, the ideal.

The program for Friday closed with a lecture by Bishop W. R. Lambuth on his trip to Africa, beginning at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The program for today is as follows: 9 a. m., "Child Welfare and Eugenics," by Dr. C. V. Roman; 10 a. m., "The Problem of Men and Religion," by W. N. Sanders of the Y. M. C. A.; 11 a. m., "The Minister in Society," by Rex. J. W. Sexton. There will be no afternoon session, but a lecture at 8 o'clock this evening by Rev. L. H. McNair, D. D.

There will be no Sunday exercises, but the program will be continued Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The public is invited.

From COM. TRIBUNE

Published at CINCINNATI, O.

Date OCT 14 1914

NEGRO CHAUTAUQUA OPENS SESSIONS

Questions of Segregated Schools and Politics Are Discussed by Speakers.

Questions of utmost importance to the negro race will be discussed this week during the National Negro Chautauqua, which opened yesterday morning at the Zion Baptist Church, Ninth and John streets

... on Sunday afternoon at Christ Church field in East End, when the famous St. Mary's Cadets make their initial appearance in this city. The Cadets are a wonderful organization and can compete with any first class team in the State. They are masters of the forward pass and are a very fast aggregation. They have been together for six years and they play the game together at all times. They have visited this city more than a dozen times and were never defeated by a Cincinnati eleven. Last season they defeated the churchmen by the score of 21 to 7, but the wearers of the red and black have a hunch that they will turn the tables in the coming contest. Quarterback Mahrt, who is captain of the Cadets, is one of the best all around athletes in the State and he has shown in this city many times playing basket ball against local clubs. Ed Ahrens and "Fuz" Alberts will play their first game with the Churchmen this Sunday and they will no doubt add much strength to the ... Lads. The

Dallas, Texas

NEWS

JUL 6 1914

FOUR STATES REPRESENTED.

Sixty-Seven Attending Summer Normal for Negro Teachers.

The summer normal for negro teachers, which is being held in the negro High School, has attained an attendance of sixty-seven. Teachers from Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Louisiana are present. The school will close at the end of this month. The four days following the close will be used for State examinations. The teachers are being prepared for all grades of certificates.

Miss Louise Howard, Gymnastics. Corrective work a specialty. Telephone Bell Main 6384.—(Advertisement.)

Houston, Tex.

Post

OCT 25 1914

Negro Teachers Institute.

(Houston Post Special)

LOCKHART, Texas, October 24.—The institute for negro school teac hers of Caldwell and Hays counties will be held in Lockhart, November 9-13. Programs which have ben mailed out carry with them the information that many prominent educators will be in attendance.

Mobile, Ala.

ITEM

JUN 10 1914

33 INSTITUTES FOR NEGROES PLANNED

List of Places and Instructors Announced by Supervisor of Rural Schools.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 10.—Teachers institutes for negro teachers will be held at thirty-three places in Alabama during the summer, according to announcement made yesterday by Prof. J. L. Sibley, supervisor of rural schools. At some of the towns named in Professor Sibley's list joint institutes will be held. Fourteen institute workers have been retained for instruction work. Following is a list of the workers and the places where the institutes will be conducted:

J. W. Beverly, W. R. Wood, J. R. E. Lee, A. H. Parker, G. W. Trenholm, W. S. Buchanan, P. C. Parks, W. T. Breeding, Mary F. Monroe, Lilian Harris, Mrs. H. A. Whiting, Mary A. Nance, O. D. Kennedy, Edith Garrott.

Week beginning July 6: Lauderdale, Colbert at Florence, Morgan at Decatur, Madison at Normal. July 13: Greene at Eutaw, Hale at Greensboro, Macon at Tuskegee Institute Perry at Marion, Pickens at Carrollton, Sumter at Livingston, Tuscaloosa at Tuscaloosa. July 27: Dallas at Selma, Choctaw at Butler, Marengo at Thomaston, Clarke at Whatley. August 3: Barbour at Clayton, Bullock at Union Springs, Pike at Troy, Dale and surrounding counties at Ozark. August 10: Butler at Greenville, Conecuh at Evergreen, Escambia at Brewton, Monroe at Beatrice, Wilcox at Camden. August 17: Chambers at Lafayette, Coosa at Cottage Grove, Lee-Russell at Phenix, Tallapoosa at Dadeville. August 24: Calhoun at Anniston, Talladega at Talladega College. September 14: Jefferson at Birmingham. September 21: Mobile at Mobile, Montgomery at State Normal School, Lowndes at Calhoun School.

Birmingham, Ala.

JUL 11 1914

NEGRO TEACHERS SUMMER SCHOOL AT TUSKEGEE

Rural School Supervisors From Several States Delivered Lectures.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 13.—The third week of the Tuskegee summer school for negro teachers was enlivened by the presence of rural supervisors from the states of Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky and Georgia, and addresses were made to the summer school teachers—nearly 400 in number, gathered from fourteen tstaes—in the following order:

Monday, July 6, Hon. James L. Sibley, rural school supervisor for Alabama; Tuesday, July 7, Mr. Jackson Davis, rural school supervisor for Virginia; Wednesday, July 8, Mr. Leo Favrot, rural school supervisor for Arkansas; Thursday, July 9, Mr. H. C. Newbold, rural school supervisor for North Carolina; Friday, July 10, Mr. F. H. Button, rural school supervisor for Kentucky; Saturday, July 11, Mr. Geo. D. Goddard, rural school supervisor for Georgia.

Director Lee counts himself most fortunate in having been able to secure the presence of these white rural school supervisors, who have by stereopticon lecture and by straight forward talk and advice, helped the negro teachers as probably they have not been helped by any similar feature of their summer school work.

The closing week of the summer school has been denominated Chautauqua week. Addresses will be delivered each day at 11 o'clock by Principal Booker T. Washington, upuon problems dealing with negro education in the south.

A number of entertainers of one kind and another, have given reading and musical recitals each week and the hard and serious work of these teachers has been varied to that extent.

NEGRO CHAUTAUQUA.

The session last night of the National Negro Chautauqua being held in the Baptist Church, Ninth and John streets, was addressed by W. H. Blackwell on "Sociological Aspect of the Negro American." Dr. C. S. Williams lectured on "The Negro in History." The devotional services were led by Dr. McWilliams. Rev. Mr. Flora offered the prayer, and Dr. E. C. Cole presided.

AUSTIN, Texas

JUL 6 1914

BARBECUE FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

Following the example of the Mayor and the white people of Austin in providing an entertainment for the students and faculty of the University Summer School, the negro business men of the city are arranging a barbecue for the night of Monday, July 13, to be given on the lawn of the negro High School, and will have as their guests the seventy-five negro teachers now attending the summer normal at the High School.

The organization which is planning this entertainment is the Negro Business League, whose members are expected to be present. There will probably be a number of short addresses.

Education
Summer Schools

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE SUMMER NORMAL

Most Successful Session in History of College Just Closed. Noted Lecturers and Able Instructors

(By George F. King.)

Greensboro, N. C. July 31.—The 15th, annual session of the summer school of the Colored A. and M. College, this city, closed today under auspicious circumstances with the record of having the largest attendance in the annuals of this great state institution. There were student teachers enrolled from a number of states. They were from as far North as West Virginia and as far South as Texas. This summer school with one of the best faculties of similar institutions to be found in the country and each instructor having only one subject to teach each day when the effectiveness of the work being done by this college under the able administration of Dr. James B. Dudley, who has made this the leading Negro A. and M. College in the country is considered, has become the cynosure of educators in every section of the country. Dr. Dudley has splendidly achieved for the race and created an atmosphere in North Carolina especially which has become a potent factor in the character building of the race.

ANY NEW FEATURES

There were a number of new and inspiring features this year. The course was above the average and the summer school committee composed of Profs. D. J. Jordan, J. H. Bluford, and F. C. Johnson, acceptably gave such a program that made the course of five weeks one of real recreation to the hundreds of teachers in attendance. The plans of the committee to make the courses and the other events of the summer school of the highest standard, which they did, and the broad expanse of the beautiful campus which caused one to admire coming into direct touch with nature, created a spirit for greater work among the masses of the race on the part of the student teachers. There was a desire on the part of all identified with the summer school to make the same second to none in efficiency and the results obtained is an attestation of the fact.

ABLE LECTURERS

The lectures delivered were vitalizing and far reaching in effect. The lecturers were:—Principal T. S. Inborden, Brick School; Dr. J. L. Mann, superintendent, Greensboro city graded schools; Rev. J. A. Cotton, principal Henderson Normal Institute, Henderson, N. C.; Dr. S. A. Peeler, principal Greesboro graded school Prof. T. R. Foust, Supt., Guilford county Dr. Melton Clark, Greesboro; Dr. R. R. Wright, editor Christian Recorder, Phila., Pa.; Prof. N. C. Newbold, supervisor of rural education of North Carolina; Dr. E. E. Smith, Principal State Normal, Fayetteville, N. C.; Dr. G. C. Shaw, principal, Mary Potter Memorial School, Oxford, N. C.; Dr. G. H. Richardson, Washington, D. C.; Sermon by Dr. J. Clyde Turner, Greensboro; Prof. Moore, Greensboro; Prof. W. H. Swift, secretary Childs Labor Society, Greensboro; Dr. J. I. Foust, president State Normal College, Greensboro.

DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY

A new feature of the college is the department of Poultry Husbandry, which began with the opening of the summer school. This department is under the supervision of Prof. S. M. Robinson, who recently graduated from Cornell University. He is an expert in this profession and during the early days of his youth in his native state, Massachusetts, he became interested in this new phase of agriculture. There is under construction a large poultry house holding 800 fowl. He is directing the installing of a model labratory similar to the one at Cornell University, in which the students will get actual practice. Four courses will be given and this department will not be surpassed by any similar department of any Negro school.

DAIRY DIVISION

The dairy division of the agriculture department has furnished an object lesson for the teachers in the production of sanitary milk for the boarding department and for the city. This division is making a specialty of producing certified milk for babies which is recommended by the leading physicians of Greensboro. The inspector of milk and meat for Greensboro has given the dairy the highest official score 96 per cent which is the highest ever given a dairy in Guilford county. It not only produces milk for the market but also makes a specialty of butter and ice cream. The summer school students have been given an opportunity to see these dairy products made under the most improved methods.

HORTICULTURE

The division of holticulture has given instructions to summer school students and general holticulture and nature study under the charge of Prof. Hampton.

A COURSE IN CHEMISTRY

The chemical labratory has been for the first time opened this summer for summer school students. A course in analytical chemistry was given to persons prepared to take this course. The department also offered regular courses in all branches of agriculture to summer school students and allowed credit for work satisfatory completed to count towards a degree. Prof. J. H. Bluford, also a graduate of Cornell University, taught this class and is the director of agriculture, and chemistry.

THE INSTRUCTORS

Prof. D. J. Jordan, M. S. L. L. B., the director of the summer school and instructor in physcology, has held many important positions in the educational world and is now head of the Teacher Training Department of the college. His management of the summer school this year greatly pleased President Dudley and won the praise of those in attendance.

Prof. F. C. Johnson, who has gained a nation-wide reputation among institutions of learning with mechanical departments among Afro-Americans as one of the leaders in his work is director of the mechanical department of the college. A considerable number of those registered in the summer school elected courses in shopwork. Classes were formed in mechanical drawing, blacksmithing broom-making mattress making, wood turning and sloyd. The courses were pitched to meet the needs of the members of the classes as individuals, as far as it was possible to do so, thus giving each student the opportunity of deriving the greatest possible benefit from his expenditure of time and effort.

The instructors in this division were:—Prof. W. N. Nelson, A. and M. College; Prof. L. P. Byarm, A. and M. College; Prof. P. P. Watson, Mary Potter, Memorial School, Oxford, N. C; Prof. M. S. Sanders, A. M. College.

Prof. J. H. Branch, A. M., L. L. B., principal of the Washington School. Raleigh, had charge of the class in American history. His course included the study of the movements and conditions in Europe in the 15th, century that led to the discovery and settlement of America and subsequent events that culminated in the civil war.

The class in primary methods and primary hand work was taught by Miss Katie R. Truman, Washington graded school, Washington, N. C. The attendance was exellent and great interest were manifested by the students.

The work of the class in elementary arithmetic, taught by Prof. C. W. Hill, Principal Summer Hill Public School, Atlanta, Ga., covered the four fundamental operations with integrels and fraction-common and decimal and their business application in everyday affairs. The large class showed much interest in the work.

Prof. W. A. Robinson, National Religious Training School, Durham, had quite an enthusiastic class in arithmetic.

Miss E. L. Gulley, instructor A. and M. College, Normal, Ala., was instructor of the classes in English grammar. These classes were attended by large numbers. The work certainly proved of increasing interest and was so popular that a third class had to be formed.

The class of free hand drawing taught by Mrs. L. G. Watkins, Principal Public School, Lynchburg, Va., enabled the students to illustrate simple facts of geography, study and easy literature. An unusal large number were able to do advance work and the exhibits of this departments were one of the principal features of the summer school.

A number of artistic baskets and hats were among the striking evidences of tangible work being done by the members of the class in basketry taught by Miss E. T. Sheppard, St. Paul School, Lawrencevlle, Va.

The work in geography under the direction of Prof. F. D. Blueford A. and M. College, was of unusual high order. More teaches took this subject than ever before and they were greatly benefitted by the thorough instruction which they received.

The class in bead work taught by Mrs. L. McConnell, Greensboro, created objects of both service and beauty. The difficult patterns required unquestioned skill and the success attained by the class elicited most excellent comment on the ability of their instructor.

Miss M. B. Sullivan, instructor Mary Potter School, Oxford, N. C, had one of the most interesting classes in the history of the sewing class of the summer school of which she is the instructor. The work done by her class is above the average.

The interest of those enrolled in the class was quite pronounced. Prof. F. M. Kennedy, formerly of

Slater Normal, Winston-Salem, and who has accepted the principalship of the Vicksburg Industrial School, Vicksburg, Miss. taught this class. He caused the members of the class to join the subject of civil government with the social uplift of the community. He impressed upon them that the teacher must lead in this work.

A number of the teachers accepted the opportunity to join the embroidery class taught by Mrs. L. W. Alexander. Among the m . excellent exhibits of this class were solid embroidery; punch work; eyelet embroidery; Italian cut work; ribbon and braid work.

The work of the domestic science department, Miss M. P. Savage, instructor, National Religious Training School, Durham, was one of the pertinent phrases of the summer school. This class gave such good results that it was the cynosure of every one attending the school. Vegetables and fruit were canned by the class and a fireless cooker was used. Miss Savage taught her class to make pure extracts, thus avoiding the use of adulterated extracts.

The class in composition and literature was instructed by Miss Lillie Burke, Berean Manual and Industral School, Phila., Pa.

Prof. Alexander Graham, superintendent city school Charlotte, N. C., taught physiolgy and each morning gave a lecture to the summer school on the etymology of words. His lecture on the Mecklenburg Declaraation was an interesting feature of the summer school.

Prof. C. W. Reynolds, Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem, N. C., had a class in pedagogy and school management. The department of music was conducted by Prof. C. E. Stewart, A. and M. College. Book-keeping was taught by Prof. M. A. Goings, A. and M. College; algebra, Prof. M. N. Carter, Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro; primary methods, Miss Orleane V. Lane, instructor public school, Germantown, Pa.

The summer school work would not be complete without the mentioning of the excellent work done by the official photograper Alfred Mosby, a student of the College.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPE-WRITING

For a number of years there has been a demand for efficient and competent stenographers and typists. This demand has met the attention of many of the leading colleges and institutions of learning. The State Summer School of the A. and M. College, Greensboro, N. C. has tried to meet this demand by installing a course which would fit Negro young men and women for this line of work. This department has done much toward this under the direction of Mr. W. L. Horne. During the four weeks of the summer school quite a number of students have been able to turn out very creditable work, do work for the President's office, as well as for the Directors of the Technical Departments. During the third week of the Summer School the students taking shorthand were able to do amanuensis work. This department is well attended: Twelve students in Typewriting; eleven in shorthand, and twelve in penmanship.

COLUMBIA.

An interesting event among local colored citizens the past week was the session of the Maury County Teachers' institute which was held at the public school building. Prof. John P. Graham is the superintendent. and Prof. J. M. Reynolds conducted the institute. Among those who took prominent part in the work of the institute are Prof. R. G. Johnson, R. B. Reynolds, Mrs. A. M. Biffle, Mrs. J. C. Maison, Prof. A. Sampson Brown. The executive committee of the institute is as follows: A. Sampson Brown, chairman; Miss Eddie Slaten, Miss Ella M. Hunt, Mrs. Anna M. Biffle, Miss Cora Sowell. The finance committee is composed of Mrs. J. C. Maison, chairman; Mrs. Ida B. Cates, Miss Lucie Lewis and Samuel Howell.—Bethel A. M. ...

Nashville Tennessean 7/9/14

SUMMER SCHOOL AT TUSKEGEE CLOSES

Advertiser 7-21-14

Thirty-three Teachers Receive Certificates From Well Known Negro Institution.

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 20.—The fifth annual session of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School, attended by 380 colored teachers from fourteen States and Porto Rico, has just closed with an inspiring address by Mr. William, of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the Northern trustees of Tuskegee and one of the generous friends to the cause of negro education in the South.

Mr. Scott reached the Normal School Thursday night and spent Friday in examining the physical improvements of the Institute, the farms and other industries and devoted much of his time in delivering addresses to the visiting teachers.

The features of the closing exercises were exhibits on the platform from the Agricultural and Industrial departments, showing vegetables, peaches, grapes and specimens in carpentry, mattress making, broom making, sewing, millinery, basketry and cooking, with six well prepared addresses by M. M. Young, New Orleans; Theodosia D. Skelton, Utica, Mississippi; K. A. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas Hamilton, Columbus, Miss.; E. J. Bruce, Tuskegee, and Lillian A. Reed, Laurel, Miss, a Jeanes Fund worker in the employ of Dr. Dillard, president.

These addresses were interspersed with fine music furnished by a choir of teachers in charge of Mrs. Jennie Lee.

Dr. Washington delivered his closing address urging that the school be made a part of the life of the community.

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, director of the Summer School, presented certificates to thirty-three teachers for three years attendance and high average in studies. More than half of these teachers were from Alabama, others from Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Summing up the work Professor Lee stated that the literary standing of the teachers and the interest shown in all the departments of the extensive program made the school this year the best in its history.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

TEACHERS OF THREE COUNTIES HOLD MEETING

Special to The Advertiser.

FLORENCE, ALA., July 8—The colored teachers' institute for Lauderdale, Colbert and Franklin counties began a five days session Monday at 1 p. m. in the John F. Slater school building. Professor G. W. Trenholm principal of the Tuscumbia City High School, is conducting the institute and Miss E. W. Garrett, of Montgomery is assisting him. Fifty teachers have been enrolled, including the leading colored educators of the district.

The subject, "The School as a Community Centre, What it Means and How to Make it So," was discussed at the afternoon session.

Professor N. R. Baker, State Superintendent of rural schools, addressed the teachers at the A. M. E. church this evening.

The program of the institute is being presented with care and much information of helpfulness is being imparted.

Nearly Four Hundred Teachers Attend

The Institute For Colored Teachers is Very Successful.

The Voice of the People 9/19/14

A. H. Parker, Principal of the Negro Industrial High School, is in charge of the institute for the colored teachers of the county. He is assisted by some 12 teachers who are competent instructors and who have proved their ability in the lines they are teaching. There are eight departments and the plan of giving instruction in community organization, vocational subjects and spelling, writing, language and reading is being followed. The afternoon is devoted to vocational work and at that time there are classes in sewing, weaving, music, drawing, woodwork and games. The class in woodwork is composed of 25 to 40 teachers, a number of whom are fro mthe country schools. In the class in weaving instruction is given in the making of pine straw baskets, mats from shucks, raffia work and other things. In the department for primary teachers there is an enrollment of about 30.

Within the last three months the Alabama teachers' reading circle has opened a department for colored teachers, and during the institute a beginning has been made for Jefferson county teachers. Colgrove's "The Teacher and the School" is studied each day in order that the teachers may become interested in taking a course in reading.

At 3 o'clock each afternoon the teachers were addressed on subjects relating to the school. County Superintendent of Education McNeil spoke on the daily school duties, especially urging promptness and obedience to schedule. J. L. Sibley of the state department of education, told of the work being done in different Negro schools throughout the state. R. E. Tidwell of the county department talked on "Efficiency." Dr. U. G. Mason gave a practical talk on health, in which he emphasized precautions againsttt ttuberculosis and insanitary homes and school rooms. Dr. Phillips spoke at the closing of the institute.

Friday at 10:30 o'clock a spelling match was held. This has been a feature of the institutes throughout the state. The stores of the city have given six prizes to be awarded to the six most successful contestants in the spelling match.

The enrollment in the institute wac 379, the largest number the Negro institute of the county has ever enrolled.

COLORED INSTITUTE CLOSES AT SELMA

Chain Gang Works on Jeff Davis Avenue—Dove Hunters Prepare For Outing.

Advertiser 8-1-14

Special to The Advertiser.

SELMA, ALA., July 31.—The teachers institute for the colored teachers of Dallas County which has been in session at the Clark School on Lawrence Street during the past week came to a close tonight. The institute has been largely attended by teachers from throughout the county and has been a most successful one.

COLORED INSTITUTE.

Advertiser 8-12-14

Special to The Advertiser.

GREENVILLE, ALA., Aug. 11—An institute for colored teachers opened here yesterday at the Lomax-Hannon High School. The institute is being attended by about fifty teachers from Butler and other counties. The institute is being conducted by Professor J. R. Lee, Director of the Academic Department of the Tuskegee Institute. His assistants are, Professor H. Howard and Helen A. Whiting, both also of the Tuskegee Institute.

The institute was opened by Professor C. H. Lewis, Butler County Superintendent of Education.

The Institute is proving to be very instructive for many special lines of education are being discussed.

NEGRO EDUCATORS MEET AT NORMAL SCHOOL HERE

Work this Year Will Be More Thorough Than Usual, Says Supervisor Sibley.

Advertiser 6-10-14.

Negro teachers institute workers of Alabama met yesterday at the State Normal School for Negroes and discussed the work that will be done at the negro teachers' institute this summer. The workers were addressed by J. L. Sibley, Supervisor of Rural Schools. At the end of the sessions yesterday the negroes went for a visit to the negro school located at Madison Park.

This year the institute work among the negroes will be much more thorough than the work done heretofore, according to Professor Sibley. The institute workers engaged this year are capable and it is expected that splendid results will be accomplished during the year.

The Charlottesville State Summer Normal School for Colored Teachers, June 22-July 24.

Instructors from the University of Virginia Summer School will conduct courses leading to the State Examination. All the work required for First Grade Certificate will be given by experienced teachers; in addition, special classes in Domestic Science and Industrial work will be organized, and certificates given for work done.

Tuition is free to Virginia Teachers. Board may be secured at reasonable rates in the city.

Registration at the City Colored School on June 22. Classes begin June 23. If expecting to attend, address SUPT. H. M. McMANAWAY, Conductor, Charlottesville, Va.

SUMMER NORMAL INSTITUTE

For

COLORED TEACHERS

At Terrell. Texas

Six Weeks Session, June 8 to July 17

FACULTY

W. H. BURNETT, Conductor, Dept. of Education.
L. E. LISTER, Dept. History and Civics
Wm. LEE, Dept. of Mathematics.
J. A. VEASY. Dept. of Science
W. E. YOUNGBLOOD, Dept. of English

Address all communications to Conductor, W. H. Burnett, W. E. Youngblood or L. B. Alberson, Committee.

The Dallas-Denton County Summer Normal

OPENS JUNE 18 AND CLOSES JULY 31, 1914.

An experienced faculty has been chosen, to-wit: W. B. Turner, Conductor; B. F. Darrell, A. B.; J. H. Howard, N. W. Harllee, A. M., Ph. D.; J. F. Williams, T. D. Marshall, Secretary; J. W. Wilson, A. B. Good board for $3.00 up. Tuition $4.00.

A Summer School, for pupils who failed in their studies and also for those wishing to advance in their studies, will be held in connection with the Normal. Messrs. S. S. Willis and A. M. Blair will give instructions in this department.

Address all communications to W. B. Turner, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 106, Dallas, Texas, to T. D. Marshall, 2806 Juliett Street, Dallas.

SUMMER NORMAL INSTITUTE

For

COLORED TEACHERS

At Terrell. Texas

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W. E. YOUNGBLOOD, Dept. of English

Address all communications to Conductor, W. H. Burnett, W. E. Youngblood or L. B. Alberson, Committee.

CLARKSVILLE NORMAL

This Normal opens June 8, 1914 with the following able faculty:

T. W. Pratt, Conductor, - Greenville
J. A. Bills, - - - Paris
L. M. Becton - - Clarksville
H. W. Terry, - - Sulphur Springs
Mrs. J. G. Scott, Primary Methods, - Paris
For further information write,

PROF. T. W. PRATT, Greenville

For homes write,

Prof. L. M. Becton, Clarksville

TEACHERS ATTENTION!

MEXIA

THE GAS CITY SUMMER NORMAL

OPENS JUNE 22ND. CLOSES JULY 31ST

WITH THE FOLLOWING ABLE FACULTY:

L. G. McDONALD, Sr., Conductor, Mexia.
T. T. THOMPSON, B. S., Shepherd.
P. E. GOLDTHWAITE, A. B., Waxahachie.
J. R. GARRETT, B. S., Kirvin.
MISS VIOLA SCULL, Primary Methods, Galveston.

Don't Decide Until You Write

L. G. McDONALD, SR., - - MEXIA, TEXAS
or
T. T. THOMPSON, - - SHEPHERD, TEXAS

CLARKSVILLE NORMAL

This Normal opens June 8, 1914 with the following able faculty:

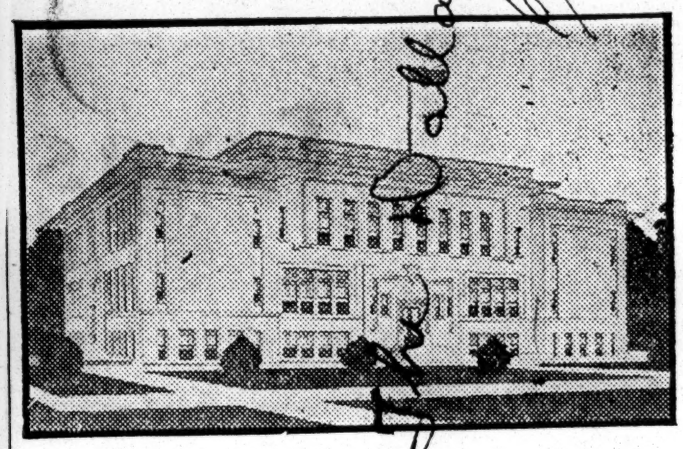
T. W. Pratt, Conductor, - Greenville
J. A. Bills, - - - Paris
L. M. Becton - - Clarksville
H. W. Terry, - - Sulphur Springs
Mrs. J. G. Scott, Primary Methods, - Paris
For further information write,

PROF. T. W. PRATT, Greenville

For homes write,

Prof. L. M. Becton, Clarksville

Fort Worth Summer Normal



The Fort Worth Summer Normal Opens June 8th. The Faculty is Composed of Competent and experienced Teachers.

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS
I. M. TERRELL, Conductor
P. O. BOX 183
FORT WORTH **TEXAS**

The Dallas Express 5-23-'14.

SUMMER NORMAL and SCHOOL

Of Methods For Colored Teachers

Begins June 15, 1914
Atlanta, Texas

Strong Faculty, Fine Location. Certificates of all Grades. Prof. S. L. Jones, Conductor

For information address the conductor at

LONGVIEW, - TEXAS

The fifteenth annual session of the State Summer School for Colored Teachers of both Sexes at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Greensboro, N. C. will begin June 29th, 1914, and continue five weeks.

In addition to the regular work, an attractive lecture course has been arranged, in which will appear some of the most distinguished white and colored educators in the country.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 6/11/14

Board and Lodging for the entire session 12.00. Tuition 25 cents per subject unless other arrangements have been made.
Limited accommodations. Send $1.00 and have room reserved in advance.

For further information write at once to

JAMES B. DUDLEY, President or D. J. JORDAN, Director,
STATE SUMMER SCHOOLS, A. AND M. COLLEGE,
Greensboro, N. C.

The Dallas Express 5-23-14.

TEACHERS ATTENTION!

MEXIA

THE GAS CITY SUMMER NORMAL

OPENS JUNE 22ND, CLOSES JULY 31ST

WITH THE FOLLOWING ABLE FACULTY:

L. G. McDONALD, Sr., Conductor, Mexia.
T. T. THOMPSON, B. S., Shepherd.
P. E. GOLDTHWAITE, A. B., Waxahachie.
J. R. GARRETT, B. S., Kirvin.
MISS VIOLA SCULL, Primary Methods, Galveston.

Don't Decide Until You Write

L. G. McDONALD, SR., - - MEXIA, TEXAS
or
T. T. THOMPSON, - - SHEPHERD, TEXAS

STATE SUMMER SCHOOL

AT THE

St. Paul Normal and Industrial School

Lawrenceville, Virginia

Rev. James S. Russell, Conductor

Regular Courses leading up to State Examination
Special Courses for Teachers holding Certificates
Advanced Courses if desired
Attractive rooms, Healthy location
Board $8.00 for the four weeks
Special rates on all Railroads
Opens Tuesday, June 23rd

Address Conductor for Booklet

The Journal 6/6/14

Journal & Guide 5-23-14

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE
State Summer School For Colored Teachers of Both Sexes at

The Agricultural and Mechanical College

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will Begin June 29, and Continue Five Weeks

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For further information, write at once to

Jas. B. Dudley, President or D. J. Jordan, Director, A. & M. College, Greensboro, N. C.

Edu... Summer ...

SCHOOL BOARD TO RUN SUMMER SCHOOLS

The School Board will run three schools for colored pupils during the summer. These schools are primarily for those pupils who have been retarded for some reason or other, but who may make up their deficiences before fall. Classes will begin at the Colored High School Monday.

Instruction in the primary and grammer school branches will be given at the Division street and the East street schools. Messrs. William H. Lee and H. Grafton will be the respective principals of these two schools. Instruction will begin on July 6.

FREE SUMMER SCHOOL PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF DALLAS.

For Those Who Could Not Attend Regular Session.

The City of Dallas has provided for a free summer school for the benefit of those who did not have an opportunity to attend winter school. The following is a list of the colored teachers and their appointments to grades: B. D. Darrell, principal; S. S. Willis, seventh grade; A. G. Weems, sixth grade; S. A. Young, fifth grade; Mrs. A. V. West, fourth grade; Miss Roberta Deimer, third grade.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE

AT THE BRADLEY SCHOOL, CRENSHAW COUNTY, LUVERNE, ALABAMA

On the 27th of February the Colored Institute of Crenshaw, Ala., convened at the Bradley School which was in session two days.

Friday morning the devotional exercise was conducted by Rev. W. C. Compton—Welcome Address by Mrs. Elsie Joseph. The subject, "Scientific Farming," was opened by Mr. Helem (white) which led to a general discussion. Mr. Helem told the teachers that he was a representative of the county to the Legislature and he would do all he could to help them in their schools.

He also urged the mothers and fathers to educate their children; the better education they have the better work they can do. Prof. T. A. Capp, the County Superintendent, spoke brief words on having patience with the bad boy and girl.

Friday night Prof. C. J. Calloway of the Tuskegee Institute arrived. He met a large crowd. In his speech he showed the audience many points in the danger of being ignorant.

Prof. C. J. Calloway congratulated the teacher and patrons on what they had done, and told them to go on.

The following named teachers answered the roll-call:

J. M. Hines, Petrey, Alabama Georgia Pinkston, R. 4, Rutledge Alabama; W. S. Joseph, Luverne Alabama; Miss Hedrick, R. 4, Rutledge, Alabama; Mattie Brooks, R. 4 Rutledge, Alabama; Johnie May Byrd, Luverne, Alabama; N. L. Roos Bradleyton, Alabama; M. L. McMillan, Brantley, Alabama.

J. M. Hines, President.
W. S. Joseph, Secretary.

CLARKSVILLE NORMAL IN SESSION—GRAND MASTER WEATHERFORD MAKES ANNUAL VISIT TO LODGES AND CHAMBERS.

Clarksville, Tex., June 20.—Regular services at each church Sunday. Rev. J. B. Atkins baptized two. Rev. Sutton of Corsicana preached several sermons at K. of P. hall last week. Grand Master Weatherford made his annual visit to Mosaic Chamber last week. Cotton chopping has been all the rage recently. Farmers are catching up with their work. Arrivals: Prof. Pratt, Greenville; Prof. Bells and Miss Scott Paris, and many others. Rev. Carr, Garvin, Okla. Departures: Prof. McCain, Lodi; Mr. Grany and family, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Smelser and Mr Quarles, Galveston, K. of P. Grand Lodge. Death: Lilly (Smelser) Bailey, Rev. Bolden officiated. Funeral M. E. Church. Interment Fairview cemetery.

NEGRO WOMEN TO HAVE COOKING SCHOOL HERE

St. Matthias' school, a mission of the Episcopal church, at Lee and Greensferry avenue, in West End, will hold a cooking school for negro women during the month of July. The sessions of the school will be held on Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock, and housewives, especially those of West End, have been requested to allow their cooks to attend.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE A. AND M. COLLEGE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 7.—The fifth annual session of the A. and M. College Summer School opened on June 29 with a record-breaking attendance. Nearly one hundred teachers, representing almost every Southern State, registered on the first day. Since that time the number has been increased to more than one hundred and fifty.

Dr. D. J. Jordan, director, welcomed the teachers. President Dudley spoke. The president and faculty gave a reception in honor of the summer school teachers.

On Tuesday evening, June 30, Prof. T. S. Inbodden, principal of the J. K. Brick School, Endfield, N. C., opened the course of lectures.

SUCCESSFUL SUMMER NORMAL AT CHISTIANBURG

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Cambria, Va.—The Christianburg Summer Normal School, Christianburg in the western section of the state has the largest enrollment of teachers in its history, there being more than 150 teachers in attendance. They come mostly from the western section of the state.

Prof. E. A. Long, principal of the Christianburg Industrial Institute, has worked very hard to make this normal a success. Including those on the regular teaching staff of the Christianburg Industrial Institute and those from other institutions there are seven instructors for this Normal.

The Christianburg Institute is under the management of the Friend's Freedman's Association of Philadelphia, otherwise known as Quakers.

SUMMER NORMAL AT VA. UNION UNIVERSITY

Fourth Session To Have Special Features.

Bulletins outlining the fourth session of the Summer School at Virginia Union University are now being sent by the hundreds to colored teachers throughout the State of Virginia. This Summer School, which is under the auspices of the State Board of Education, the Richmond School Board and Virginia Union University, offers courses to meet requirements for State certificates, and upon proper application, instruction in high school and college subjects.

There will be thirty lesson courses included in the six weeks extending from June 22nd to July 31st. Special arrangements have been made for the enrollment of Richmond teachers. As the school begins on Monday, June 22nd, plans have been made for their registration and classification on Saturday, June 20th. It is said that a large number of Richmond teachers will attend the coming session.

Conductor Hovey states that all teachers who are to take the state examination should begin their attendance of the summer school on the first day. These examinations are to be given this year on July 22-24, and it is important that teachers who are to take them shall have the required twenty days of work to their credit by that time.

For the coming session, there will be no charge for tuition for subjects required for regular certificates. For other advance subjects a small charge is made.

Several changes have been made in the summer school faculty. Among the additions this year are Miss Annie L. Allison, Supervisor of Drawing in the Richmond Public Schools who will teach drawing and nature study, and Miss Tossie P. F. Whiting who will teach methods in arithmetic and reading.

THE CHRISTIANBURG State Summer Normal

UP IN THE MOUNTAIN

IF YOU are planning to attend a Summer School this year, let us recommend that you go to Christianburg. Is is noted for its fine climate, excellent location, strong faculty, good board, reasonable rates, pleasant surroundings—an ideal place for study. Just opened a fine new building with modern convenience, electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold baths.

THE STATE EXAMINATION AT CLOSE OF NORMAL. TUITION FREE

For further information address

E. A. LONG, Conductor

Christianburg Summer Normal

CAMBRIA, VA

WASHINGTON TELL ABOUT EDUCATION

Negro Educator Tells Negro Teachers from Fourteen States and Porto Rico of Practical Applications

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 16.—Booker T. Washington, principal and founder of Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, delivered a characteristic address today to the teachers attending the summer school for colored teachers. The address was delivered in the spacious assembly room of the academic building. A large majority of the 372 teachers registered from fourteen States and Porto Rico listened with intense interest to the address and frequently applauded the negro educator and leader.

Declaring that education is not a matter of charity but a matter of business; that the object sought is not to confer any favor, but to protect the State; that the teacher should connect his work with the actual problems of life, and that the poor salaries paid to teachers may be traceable to this lacking of contact with the activities of life, Dr. Washington said, among other things:

Opinion of Teachers.

"I want to help you, if possible, to get to the point where you will view the function of the teacher from a different angle from that which I think many of you have hitherto viewed it; in a word, reach the point where everywhere the movement will be in the direction of bringing the teacher's work into connection with life, into connection with real, active life.

"When Mr. Wilson was elected President of the United States--it was months before he was elected there was this assertion made about him--'Well, he is only a school teacher.' Do you know what that means? That a school teacher is a kind of namby-pamby, impractical human being, out of contact with anything that is going on with the rest of the world; but since his inauguration President Wilson has demonstrated to the civilized world that he is in practical contact with all the problems of government.

"In the factory the person who is employed to train other persons to turn out shoes to see that good shoes are turned out, that person is paid, if you will get the facts, from two to three thousand dollars a year, while the same man who is paying that salary to the head of his business enterprise will be satisfied if the person who teaches his child, to train his child, is paid from thirty to forty dollars--or to put it by the year--a thousand or twelve hundred dollars a year That same person who pays the teacher that pittance per year or per month will pay a lawyer four or five times that amount as an annual retainer Now, why is this difference.

"The foreman in the factory comes into contact with life, comes into contact with the activities of the community; the lawyer comes into contact with the business of that concern month after month, but the teacher hitherto has only thought his work has been something that was not connected with anything in Heaven or earth, or anywhere else, and the teacher has been located off in a little corner to himself.

Education's Lesson.

"I was up on the Eastern Shore of Virginia in Accomac County some time ago and a few days ago I was up in

Aroostook County, Maine. Ten years ago Aroostook County was a wilderness; ten years ago on the Eastern Shore of Virginia you could buy land for $5 an acre. I do not suppose you could have found a first-class schoolhouse in either one of those two counties. People came over to this country from Sweden and many of the Northern countries of Europe and they went into Aroostook County, and they discovered through education that there was something peculiar in the soil.

"The people on the Eastern Shore of Virginia also found out that there was something peculiar in the soil—so they began growing white potatoes in these two counties, and putting these white potatoes on the market and began to get profit and profit, year after year more profit; and they began to send those potatoes throughout the world. The result is at the end of this period of time, if you will go into the Eastern Shore of Virginia and if you will go into Aroostook County—where I was last week—you will find in most cases more intelligence and progress than anywhere in the world, and you will find the people living in beautiful, fine homes.

"Some results can be brought about by putting education into contact with peaches or with something else and then we will no longer have these poor schoolhouses, poor school terms, poor pay for the teachers. Don't think that chickens have nothing to do with education; say, these chickens have got something to do with my education, and you want to see how you can make your teaching have something to do with chickens in a way to prolong your school term. You can have your pupils write on the history of the peaches in the country; that means perhaps for the first time in life they be learning to investigate. They will go to the ibrary—and that means the teacher will get an encyclopedia after a while—and the pupils will begin to study about peaches and they will begin to study about chickens in this country and how they grow in other countries by white people and by black people.

"You want to have just as high a degree of training as possible; this does not mean lowering the standard of education, it does not mean lowering education, but all of this means higher education based upon the activities of life in your community. This is what the world is coming to everywhere among white people and black people in this country and all countries. You have the chance through following these methods to put yourselves in the advance of who would pursue and use the latest and best methods of education."

Talks to Summer Schoo Teachers

Beginning on July 14th and continuing through the 17th, the last four days of the Tuskegee Summer School for Teachers, Principal Washington delivered a series of very practical talks to the teachers. These talks were delivered in the large assembly room of the Academic Building, where each day the majority of the 373 teachers enrolled, representing fourteen States and Porto Rica, listened with intense interest.

In each of his talks the Principal endeavored to confine his remarks to those practical things which concern the teacher, the student and the community in the every-day life of the school. He declared that education is not a matter of charity, but rather a matter of business; that the object sought is not to confer any favor, but to protect the State, the community and to increase the usefulness of the children taught. He stated that in a large measure the poor salaries paid teachers may be traceable to the lack of contact with the acivities of life.

We quote the following extracts from the first of the series of these talks:

"I want to help you, if possible, to get to the point where you will view the function of the teacher from a different angle from that which I think many of you have hitherto viewed it; in a word, reach the point where everywhere the movement will be in the direction of bringing the teacher's work into connection with life into connection with real, active life.

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The Negro National Educational Congress will meet in Oklahoma City July 7, 8, 9, 10, 1914. Prof. J. Silas Harris, of Kansas City, Mo., who is an uncle of Mrs. Oneida G. Collins, is president.

This is a gathering of much importance to the race in this country. It is the purpose of the editor to attend.

NOTICE.

Many of our teachers could not do a better thing than attend the Summer School to be held at Fort Valley, Ga., July 5th to August 1. The announcement of this Summer School session shows that a corps of some fifteen or sixteen teachers, graduates of some of the very best Northern and Southern institutions will serve as instructors. Besides high class instruction in both literary and industrial branches, a large number of prominent educators and professional men have been engaged to give lectures and there will be discussions daily on school work.

More peaches are shipped from Fort Valley than from any other place in the country and teachers attending the summer school will have opportunity to witness the gathering of fine crops and see canning done on a large scale. The advantages offered by the summer school are many and the cost is small. Those interested should write Principal H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley Ga., for particulars.

State Summer School, Faculty and Courses

The following named well known educators will comprise the faculty of the State Summer School which will convene at the State Agriculture and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, June 29 and last four weeks:

Prof. H. P. Butler, English Reviews and Methods; Prof. N. C. Nix, Algebra and Geometry with reviews and drills; Prof. B. Keyster, Arithmetic and Methods; Prof. E. A. Lawrence, School Management and supervision. Agriculture and Rural life will be taught by Prof. B. F. Hubert Prof. M. F. Whittaker will give the course in Drawing, and Prof. P. P. Watson the course in Horticulture, Fruit and Vegetable canning. Primary methods will be taught by Miss S. B. Henderson of Columbia; Domestic Science by Mrs. Charlotte Brown Seabrook, of Columbia; Geography and History by Mrs. Celia D. Saxon, of Columbia, the three last named being members of the faculty of Howard High School. Miss Julia M. Williams will give the course in Raffia, chair caning and Basketry; Mrs. Maud M. Thomas will teach Physiology and Home Nursing, and the work in Woodworking and manual Training will be done by Prof. W. J. Carsten and Andrew Simkins. President Wilkinson will direct the school and lectures in Civics and Current Events. During the session interesting lectures will be given dy special speakers who will from time to time come for that purpose upon invitation, among them Dr. J. H. Dillard chairman of the Jeanes and Slater funds and Mr. J. E. Swearingen, the State Supt. of Education

Summer Schools.

Nashville, Tennessean.
JUN 14 1914

COLORED NORMAL DOING GOOD WORK

Summer School for Teachers Has Enrollment of More Than Three Hundred

One of the most potent efforts to elevate the colored people of Tennessee and the south is the summer school for teach[ers] now being held at the colored state normal school at Nashville, of which Prof. W. J. Hale is president. The school has just closed its first week with an enrollment of more than 300 teachers from all over the state of Tennessee. The buildings are crowded and the campus is a hive of activity. The courses of study which are adapted to those who need to take examinations as well as those who need to study for self-improvement, comprise work in sewing, cooking, basketry, weaving and agriculture. The literary branches comprise subjects taught in the graded schools of the state in addition to classes in expression and physical training.

The faculty of instructors and lecturers is composed of educators taken from several states, and include some of the most practical teachers of the country.

An important feature of the program is the series of lectures now being delivered by Prof. L. B. Moore. Ph. D., dean of the teachers' college at Howard university, Washington, D. C. His lectures are attended by practically all of the teachers, and cover the principal subjects needed for improvement in teaching. His course will be followed by lectures from Prof. G. E. Haynes of Fisk university.

Among the occasional lecturers are such men as J. C. Napier and Dr. Cumler, former president of Walden university. The program of work opens at 8 o'clock daily, and is so well arranged that both industrial and literary branches may be covered each day.

The growth of this school, which was established a little more than one year ago by the state of Tennessee, has been marvelous. President W. J. Hale, who was given the work of organizing and presiding over the school, has contributed to it his ripe experience in the practical work of education. The state board and the public generally have shown hearty appreciation of his efforts. Five substantial buildings have already been erected upon the campus of 160 acres. A large farm is being cultivated by the students, and the work in agriculture, the trades and the technical arts is being developed along with the literary work as a foundation.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR ARKANSAS TEACHERS

The New York Age. 5-7-14

Special to The New York Age.

Little Rock, Ark., May 5.—Leo M. Favrot, supervisor of Negro Rural Schools, announces that during the month of June Negro industrial summer schools will be held in the cities of Little Rock, Fort Smith, Brinkley, Dermott, Fordyce, and Hope. Last year th re were 950 Negro teachers enrolled in these schools.

Negro Institutes Giving Pratical Training

7-26-14 Advertiser

This year thirty-three institutes for negro teachers are being conducted by the State Department of Education. Superintendent W. F. Feagin has arranged a very practical program.

The mornings are given over to a study of academic subjects, and the afternoons to practical things, such as agriculture, manual training, cooking and sowing.

Nine institutes have already been held. The past week these were conducted in Perry, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Green and Sumter counties. The county superintendents and local school officials are co-operating in every way to make these institutes a success. Realizing that the salvation of their race depends upon practical training, the colored teachers have entered heartily upon this line of instruction. Generally a neighboring home is secured to give lessons in domestic science. The teacher of this branch, who is usually a colored woman from some one of the industrial schools of the State, takes the women into the home, where practical lessons are given in the kitchen and dining room. At Eutaw, the institute studied bread making, at Livingston, model lessons in preparing and serving meals were given. At this place, the conductors were from the A. and M. College at Huntsville. The men were given lessons in gardening and in practical things such as cleaning hats, clothes and the like.

It is by this line of effort that the State hopes to give to the negro children those lessons in sanitation, industry and self-respect which are considered so essential.

Important Notice To Colored Teachers!

The fifth session of the Chase City Normal for Colored Teachers will be held at Thyne Institute, Chase City, Va., beginning Tuesday June 23rd, and closing Monday, July 21, 1914. The regular state examinations will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 22d, 23rd and 24th, 1914. The summer Normal is intended primarily for the benefit of the colored teachers of Southside, Va., and it is hoped that many as possible of colored teachers of this section of the state will attend this Normal at Chase City. All the subjects leading to First, Second and Third Certificates will be taught. We will have an able faculty and we feel sure that all teachers who attend this summer will be greatly benefitted. NO TUITION WILL BE CHARGED ANY VIRGINIA TEACHER.

The following will be the faculty:

MR. F. W. WILSON, President of Thyne Institute, who will teach Grammar and Theory and Practice.

PROF. C. B. GREEN, of Boydton High School (Mecklenburg County), who will teach Civil Government, United States History and Physiology.

PROF. S. D. BEDINGER, Principal of the Oakley High School (Mecklenburg County), who will teach Virginia History, English History and Geography.

PROF. T. R. ROBINSON, of Thyne Institute, who will teach Algebra, Agriculture, and Physical Geography.

MR. W. H. SALLEY, Supervisor of Mecklenburg County Colored Schools, who will teach Manual

MARY F. WALKER, of the Henderson Normal and Industrial Institute, who will teach Primary Methods. There will be a music teacher at the Normal and those wishing to take instrumental music will make arrangements accordingly with the teacher.

From time to time there will be public lectures given to the teachers free of charge. The railroad lines leading to Chase City will give reduced rates to all teachers attending the Normal.

All teachers who attend the Institute for 20 days will be awarded a certificate of attendance.

There will be ample room at Thyne for all teachers who desire to attend and good board will be furnished the teachers from $2 to $2.50 per week Text books can be secured in Chase City and all teachers are urged to secure them at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. F. C. Bedinger, Division Superintendent of Schools for Mecklenburg County, will act as Conductor of this Normal and will exercise general supervision over it. For further information write to Mr. F. C. Bedinger, at Chase City. Va or to Mr. F. W. Wilson, Thyne Institute, Chase City, Va.

LARGE NUMBER AT SUMMER SCHOOL

Princess Anne, Md., July 23. The Princess Anne Academy Summer School has been in session since June 29. The number of students in attendance is triple that of la[st]

summer.

It is the purpose of the faculty to have two lectures each week from able men from various fields of work. The first lecture was delivered Tuesday evening, July 7, by Dr. Peavia O'Connell, professor of Old Testament Exegisis and Sociology in Gammon Theological Seminary. Dr. O'Connell spoke very ably on the subect "Grounds of the Negro's Hope."

NEGRO TEACHERS FROM MANY STATES MEET IN SAVANNAH, GA.—TEXAS WELL REPRESENTED AT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. ENTHUSIASM AND UNANIMITY MARK GATHERING OF NOTED EDUCATORS.

By Harold M. Kingsley, Tillotson College.

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Negro Schools which convened at St. Philips' A. M. E. Church, Savannah, Ga., July 30 to August 2, was marked by a spirit of earnestness and unanimity to an unusual degree, from the welcome address by Major R. R. Wright, president of the Georgia State College for Negroes, to the closing address by U. S. Commissioner of Education Claxton, Sunday afternoon. The meeting opened with nearly 500 in attendance as delegates, besides many visitor from the Georgia State Teachers' Association which had just adjourned. The delegates came from Philadelphia and El Paso, from St. Louis to Tybee, making a real national representation as well as the largest attendance in the history of the organiztion. States most largely represented were: Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas. From Texas seven out of the twenty chosen at the Brenham meeting: Messrs. Coleman, of El Paso, who came the longest distance of any delegate; Fuller of Bishop; Dogan, of Wiley; Terrell, of Fort Worth; Kingsley, of Tillotson, and Misses E. O. King and Mary Starks of Hempstead. Texas was especially represented in view of the fact that Mr. J. R. E. Lee, of Tuskegee, one of the founders of the organization, is a Texan and President Dogan of Wiley University, was the presiding officer.

Some of the visitors of note were: Messrs. Holloway and Pickens of Talladega College; Editor R. R. Wright, of the Christian Recorder; Bishop Heard, of Africa; I. Garland Penn, of the Freedman's Aid Bureau; President W. J. Hale, of the State Normal School for Negroes, Nashville, Tenn.; President J. M. Martin, of the A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.; President J. E. Wallace, of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Prof. W. T. Williams, agent for the Slater and Jeanes Funds.

The Annual Address by President M. W. Dogan, on "Waste," was a study in efficiency.

N. B. Young was elected president; all other officers being under no time limit, were re-elected.

Cincinnati was chosen as the next meeting place.

NEGRO TEACHERS GIVEN EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION HERE

Institute Shows Also That Colored Educators Are Doing Much to Help Themselves

Advertiser 9-13-

Upwards of 200 negro teachers—21[?] to be exact—were in attendance at the institute held in Montgomery during the past week. The colored educators were here September 7 to 11, inclusive, and much good work was done under the supervision of Assistant County Superintendent Smith.

Emphasis was placed on the subjects of English, sewing, cooking and gardening by the institute instructors. The women were given special instruction in sewing and performed actual work of this kind during the session of the institute.

Much interest was attracted by the reports of the home-market club, which clearly that effective work has been done by the organization. Many negro girls and women have been enlisted in this club in the Strata, Ada and Zion communities, they have been taught to cultivate better gardens, to have better homes, to can more fruit and vegetables and to do numerous other things that make for the betterment of their status.

Instruction also has been given in the preparation and serving of meals. Several "fairs" have been held recently and keen interest was evinced in them. The exhibits demonstrated that the negroes are really alive to the opportunities offered them; and the "fairs" have been held recently and keen interest was evinced in them. The exhibits demonstrated that the negroes are really alive to the opportunities offered them; and the "fairs" showed also that the white people of the communities are genuinely desirous of encouraging the negroes in every good work.

In connection with the cooking lessons, a demonstration of the arrangements and setting of the table was given. The linen, silver, dishes and the like were brought to the school and every one had an opportunity to see the arrangement suggested as the most attractive and effective.

In the men's department, great emphasis was laid on farming and gar-

dening. This work showed that an astonishingly large number of the negro farmers are making great progress in scientific farming. Many of them made short talks during the institute, revealing an expert knowledge of the subjects handled that amazed many of those who heard them.

Most encouraging of all was the atmosphere of helpfulness that prevailed among the teachers. On the part of all of them there is evidence of the most hearty desire to aid their fellows while they are doing something for themselves.

ST. PAUL SUMMER NORMAL

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Lawrenceville, Va., July 14.—

The Summer School of the above named place opened 23rd, ult. thus far we have had record breaking attendance and each day new teachers register, something about this school which enchants one inasmuch if you come once you will have to come again. One of the great men of the Afro-American race is founder of this Institute; he is in the person of Archdeacon James Russell, when he came to Brunswick County, the place where this great plant is now located was all in forest, hence President Russell has changed a howling wilderness into a smiling garden so to speak.

Each week we are favored by lectures from leading men.

President J. M. Gandy of V. N. and I. I. delivered a very interesting lecture July 2nd, subject: Conservation of Negro children.

Prof. E. M. Pollard teacher of Literature in Howard University, lectured on History, the speaker said at length that the Bible is the greatest of all histories.

Prof. J. M. Pollard, Director of this great school holds the students and teachers spell-bound in Pedagogy and Agriculture.

Miss Pratt of Howard University is the great authority on English. Miss Usher of Atlanta University the great Mathmetician so eager are we to grasp her methods that before the bell sounds we are anxious to wend our way to the class room. Last but not least, Prof. Haynes our great instructor in Geography and Civics, who always greets us with a smile. We are afraid that St. Paul's will not be able to accommodate its applicants next summer, many of the teachers who are here will return and bring their friends with them.

The Bill of Fare is unsurpassed just think of chicken, pie, ice cream, potato salad, gems, macaroni, etc., prepared by one the greatest caterers, Mr. Green of Lincoln University.

St. Paul's is certainly wearing the belt this summer in our estimation. When you visit this school away up here in Brunswick County, you will exclaim as Queen Elizabeth when she visited King Solomon, "Behold the half has not been told to me."

Our Literary Program each Friday night improves. Prof. Boon of the Manual Training Department has fine work to put on exhibit.

Mrs. E. V. Cornick, has a splendid class in Domestic, Science this great lady certainly understands the science and art of cooking. Mr. Burton of the Tailoring Dept., can make from a handkerchief to a hat, such young men as Mr. Burton are in demand. And "O ye" Major Quinn, who has oversight of boys. Mr. Quinn is an intellectual young man who has so investigated holy writ as to say that "Adam and Eve were not first man and women."

May this greatest of Negro Journals continue to go onward and upward.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE

Washington, N. C.,—The Institute for the colored teachers of Beaufort, Pitt, and Hyde Counties closed Friday afternoon. Several hundred teachers were in attendance, and the work. There was much evidence of the co-operative spirit on the part of every teacher and to say each manifested unusual interest in that all derived much benefit by attending would be simply a mild expression of the work accomplished in so short a time.

Prof. P. W. Moore, principal of the Elizabeth City State Normal School, conducted the Institute, and was at his best. He sustained easily his reputation as being among the best Institute conductors in the State. Among those who spoke during the session were:—Prof. N. C. Newbold, Associate Supervisor of Elementary Schools; The Supt. of Hyde County Schools, Dr. A. G. Davis, Principal of the Washington Graded School, and Mr. W. C. Chance, of the Parmele Industrial Institute.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Clark entertained Prof. Moore at their home, corner of Eighth and Gladden streets. This was indeed a fitting climax, not only to the work of the Institute, but to the high esteem in which Prof. Moore is held by Washington's most cultured citizens. In addition to the spendid repast the occasion was mingled with plays of the most amusing nature. Bits of humor contributed by the different persons present kept a continuous laughter. Speech making was finally indulged in as the crowning feature of the occassion, Prof. W. C. Chance acting as presidng officer. The speakers were unspairing in their praise of the work of the Institute, and at the same time making reference to the high personal character of Prof. Moore. Those present were:—Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Davis, Dr. Lloyd, Dr. and Mrs. McCullum, Rev. Johnson, Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Mask, Mrs. Josephine Saunders, Rev. Grimes, Misses Florence Randolph, Mandy Peel, Georgia Bell, Julia Bonner, and May Barrow; Mrs Bettie Moore, Mrs. Caroline Peel, and Miss Olivia Collins. Those present from out of town were:—Principal and Mrs W. C. Chance, Parmele, Prof. P. W. Moore, Elizabeth City, Mrs. Godett, Greenville, Miss Maud Hood, Fayetteville, Miss Loma Slocum, Aurora, Mrs. Ada Hardy, Ransonville, Miss Luvenia Slocum Aurora.

LARGE CROWD ATTEND SUMMER SCHOOL

Nearly 400 pupils are attending the three summer schools maintained for Baltimore's colored children. At the High School nearly 100 pupils are trying to make their deficiencies so that they may be advanced to another grade in September. Insruction is being given in Latin and other high school subjects. The teachers are Mason A. Hawkins, principal; Carrintgon L. Davis, Joshua Maxwell and Miss Fannie L. Barbour.

At the Division street school 200 pupils are recieving instruction from the third to the eighth grades. The teachers are William H. Lee, principal; Herbert M. Frisby, Wm. Anderson and George A. Owens.

The same grades are also being taught at the East street school. The teachers there are Henry J. Browne, principal; William H. McAbee, H. M. Gross and Elmer Henderson.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT ST. PAUL'S

The Journal & Guide

Third Session Of State Normal Begins June 23rd And Closes July 21st

LARGE CORPS OF TEACHERS

Aim To Better Prepare Teachers And Remove Emergency Certificates

The third State Summer Normal at Saint Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va., will begin June 23nd, and close July 21st, 1914.

The last session of the St. Paul Summer Normal was highly successful, both in point of attendance and results obtained and Principal Russell states that even larger preparations have been made for this year's session and many new features have been added for the benefit of the teachers who will attend.

The following information is gleaned from the Summer Normal Edition of the St. Paul Bulletin:—

We have every reason to believe that our Third State Summer Normal will be the best in our history. More than a hundred teachers will be present. The Faculty, ripe in experience, are well prepared to assist the teachers, in attendance, in the matter of securing certificates.

(Regular State Examinations are held at close of Normal.)

Our Courses are modeled according to the requirements of the State. All teachers who make application to enter our Summer Normal will receive a copy of this course.

We welcome those who wish more advanced work.

All through this year we have had calls for more teachers than we could supply and already we are having requests for teachers who make good records in our Summer School.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS:

James S. Russell, Conductor. Supt. R. E. Chambliss, Local Manager. W. H. Haines, Registrar.

ACADEMIC COURSE:

John M. Pollard, Director. J. M. Pollard, Lawrenceville, Va. CIVICS, METHODS, THEORY AND PRACTICE.

W. H. Haines, Lawrenceville, Va., Geography and Agriculture. Nellie M. Pratt, Macon, Ga., Reading and Composition. J. Alvin Russell, Lawrenceville, Va., History. Marion U. Bulkey, Troy, N. Y., Drawing. George E. Boone, Lawrenceville, Va., Manual Training. Eva C. Cornick, Lawrenceville, Va., Domestic Science.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Spelling:—The spelling will be confined to the words, methods and devices contained in Sheppe's Word Studies, Advanced. Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, United State History, Virginia History, English History, General History Civil Government, Drawing, Theory and Practice, Algebra, Physical Geography, Agriculture, Penmanship, Music, Domestic Science, Manual Training, Physiology and Hygiene.

INDUSTRIAL COURSES.

C. S. Bowman, Director. R. C. Covington, Printing; P. M. Tucker Masonry; O. J. Jiggetts, Painting; Thomas H. Marks, Blacksmithing; Wm. A. Street, Carpentry; B. R Roane, Shoe and Harness making; A. C. Spurlock, Engineering.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Turner, Business Manager; L. W. Wilhoite, Bookkeeper; A. A. Brooks, Industrial Account.

LECTURERS:

Mr. Jackson Davis, Supervisor of Rural Elementary Schools. Richmond, Va. Prof. J. M. Grandy, Acting President V. N.I. I. Petersburg, Va. Archdeacon James S. Russell of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, Lawrenceville, Va. Mr. J. H. Binford, Secretary of Co-operative Education Association, Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Washington, D. C. Mr. E. M. Pollard, Department of English, Howard University, Washington. D. C.

Education 1914

Teachers' Ads

TEACHERS ATTENTION!

We desire to correspond with every teacher in the Southwest who expects to teach this summer or fall, whether employed at present or not. We can secure you a position if you are not now teaching, or get you a better position if you are dissatisfied with the one you are now holding. Write for registration blank and contract. For further information address the TEXAS COLORED TEACHERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 1099, Dallas, Texas.

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WANTED OVER 200 TEACHERS

To fill vacancies caused by failures in recent examination; $17 to $40; positions guaranteed; 25 cents for information. (The People's Correspondence and Aid School, or L. J. Harris, Crawfordville, Ga.

Education 1914
Teachers Association, State

STATE TEACHERS TO HOL D SESSION

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Various Problems Affecting The Schools To Be Discussed By Leading Educators Of The State

Public school teachers from every section of the state will be in the city on Monday and Tuesday of next week, when the Maryland Colored State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting. The sessions will open in Morgan College on Tuesday morning, when reports of the committees will be heard and officers for the ensuing year elected. The various committees will also report at this session. In the afternoon, following the reports of the county supervisors and industrial teachers, papers will be read by Prof. George A. Owens and Miss Frances L. Murphy, and an address by Prof. Mason A. Hawkins.

Prof. Koch, assistant superintendent of the local public schools will be the principal speaker at the evening session which will be held at Grace Presbyterian Church. Other addresses will be delivered by Prof. D. S. S. Goodloe, president of the association; Mrs. Mamie R. Bruce and Prof. W. H. McAhee.

The sessions on Tuesday will be taken up in discussing the various problems affecting the school. Papers will be read by Prof. J. T. Willams, of Bowie, Md., Prof. T. W. Turner, of Washington; Dr. M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Education; Miss Ida Cummings and Miss A O. Williamson.

The evening session will be held at Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church. Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, principal of the National Training School for Girls at Lincoln Heights, will be the principal speaker. Attorney C.C. Fitzgerald will also deliver an address. The public has been especially invited to attend the evening sessions.

The officers of the association are: D. S. S. Goodloe, president; H. M Gross and P. E. Gordy, vice presidents; Miss J. A. Johnson, secretary; J. H. Lockerman treasurer; Mason A. Hawkins, H. T. Pratt and G. B. Murphy, executive committee.

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lished at ..... Chronicle, Houston, Tex.
e ..... DEC 25 1914

EDUCATORS OF COLORED YOUTH TO MEET HERE

All Parts of the State To Be Represented in Conference Set for Next Tuesday

There is to be held in this city next Tuesday a meeting of the colored educators of the state who, acting as a committee of the State Teachers association, will consider plans for securing larger educational opportunities for the race. While the common school, high school, and normal facilities are conceded to be about up to the average, it is pointed out that there is no provision whatever made for the higher training of this element of the population which they regard as a serious handicap. Quite a number of colored students, it is stated, who desired higher education have had to seek it in other states at an expense and inconvenience which imposed hardships. Others are deterred altogether from undertaking such courses.

The object of this meeting will be to secure for the colored citizens of the state a complete system of education. Just what plan will be adopted is not known, but it is thought that the committee will urge either the creating of a college department at one of the present state normals or the establishing of a limited number of free scholarships to be awarded annually on a competitive basis.

Principal J. W. Scott, of the Huntington high school, who is chairman of this committee on legislation, has received a letter from the governor favoring the general proposition of "giving to the colored boys and girls who have ambitions for a higher education, the opportunity of acquiring the same." It is the opinion of Mr. Scott that no matter which plan is decided upon, the cost would be small and the gain large, for every social group is stronger and saner for having a wise and sane leadership. Obviously it is better that a state develop its own leaders than to depend on some other state to develop them for it. Then, too, there is no better way of keeping the race safely to itself than by making it sufficient unto itself, which result can come only through a trained leadership.

The following educators are expected to be present at the meeting in Charleston Tuesday: President B. Prillerman, Institute; President H. N. McDonald, Stover college; Principal R. P. Sims, Bluefield institute; Principal James L. Hill, Bluefield graded school; Principal E. L. Rann, Keystone-Eckman graded school; Principal N. Wiley, Kimball high school; Professor S. L. Wade, Bluefield institute; Principal J. R. Jefferson, Parkersburg high school; Principal L. R. Jordan, Clarksburg high school; Principal J. W. Rainbow, Wheeling high school; Professor S. H. Guss, W. Va. Colored institute; Principal C. W. Boyd, Charleston high school; Professor J. F. J. Clark, Charleston high school; Principal J. W. Moss, Hinton graded school; Principal H. H. Railey, Montgomery graded school; Professor W. W. Sanders, Supervisor colored schools.

The meeting is to be held in the Knights of Pythias building at ten o'clock.

BOSTON GUARDIAN ADVANCE MONITOR
JAN 6 - 1915

NEGRO TEACHERS HOLD CONVENTION

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—About 300 negro teachers, and industrial and agricultural agents have been here attending the convention of the negro State Teachers' Association and a conference of instructors, under the Jeanes and Slater funds, says a special to the Little Rock Gazette. Supervisor of Rural Schools Leo M. Favrot and County Superintendent A. W. Lowe addressed the negroes. The necessity of industrial education among negroes was the principal theme of discussion.

Houston, Tex.
Chronicle
NOV 28 1914

Negro Teachers in Austin.

Approximately 500 negro teachers and educators from all portions of the state are here in attendance at the annual meeting of the Colored State Teachers' Association, now in session. The main address of the opening session was by Professor A. J. Kirkpatrick of Sherman, principal of the principals' division of the association.

During the course of his address he roundly scored the attitude of those negro teachers who seem to hold the lesser enlightened members of their race in contempt. He also deplored the tendency of negro girls to extravagances and indirectly to immorality. The convention is being held in one of the colored ward schools of Austin.

Washington Star
NOV 24 1914

HEAR TECHNICAL PAPERS.

Colored Teachers in Session at Howard University.

Addresses on technical methods of school work featured today's session of the institute of the colored teachers of the schools of Montgomery county, Md. in progress at Howard University. The institutee is ti close tomorrow.

Dean L. B. Moore of Howard University spoke on "Some Common Mistakes in Teaching," and James L. Talbert delivered an address on "School Discipline." "Busy Work" was the subject of Miss Hattie L. Williams, while "Manual Training" was discussed by Miss L. O. Talbert. Other speakers scheduled for today are Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, a member of the board of education of the District, and Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University. Miss Harriet Harper gave a reading.

President A. D. Owens presided at yesterday's session. Addresses were made by Prof. Willis B. Burdette, county superintendent; Dean Moore and Dr. J. H. N. Waring. Prof. Charles H. Wesley spoke on "Some Essentials in History."

TEACHERS ELECT PERMANENT OFFICER

2-21-14.
The Journal & Guide Page

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Following are the newly elected officers of the Association of Teachers of the Colored Children of the District of Columbia: R. A. Gillem, president; Miss Mary Cromwell, vice-president; Miss Helen Moore, recording secretary; Miss Julia H. Smith, corresponding secretary; Dr. Mildred Gibbs, treasurer. Executive committee—R. A. Gillem, Miss Mary L. Powell, Eugene Clark, Miss Endora Mitchell, Mrs. Carrie Syphax Watson, Miss Jessie Faust and Charles A. Thomas.

NEGRO TEACHERS TO MEET AT ALEXANDRIA

The Journal & Guide
2-21-14.

Program Will Include Discussion of Current Problems in Negro Educatoin

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Alexandria, Va., Feb. 12.—President E. A. Long, of the Negro Teachers' Association and School Improvement League of Virginia, announces a meeting which will be held in Alexandria on February 26 and 27.

The program of the 26th annual session of the Negro Teachers' Association will include addresses of welcome, discussions of current problems in Negro education and reports on the work of county and state school improvement leagues

Principal Addresses

Secretary J. H. Binford, of the Virginia Co-operative Education Association, Richmond, will speak on "The School as the Center of the Social Activities of the Community"; Professor J. M. Gandy on "The Negro Organization Society and its work in the State"; Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes Board and director of the Slater Fund, on "Helping Rural Schools"; State Supervisor Jackson Davis on "Practical Training in Negro Rural Schools."

The problem of the city school and social uplift will be discussed by Nelson Williams, Jr. Dean L. B. Moore, of Teachers College, Howard University, will speak at the closing session.

Experience Conference

At an "experience conference" the following topics will be discussed: "Operating a Country School Garden," Virginia Randolph; "Helping the Home Food Supply," Lizzie A. Jenkins; "How I got a new School Building"; "How I Extended the School Term"; "Improvements Made at my School."

Negroes Helping Themselves

Professor E. A. Long, principal of the Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Va., who has been president of the Negro Teachers' Association for the past three years, shows in his report for 1913 that nearly $25,000 was raised by the Negro School Improvement Leagues during the school year 1912-13. This represents a gain of 60 per cent over the previous year.

Henrico County raised $2,155; Brunswick, $1,831; and Gloucester, $1,724. Eight counties raised through school leagues over one thousand dollars each.

STATE TEACHERS ANNUAL MEETING

Dr. James B. Dudley Of A. & M College Re-elected President Of The Association

LARGE ENROLLMENT PRESENT

Rural School Problems And Thei Solution Important Topic Of Discussion

(By T. L. McCoy.)

Raleigh, N. C. June 17th.—The State Teachers association convened in this city last Monday and continued in session through-out the week. The attendance was not as large as was expected, but the number present joined heartily in the work mapped out by the program committee and it seems to be the consensus of opinion that much good will result from the discussions participated in by most of the teachers present. Prof. James B. Dudley, President of A. & M. College, Greensboro, N. C., and President of the State Teachers Association; Vice President, Rev. C. S. Brown; Secretary, Prof. P. W. Moore, President of the State Normal and Industrial School, Elizabeth City, N. C. and Mrs. A. L. E. Weeks, Treasurer of the Association were re-elected for their respective positions for the ensuing year. Members of the Executive Committee are the following:—Prof. J. B. Dudley, G. W. Moore, G. C. Shaw, C. G. Okelly E. E. Smith, C. M. Epps, S. G. Atkins, Miss Julia A. Ame and Miss Kate R. Trueman. Prof. Newbold (white) Supt. of Rural Schools Prof. Z. V. Judd, Supt. of Wake County Schools, Prof. Paul J. Kiker, Supt., of Anson County Schools and Prof. L. T. Royal, Supt., of Johnson County Schools, were present and gave some wholesome talks along the line of Negro Schools. Subject for discussion asmapped out by the program committee were live issues and were handled in a manner that brought out much food for thought by those interested in Negro schools. Prof. P. W. Moore, gave a wholesome talk on the causes why our rural schools are not a power of good to Negro Children.

He said that three of the main causes, are 1st a lack of academic training; 2nd, inexperienced teachers; 3rd, insufficient salaries. He said; a majority of Negro teachers in our rural schools are young women possesing 3rd, grade certificates and many of them are not entitled to a 3rd, grade certificate, but gained them through the influence of mother or father's white friend, who stands well with the County Superintendent who gives her a school to murder the childrens intellectual thirst for proper instructions.

He said that the Negroes of the state of North Carolina ought to Unite in a petition to our State Board of education to have a competent Negro teacher appointed as supervisor of the colored schools in each county of the state. He said that few, if any of the county superintendents of schools, even visit our Negro schools in order to see if the teacher is doing satisfactory work in the school room, but is satisfied with the report he receives from the local Supervisor who is sometimes a white man.

Prof. J. B. Dudley Chairman of the North Carolina Teachers Passenger Commissoin made a report of the progress of the commission in trying to remedy the injustice being done, by the Negro patrons of the railroads in our State; also the amount of money collected from every source to aid the work, which totaled $72.10. Disbursed $29.00, for stationary and printing, leaving a cash balance in hand $43.10.

The committee stated that they had waited upon the railroad authorities and stated our grievances and received the promise of relief, but no relief is in sight. The commission recommend that we appeal to the state courts and that it had engaged able counsels to take matter before the courts of our State. The commission ask that three or four hundred Neroes give one dollar each for the purpose of carrying our grievancy into the State courts. It also recommend that those Negroes who do not approve of this course of procedure; recommend some other course to persue in order get the relief desired. The commission reported that it had complied with the Booker T. Washington's recommendation for railroad day June 7th, and 8th, and it is believed much good will result there from; However it is believed that the only substantial relief must come through the courts of our state.

The teachers were royally entertained by the people of the city and all made to feel at home.

A trolley ride over the entire line of the street Car Co's., Railway was one of the features of entertainments given the teachers and was enjoyed by a large number. A large number of our city teachers as well as a number of our rural school teachers left last Sunday bound for Hampton Summer school for teachers.

Teachers Association to Meet Here

To all the teachers of colored youth in Georgia: Greetings.

I shall hereby call your attention to the forthcoming session of the Georgia Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which meets with the Georgia State college, Prof. R. R. Wright, LL. D., president, Savannah, July 28-30. For many reasons this ought to be an epoch making session. Indifference on the part of teachers of the state has almost completely destroyed the only organization that colored teachers may call their own. This ought not to be so, and it is the duty of every Georgia teacher to rise up and say it shall not be. As president of the association, I appeal to every teacher in the state who teaches colored children to join in this movement to bring about this new life in our teachers' association.

The Georgia State College, thru the kindness of its president, generously agrees to entertain the association two days free of charge. The teachers who attend will be given an opportunity to meet educators from all parts of the south and to gather such information first hand as is not found in books or periodicals. Let the Georgia teachers make a good showing and lasting impression upon our visiting guests.

The program this year is an unusually interesting one and has been so arranged that every teacher who will do so may take part upon it. To those desiring pleasure a pleasant excursion to to Beaufort, S. C., has been arranged.

In the event any teacher may find it impossible to attend, if he will send his enrollment fee of 50 cents, together with his name and address to Prof. H. H. Hunt, Fort Valley, Ga., he may thereby be enrolled as a member of the Georgia Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

M. W. Reddick.

The State Teachers Association was organized last week Thursday with the following officers; President R. S. Wilkinson, Vice President N. C. Nix, Secretary R. E. Brogdon, Treas- Mrs. S. D. Saxon. Executive Committee: Profs. E. J. Burgess H. P. Butler, T. S. Kemp and Misses M. A. Savage and B. E. Green. With this renewed effort it is hoped that the association will move forward for the regaining of lost ground and the establishing of a greater record. A delegation to the National Teacher Association to be held at Savannah, Ga. the last of this month was selected. Their names will appear next week.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Greensboro, N. C., June 1, 1914.
To the Negro Teachers of North Carolina:

The North Carolina State Teachers' Association will hold its thirty-fourth annual association at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. June 10-14, 1914. This association is one of the oldest of its kind conducted by colored people in the country. It invites the hearty cooperation of all the friends of education, especially the teachers engaged in Negro schools.

We need the help and combined influence of the teachers of the state. We hope to combine our influence and wisdom so that we may be better prepared to improve the conditions of the schools and to serve our people and our country. We stand anxious and willing to help all the teachers we can. We also gladly invoke the assistance of every teacher in North Carolina to the end that this association may be a strong, live factor in the advancement of education among the colored people of North Carolina and in helping to improve the citizenship of the state.

With examples all around us emphasizing the necessity of organized efforts with business men, laboring men, professional men enjoying benefits by organization which could not be secured by individual activity, it must be plain to every teacher that we can do more for ourselves, for our profession by strong, well supported and well directed organization among our teachers.

We beg each teacher who shall read this notice to ask himself if he is doing his part to his profession? and if not, why not help us?

If we can secure the hearty cooperation of all the teachers who will be able to attend our meetings and help us with their advice and influence, the conditions of our teachers will be made better and our schools will surely feel the stimulus of a strong and verile [illegible]. We need your help. Will you not attend our meetings and help us?

On behalf of the North Carolina Teachers' Association, I am,
Very truly yours,
JAS. B. DUDLEY,

COLORED TEACHERS ARE HOLDING STATE MEETING

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 10.—More than one thousand teachers from all sections of the State are in Birmingham attending the thirty-third annual session of the Alabama State Teachers' Association, composed of colored teachers, which is holding a successful meeting here. The meeting is being held in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, and is presided over by Prof. William Pickens of Talladega College, President of the association.

The first session of the association was held Wednesday night in the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, when a formal welcome was extended to the teachers by the Birmingham Negro Business League, the host of the convention. B. L. Windham, President of the Birmingham Negro Business League, presided over the meeting. Welcome addresses were delivered by Robert W. Taylor, representing the Business League; B. L. Windham, for Sixth Avenue Baptist Church; John Bunn, for the Y. M. C. A., and Prof. G. A. Payne, of Miles Memorial College for the negro schools. The response was delivered by Prof. Joseph Lawrence of Montgomery.

Two strong addresses were delivered at this session by Prof. E. C. Silsby, Treasurer of Talladega College, on "Ideal Citizenship," and by Dr. M. W. Gilbert, of Selma University, on "Compulsory Education."

The teachers got down to business Friday morning and spent the major portion of the time in round table discussions that were practicable and closely connected with the work of the school room. Miss Rosa Nixon of Montgomery, Willie M. Maddux of Normal, and Prof. W. E. Lew of Birmingham gave valuable contributions to the discussions.

One of the principal addresses delivered before the association was by Dr. W. H. Saunders of the State Board of Health. The exhibits placed by the negro schools in the City Hall under the direction of Mr. James L. Sibley, State Supervisor of Rural Schools, is attracting much attention, and favorable comment both by the white and colored teachers is heard on all sides with reference to the class of work done by the negro teachers. Especially is this true of schools in those districts under the supervision of Jeanes fund teachers.

The address of the President, William Pickens, was delivered Thursday night before a large audience. The convention will be in session all of Friday, closing Friday night with an address by Booker T. Washington on educational conditions and needs of Alabama.

EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

JACKSONIANS PROVES ADMIRABLE HOSTS

Special to The Globe.

Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1914.—The Educational Congress of West Tennessee has just held its eleventh annual session here, Thanksgiving and Friday following.

The opening of the session Thanksgiving morning was featured by the usual sermon by Pastor Goodall at the Berean Baptist Church. The program for the afternoon was set up to follow immediately a brief intermission that the Congress might attend the Inter-collegiate foot ball game beween Lane College, Jackson and Roger Williams, Nashville.

President Morris in the chair, the evening program consisted chiefly of welcome address by Pres. Lane of Lane College, Mr. Murray, for the Business Men; Dr. Harolson for the Professional Men; Rev. Gladden for the pastors, and the principal of the white High School, Jackson, for the educational interest of Jackson and Madison County. The response was given by Prof. J. J. Bills of Fulton, Ky.-Tenn. There were interspersed in the meantime enjoyable numbers in song and double quartets from Dyersburg, Memphis and Jackson. The annual address of the President was read by Mrs. Morrison.

The Friday forenoon session was perhaps the most interesting one dur- which several instructive and interesting papers were read by Prof. Hurd of Memphis; Prof. Owen of Lane College, Jackson; and Prof. J. J. C. Allen of Whiteville. After these numerous letters and telegrams of greetings were read before the Congress, from State Superintendent Thompson, the several principals of the State's Normal Schools, and from Principal Benton, of Nashville, Honorary President J. W. Johnson and founder, who at this session was presind made touching remarks of personal gratification that the Congress was exceeding his fondest expectations.

During the afternoon session, papers on education for Social Experience, and Educational Training, and on Correct Methods of Teaching Ortography, were presented by Prof. King of Memphis, Mrs. Wimbs-Ellis, of Memphis, and Prof. M. A. Dobbs, of Memphis, respectively.

Committees reported, naming Memphis as the place for next meeting, Thanksgiving and Friday following 1915 and Prof. G. T. Porter of Jackson and Miss Alma Miller of Dyersburg, President and Secretary, respectively. Immediately following the retirement of President Morrison, a beautiful fountain pen was presented him by the delegation from Dyersburg, as a testimonial of his faithful service during the passing year and session.

Friday evening's session was a publict concert in which Mrs. Lou Ella Lyles-Smith of Chicago, Reader and Vocalist and Prof. Perry Violinist of Memphis were the principals, assisted by Prof. Jones of Le Moyne of Memphis and the College Chorus of Lane College directed by Prof. Berry of the Music Department.

Immediately after the concert, the guests and their hosts, the teachers and citizens of Jackson repaired to the dining hall of Lane College and there enjoyed a most elegantly prepared and served five course banquet at which in round numbers sat three hundred happy souls.

Thus passed into history the most profitable and largest attended Educational Congress in its history. Not formerly referred to but several present and participating in the discussions and deliberations of the Congress were such well-known educators as Profs. E. L. Honesty, L. E. Brown, J. P. Hamtlon, W. T. Stocklin of Memphis, and Professors A. R. Merry, C. C. Owens, A. J. Collins, S. Brown and Mrs. Helena Trimble of Jackson, Prof. W. R. Jarrett, of Union City and Prof. A. M. Bishop of Martin.

EDUCATORS HOLD ANNUAL SESSION

Texas Colored Teachers' Association Meets at Austin.

FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM

State Organization Receives Warm Welcome to the City by Mayor Woolridge—Many Prominent Men Deliver Addresses—W. L. Davis Congratulated on Success of the Work.

Austin, Tex.—The culture and intellect of the Lone Star State were represented at the fortieth annual session of the Texas Colored Teachers' association, which convened in the newly erected Anderson high school in this city Thanksgiving day. Professor L. C. Anderson, principal of the high school, on behalf of the colored schools, and Professor A. N. McCallum, superintendent of the city schools, extended to the visitors a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of the session.

The principal feature of the afternoon session, held at Tillotson college, was the address by Professor E. L. Blackshear, principal of the state school at Prairie View. A few months ago Professor Blackshear had the unusual honor of being invited to make an address at the University of Texas. His effort was pronounced by his white friends as one of the greatest of his successful career. Taking as his subject, "The Aim of the Conference For Education," Professor Blackshear easily equaled his effort at the university in his address here Thanksgiving day.

The evening session was held at Wesley chapel, M. E. church, Hon. R. L. Smith former member of the Texas

PROFESSOR W. L. DAVIS.

legislature and at present president of the colored bank at Waco and of the Farmers' Improvement society, delivered the annual Thanksgiving address. The extent of the welcome tendered by the people of Austin was emphasized by the great crowd that clamored for opportunity to hear Mr. Smith's address.

Friday morning, Nov. 27, Dr. R. S. Lovinggood, president of Samuel Houston college, presided over the session of the general division. At this session Mayor Woolridge, on behalf of the city officials, formally welcomed the teachers to the Texas capital. By special request Mrs. E. J. Guinn sang a fine solo. Another important num

ber of the morning's program was the annual address of Hon. W. L. Davis of Hempstead, Tex., president of the association. On every hand President Davis is being congratulated on the general success of the meeting this year, which is largely due to his untiring efforts.

The early part of the afternoon session was devoted to the teachers of the primary departments, and the remainder of the afternoon, under the direction of Hon. W. F. Bledsoe, grand master of the United Brothers of Friendship, on the relation of fraternal societies to education among our people, was discussed. No night session was held. Instead, under the direction of Mrs. Susie E. Smith, musical director of Samuel Houston college, a grand musicale, participated in by the representatives of the leading colleges and high schools, served to interest and entertain the visitors and townsfolk.

Of added interest, even to the lovers of music, was the address of Professor William M. Pickens, who but recently returned from the scenes of the present great war in Europe and the holy land. The Saturday sessions were devoted to the discussion of the work of the rural schools and of the industrial and high school departments of the city schools.

The closing session was held at Tillotson college, beginning at 3 o'clock. This session was devoted to the problems affecting the colleges. Hon. A. S. Jackson, secretary of the educational work of the A. M. E. church, is the leader of this division. A new feature of this year's session of the association was the display of the work of the students from the various schools and colleges.

The influence of the association is more than state wide, for its methods of work have been of much assistance to teachers and heads of schools in other states. The officers of the organization are well known and capable leaders among our people.

ATTENTION!

The Missouri Association of Colored Teachers will meet in St. Joseph, Mo., on Nov. 12th-14th approaching. The program will be strong from start to finish and all who fail to attend will miss a very pleasant and profitable gathering.

The Association of white teachers will meet at the same time in the same city and the colored teachers will have the same railroad rates as the white teachers. The colored citizens of St. Joseph will spare no pains to make it pleasant for all who may attend.

Begin now to prepare for the meeting. Yours very truly,

B. F. ALLEN, President.

STATE TEACHERS HOLD GREAT MEETING.

Prof. G. N. Grisham, Principal of Lincoln High School, and the Race's Foremost Educator, Elected President—Next Session to be Held Here.

The session of the Missouri Negro State Teachers' Association held at St. Joseph last week, was perhaps the most helpful meeting which the teachers of Kansas City have ever attended. Never have so many representative Negro educators of Missouri convened for the express purpose of mutual discussion. Everywhere and during each meeting, the heartiest spirit of comradeship prevailed.

Distinctive features of the session were the very excellent musical numbers. The singing and playing of the representatives from the faculty of Lincoln Institute easily showed the skill and training under which students of that institution are developed. The Girls' Glee Club of Lincoln High School, comprising Katherine Adams, Opal Bolen, Eva Green, Arzethyr Franklin, Saxie English, Roxana Cowden, Doris Novel, Genevieve Graves, Blossom Fox and Maud Williams, under the modest but efficient direction of Prof. F. J. Work, was particularly appreciated by the audience.

The most able papers read were those by Prof. Joe E. Herriford of Lincoln School and Prof. W. H. Dawley, Jr., of Lincoln High School. Prof. Dawley never has appeared in a happier vein, and his discussion upon the "Preparation of High School Teachers" was indeed exhaustive and interesting. Prof. Herriford read a masterly exposition of the "Ideal Grammar School Principal." The clearest note in each of these papers was that of human sympathy and earnestness. The address of President B. F. Allen of Lincoln Institute, the retiring president of the Association, was rich in thought and diction.

Prof. G. N. Grisham gave the teachers, in a very valuable address on "Mental Efficiency," the latest theories and discoveries in the field of educational psychology. The lecture was illuminating and impressive because of its richness in illustration and explanation. No paper provoked more discussion or was more enthusiastically received by the Association than was this vividly psychological talk.

Delightful diversions were furnished the members of the Association by a trip to the packing houses, for which St. Joseph is famous, and by a public reception in magnificent and spacious Pattee Market Hall. At this reception Mrs. Ida A. Walker, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke convincingly upon the "Influence of Women's Organizations on the Educational Work of the State."

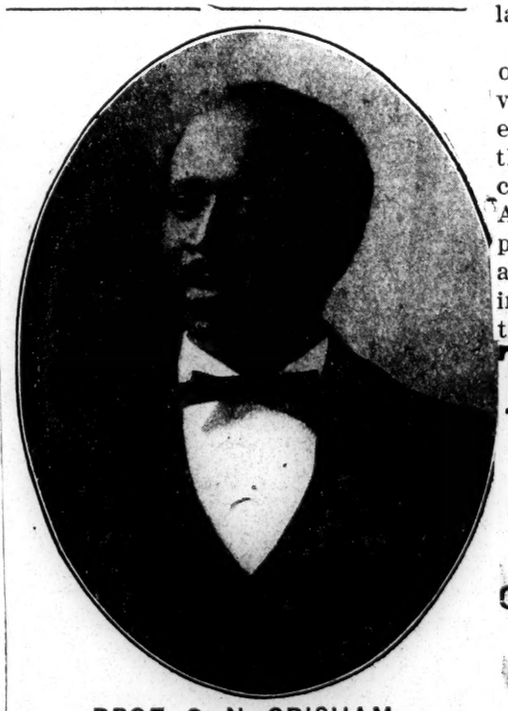
The most pleasing feature of the session at St. Joseph was the remarkable harmony among the Kansas City teachers. This was strikingly exhibited in the matter of elections. Prof. G. N. Grisham, recognized as the intellectual and administrative head of the teaching fraternity in the West, was unanimously elected president, and Kansas City was selected as the meeting place of the Association for next year.

In the contest for the election of Prof. Grisham, first place as a member of the nominating committee must be accorded to Prof. R. T. Cole of the Garrison School. Prof. Cole stood firm for the nomination of the Principal of Lincoln High School, and finally carried the committee. The actual work was done by Prof. Herriford outside the committee, in which he again demonstrated his claim to the title of master in floor politics. It was indeed a pleasing sight to note the activity of Profs. Cook, Dawley, Crosthwait and Thompson. All these men went into the meetings full of energy and goodfellowship, but determined to stamp the impress of their individuality upon the issue and proceedings of the Association.

Conspicuous among the teachers were Prof. C. C. Hubbard of Sedalia, Prof. Jones of St. Joseph, Prof. C. C. Williams of Boonville, Prof. H. L. Cox of Columbia, Prof. J. W. Damel of Lincoln Institute, and Prof. A. C. Maclin of Hannibal.

The meetings proved that the Negro teachers of Missouri are a wonderful body of unselfish and zealous workers for the advancement of the race, easily able to rise above petty bickerings and personal prejudices whenever the conservation of the larger good is at issue. Every member of the Association feels sure that under the leadership of Prof. Grisham the great body of teachers in this state will strive towar dthe highest possible ideals and enter into the largest fields of unselfish service.

I cannot refrain from mentioning one fact, significant, almost irrelevant in its connection here, but so eloquently indicative of the man—that fact is, that the Railroad fare for carrying the Girls' Glee Club to the Association was defrayed from the private funds of Prof. G. N. Grisham, and no one took more delight in seeing to their comfort and pleasure than their own most interested principal.



PROF. G. N. GRISHAM,
Principal of the Lincoln High School of Kansas City, Mo., and the foremost educator of the race, elected president of the Colored State Teachers' Association at St. Joseph last week by unanimous vote.

TEACHERS MEET JUNE 10-14

Governor Locke Craig and Superintendent Joyner Invited to Deliver Addresses.

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Raleigh, N. C., April 14.—Members of the executive committee of the North Carolina Colored Teachers' Assembly met in the offices of the State Department of Education yesterday afternoon and arranged for the annual meeting of the Association to be held at Shaw University here on June 10-14. Nothing definite as to the final program was given out, other than that a number of speakers had been extended invitations to attend the meeting and to make addresses.

Dr. J. B. Dudley, president of the Colored A. and M. College, of Greensboro; Dr. P. W. Moore, president of the Colored Normal ...titute of Elizabeth City, and ...retary of the Teachers' Assembly; and Dr. E. E. Smith, of Fayetteville, were among the prominent teachers present for the meeting of the committee yesterday.

Invitations to address the meeting of the teachers were extended to State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, Governor Locke Craig, and Professors N. C. Newbold and E. E. Sams, of the Department of Education, also to Superintendent Zebulon Judd, of Wake County, and Superintendent F. M. Harper, of the city schools. Professors C. R. Frazier, of Shaw University, and C. H. Boyer, of St. Augustine, were also extended invitations to address the meeting.

Mr. E. E. Sams, secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, met with the Colored committee, and offered suggestions to them as to the meeting of their organization.

NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Of Higher Colored Schools of Virginia, Dec. 30th. and 31st.

The Ninth Conference promises to be more definite and useful and any of its predecessors. The subjects to be discussed are of vital importance, the general topic being "The Standardizing of our Sunday Schools," and, "The Ideal Secondary School."

The chaotic condition of our schools is very unfortunate. There is no uniformity in names or courses, or order of studies, or length or recitation period, or character of work. Can we not get a little closer together, and have more uniformity in our work?

And just what ought we to aim at? What is the ideal High Sshool or Industrial High School, especially for the country? New ideas are being tried; can we work towards any of them? Let us see what they are

All interested in such questions are invited to attend the sessions at Va. Union University, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Wednesday Dec. 30th. All principals and teachers of colored High Schools are especially urged to come and participate in the discussions.

The Maryland Colored State Teachers' Association will meet in Baltimore, December 29th and 30th. All teachers of the State are earnestly urged to attend. For further information watch this space, or ...te to Prof. D. S. S. Goodloe, ...t, Bowie, Md.—6tf

Educ
Reformatories

MASS-MEETING FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS' STATE TRAINING SCHOOL SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Dallas Express

At New Hope Baptist Church on Sunday night, November 22nd (tomorrow), will be held the next mass-meeting for addresses of full explanation by representatives of both races on the proposition of the State of Texas about the establishment of the State Training School for Girls. It is most creditable to announce that our women of thought and purpose through their religious and fraternal societies in the city, including many individuals of the race of both sexes, are responding well. At the meeting on Sunday night reports from all sources will be publicly heard and totaled up for transfer the next day to the Committee of which Judge Quintin D. Corley, of the county court, is chairman.

It was the broad-spirited Mrs. E. P. Turner who first conveyed the information that the girls of our race would be given a share of the educational benefits of this modern help to the weak girls of both races. A colored committee was asked for by this noble lady. Credit will be given duly in the public prints to every society and individual, male and female who contributes to what we are to turn over, a good sum of which is already in hand. Whenever a humanitarian movement like this invites us in, let us accept the invitation. Let every right-minded woman and man of us be at the meeting.

ALEXANDER S. JACKSON,
Chairman.
MRS. NELLIE DAY.
MRS. ODALIE M. JACKSON.
MRS. JULIA C. FRAZIER.
W. O. BUNDY.
Committee.

Houston, Tex.
Chronicle

OCT 3 - 1914

NEGRO [illegible] TO BE DELAYED

That Harris County will not establish an industrial school for negro boys, for which $5000 was set aside, is now practically certain. Based on the reports of prominent local negro citizens, Judge W. H. Ward announces that he will recommend to the county commissions that no action be taken on the matter. N. Q. Henderson and L. V. Allen, from whom the reports were received, declare that there is absolutely no necessity for the construction of such a home in Harris County. They investigated thoroughly the Gatesville institution and assert that it answers all requirements. J. Dixie Smith, probation officer, also visited Gatesville, and submitted a report concuring with the findings of Henderson and Allen.

On petition of many negroes, with the indorsement of the white people, the county commissioners set aside the sum of $5000 for the construction of the home. When a similar petition was presented to the city council, asking it to co-operate with the county officials, an inclination to assist the project was manifested. Because of the reports mentioned, however, the county has practically decided to abandon the project.

Houston, Tex.
Chronicle

OCT 10 1914

NEGROES MAKE APPEAL FOR BOYS' SCHOOL

Strenuous efforts by the negroes of Houston for the construction of a Harris County Home for Delinquent Negro Boys were inagurated Saturday morning when a delegation composed of seven representative colored citizens appeared before County Judge Ward arguing in favor of the project. While Judge Ward maintained that the Gatesville institution met all needed requirements, he stated that the county woud consider the matter further.

Headed by Nat Q. Henderson, the members of the committee made an eloquent appeal, declaring that Harris County should take the lead in providing a home where negro boys might be sent and trained to be good and upright men. Judge Ward asserted, however, that Harris County could not present the negro boys with as excellent facilities as provided at the Gatesville institution. He said he believed that what is needed more for the colored race is an institution similar to the Faith Home rather than a home for delinquents.

J. Dixie Smith, chief juvenile officer, spoke strongly in favor of the project. "It is true that conditions are very favorable at Gatesville," he said, "but it does not answer the needs of the negro boy. Only those charged with felony offenses should be sent to that institution. Harris County should provide a place where the negro boys charged with small offenses may be sent rather than to the Gatesville institution."

That the Harris County Home for Negro Boys may yet be a reality was the opinion of many after the meeting.

The committee, appointed at a meeting of the Colored Federated Charities Thursday afternoon, is composed of the following: N. Q. Henderson, J. B. Bell, J. J. Hardaway, Sam Wilson, John Adkins, T. M. Fairchild and Rev. M. F. Foust. M. H. Broyles, while not on the committee, spoke in favor of the proposition.

In the county budget $5000 for this purpose is set aside and the city council is looking with favor in appropriating a simlar amount. While the county has not as yet officially backed down, the sentiment of Judge Ward against the project brought forth the appeal from the delegation.

Houston, Tex.
Post

OCT 7 1914

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL ASKED FOR HARRIS COUNTY

Petition to Commissioners Corrected Impression Created by Report on Gatesville Plant.

In order to further the movement inaugurated for the establishment of a training school in Harris county for delinquent negro boys, a delegation of negroes appeared before Judge Ward and the commissioners court urging favorable action upon the matter. This action followed the announcement that as the result of a visit made by several negroes to the State juvenile training school at Gatesville, the latter was commended and the need for an institution in Harris county was discounted.

As a matter of fact, it has been learned that while the Gatesville institution was indorsed, there was no suggestion made by those who visited it to give up the idea of building the proposed school for Harris county. In a written report filed with Judge Ward, N. Q. Henderson negro probation officer and one of those who visited Gatesville, commends the institution, but requests that the Harris county project be not abandoned.

J. Dixie Smith, chief probation officer of Harris county, in his report says that the sleeping quarters of the Gatesville school are badly crowded, and that the buildings are filled to overflowing with white and colored delinquent children. Harris county has set aside in its budget $5000 for the building of a training school

Houston, Tex.
Post

OCT 11 1914

NEGROES URGE COUNTY TO BUILD TRAINING SCHOOL

Delegration Called on County Judge and Requested Favorable Action on Proposed Institution.

A committee of seven negroes representing the Colored Federated Charities appearenced before County Judge Ward Saturday and spoke in behalf of the boys in contemplation of which the sum of $5000 was set aside in the budget. The delegation declared that a necessity for the institution existed despite the fact that the Gatesville institution was a suitable institution for the negroes sent from this county.

J. Dixie Smith, chief probation officer of Harris county, who recently paid a visit to the Gatesville institution, declared that the Harris county school was needed to care for juvenile delinquents who committed minor offenses. Judge Ward declared that the matter would be taken up at an early session of the county commissioners' court and given due consideration.

The committee consisted of N. Q. Henderson, J. B. Bell, J. J. Hardaway, Sam Wilson, John Adkins, T. M. Fairchild, M. H. Broyles and Rev. M. F. Foust.

Houston, Tex.
Post

OCT 15 1914

NEGRO DELINQU[illegible]HOOL WAS FAVORED BY SEVERAL

Commissioners Court on Wednesday Decided to Defer Action Until a Later Date.

After a hearing on the question of establishing a county institution for negro delinquents, the county commissioners court Wednesday decided to defer action until a later date. A delegation of negroes appeared at the session and the court was addressed by other citizens who favored the project.

Among the speakers were Judge Norman G. Kittrell, Superintendent of Police Ben Davison and Superintendent of City Schools P. W. Horn, each of whom pointed out the need of the proposed institution. N. Q. Henderson, negro probation officer; J. C. Bell and other negroes also spoke in favor of the school.

County Judge W. H. Ward argued that of greater importance than a school for negro boys was the need for an institution to care for little negro children before they had an opportunity to become delinquent. He pointed out that the reports of the Gatesville reformatory showed that institution to be in every way a proper one to take care of delinquents sent from Harris county.

It was also pointed out that the burden of maintaining the institution would fall on the county and would be an added expense which at the present time the county was in no position to carry.

CLIPPING
Houston, Tex.
Chronicle

NOV 21 1914

SITE OFFERED FOR SCHOOL FOR COLORED BOYS

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Colored Federation, held last evening at the court house, the offer of a negro of a tentative site for the proposed industrial home for delinquent colored boys was discussed and an investigation of the offer decided upon.

The site offered consists of 14 acres on the Clark street road, about five miles from Houston. There is a six-room house on the property and the donor offers it free until the federation is in condition to pay rental. The following committee was appointed to investigate: William Nickerson, Jr., J. B. Bell, J. J. Hardeway, W. W. Chester and W. Dixie Smith.

The following white citizens were named as a committee to ask the county commissioners for financial aid: Rufus Cage, Judge Norman G. Kittrell, G. E. Kepple. They will be accompanied by the following colored representatives of the federation: N. Q. Henderson, J. B. Bell, W. W. Chester and J. J. Hardeway.

Short addresses were made by Mrs. Love and Ella Walls, the latter a negress who has done splendid work for the people of her race. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday, August 6, when further reports will be heard.

TIPTON, MO., IS TO HAVE a HOME FOR INCORRIGIBLE NEGRO GIRLS that will cost, when completed, $90,000. If the management finds that they have more room than they really need, and will wire us at our expense, we will send a trainload or two from our fair city.

NEGRO ORPHANAGE HEAD RELATES SCHOOL PROGRESS.

Taking two Negro orphans from Harris County and one from the Dallas County Juvenile Court, Rev. W. L. Dickson, president of the Dickson Negro Orphanage at Gilmer, Upshur County, was in Dallas this morning. He told officers of the Juvenile Court of progress of his school and laid down his precepts as to the best training for the Negro race.

"Industrial training is what we stress," he said. "We have 157 acres of fine land and on it we teach part of our boys to farm. Then we have blacksmith shops to teach them to be blacksmiths, carpenter shops to teach them to be carpenters, and the like.

"The girls also are trained on industrial lines. On June 26, we graduated fifteen girls in a class in domestic training. Before they graduated, applications had been filed for every girl and each girl had her choice of several places to do domestic work for white people. They were all put to work in that way and they will make good, too."

He told also of baseball park and other pleasure features for the Negro children.

"We know he is doing much good," said Probation Officer John M. Lowery, "and he has helped this Juvenile Court very much with its work with Negroes."

Rev. Dickson announced that Mrs. J. C. Love of Houston, chairman of the social service committee of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, will address the children of the orphanage the second week in August. He extended an invitation to Mr. Lowery, who accepted to deliver an address there at the same time.—Evening Journal of July 7.

Dallas Express bears cheerful testimony to the worth of the Dickson Colored Orphanage, which for years has been one of the strong institutions for good in this State. Owing to the general stringency of money the orphanage just now needs assistance. The colored people, who refuse assistance to the orphanage will make a great mistake, for most certainly a race is not making progress, which does not understand that the burden of the weaker element does not rest upon the strong.

Dallas, Texas. TIMES-Herald NOV 4 1914

Dallas Firms Help Colored Orphanage

According to J. W. Dickson, manager of the Dickson Colored Orphanage at Gilmer, Huey & Philp company have donated eight box heating stoves for the use of the orphanage. Butler Brothers have also made an appreciated donation to the institution. This donation included twelve dozen pairs of stockings, twelve dozen suits of union underwear for girls and three dozen suits of clothes for boys. According to Manager Dickson the offerings come in just when needed most and are highly appreciated.

Mobile, Ala. ITEM OCT 25 1914

IMPROVE THE COLORED HOME.

To the Editor of The Item:

I know that the good white and colored citizens of Mobile hardly believe what a grand and beautiful charity could easily be brought to flower in this old town if under the direction of a few able, energetic and charitable inclined personages. I visited the present Colored Old Folks and Orphans Home a few weeks ago, and found that the location, grounds, fruit trees, etc., are ideal and desirable for such an institution, but, after going through the building itself, found that it was entirely too small to meet the demands created by such an institution. The present building is the size of a small cottage and at the present houses uncomfortably about ten or twelve persons who are either old, blind or helpless. In one very small room I found three beds containing as many inmates, making it very uncomfortable and insanitary. I must state that the interior of the building and rooms, although in need of repairs, is kept scrupulously clean and that the few inmates are well taken care of by their beloved matrons. I may also mention the fact that the funds of this institution are at a low ebb and very often this good matron is compelled to go out and solicit funds and provisions so that the inmates are properly fed and taken care of, necessitating her leaving the premises and being absent at times when her presence and being about would be more advantageous at the home, as it must be remembered at times that there are some sick amongst these old people who require different attentions. I also know that applicants are turned away as there is not room enough for those few who are there already. It seems hardly right that in this community where there are so many colored people that those of them who are superannuated by old age or children who are left orphans and helpless, should be refused shelter and food on account of there not being rooms or funds to care for them. I think I voice the sentiment of the right thinking people when I state that this sad condition should be ameliorated as speedily as possible and steps should be taken to enlarge this institution and meet the requirements of this class of our poor and afflicted.

Of course, it takes time and thought to plan how it could be best and most feasibly accomplished but I feel assured that if these conditions are made public, that a charitable interest would be created amongst the whites and colored in every walk of life, and that a goodly number of sincere and good people would respond and give of their time, means and thought to help such a worthy institution. The city itself should help to enlarge this home and also provide funds to help maintain it. This is a noble cause and anyone helping would amply be repaid by the consciousness of having done a duty and by the tears of joy and the blessings bestowed upon them by the old people and the orphans. Such a work is blessed by our Gods.

ARON KOTTWITZ.

Mobile, Oct. 23, 1914.

PITTSBURGH, PA. Post 18 October 1914

Colored Boys' Home Gets More Than $2,000

Activity on the part of workers yesterday netted more than $2,000 for the Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, Bedford avenue. It was "geranium day" and the venders of the flowers found many patrons on the streets and in business places.

The results were known at a late hour last night. When the final count was announced cheering among the workers began. The campaign was regarded as a successful one.

SPECIAL SACRED CONCERT AND SUNDAY DINNER TODAY, 5:30 TO 9:30 HOTEL LINCOLN. MUSIC BY THE GREAT RIGO, AND HIS CELEBRATED GYPSY ORCHESTRA.

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL OCT 4 1914

AUNT BENIE HOME AGAIN.

Asks John Wanamaker for Donation for Negro Orphans.

Aunt Benie Hudson, one of the old-time negro mammies, who is devoting the remainder of her life to the Negro Orphans' and Old Ladies' Home, out on the Hernando Road, is back in Memphis after having the time of her life in Philadelphia at the national Baptist convention of her church.

Aunt Benie's white folks gave her the money for her trip and she visited the great Wanamaker stores while in Philadelphia and left a pamphlet issued by the home of Mr. Manamaker, and has since written him a letter, asking him for a donation for the orphans' wing, which is needed so badly.

"Chile," said Aunt Benie yesterday, "yo' all don't know what a great trip that was. We was in Philadelphia a week and we was treated royal. Mr. Wanamaker invited we all to his store and gave us a picture, too. It was grand. But our home needs money as bad as ever and the last $20 we got is done gone."

Aunt Benie hopes that not only Mr. Wanamaker, but a lot of other good white folks, will help her out this winter. She has eight old women and three helpless old men in the home now.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. STANDARD UNION

BENEFIT FOR COLORED ORPHANS

Every seat in the Majestic Theatre was taken yesterday afternoon, the occasion being a memorial benefit for the Howard Orphanage and Industrial School, Kings Park, L. I., held under the auspices of the Citizens' Club of Brooklyn. The feature of the afternoon's programme was the music, all of which was composed by colored authors and rendered by the National Negro Orchestra under the direction of James Reese Europe, assisted by William H. Tyers and E. E. Thompson. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the Board of Managers, presided and gave a brief account of the aims, objects and needs of the institution. Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of Temple Israel, and director of the Probation Association of Brooklyn, was eloquent in his appeal to the citizens generally in behalf of the institution. Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, spoke in a most hopeful vein of the work of the orphanage, and urged the colored people to stand by the management in its great struggle to maintain the institution. The officers of the club under whose management the benefit was given are: George E. Wibecan, president; Dr. Owen M. Waller, vice-president; Charles O. Thomas, secretary; Frank H Gilbert, William H. Hackley, George W. Harris, Frederick B. Watkins, Charles E. Moore, Edward A. Warren and Henry T. Mars. William F. Trotman was chairman of the benefit committee.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. STANDARD UNION MAY 5 1914

FOR COLORED ORPHANS.

The annual visit to Concord Baptist Church of the children of the Howard Orphanage and Industrial School was made last Sunday evening. After a talk by the pastor, the Rev. William M. Moss, D.D., Mrs. Mary Gordon, widow of the late superintendent, James H. Gordon, who has succeeded her husband in the management of the institution, outlined the future plans of the work, told of its possibilities, resources, etc., and of the proposed financial plan upon which to place the school that it may not be hampered in its great scope of usefulness. The plan as outlined provides for captains all over Brooklyn and Manhattan. Each captain makes himself responsible for $100. This may be done by having a company of ten members, each member to pledge $10, the whole to be collected by June 1.

The institution is in dire need of $10,000 by that time, and the citizens of Brooklyn generally are urgently requested to come to the rescue during this struggle to tide over the institution's financial difficulties. At a recent meeting Mrs. Gordon briefly told of the progress made at Kings Park, L. I., of the vast opportunity afforded the management of making reputable men and women of these boys and girls, who would otherwise be probably lost to the community in which they live. She said that any boy or girl graduating from the course at Kings Park is eligible to admission in any of the high schools in Greater New York. Besides this the boys and girls learn a trade, thus giving them not only an education, but a means of living as capable artisans.

The institution is ideally situated

COLORED ASYLUM IN SPLENDID CONDITION

PETERSBURG, VA., April 19.—A committee of the State board of charities consisting of W. W. Baker, of Chesterfield; Dr. Peter Winston, of Farmville, and Dr. J. T. Mastin, of Richmond, in company with Robert Gilliam, Sr., and J. Gordon Bohannon, of the board of directors, made a regular official inspection of the Central State hospital.

The books and financial statements had been previously examined by State Accountant Smyth. The institution and its affairs were found to be in altogether satisfactory condition

Home for Aged Negro Women

Constitution 3-8-14

In connection with the movement being made through the congregation of the Friendship Baptist church to aid in building the Fulton County Reformatory for Negro Boys and Girls, the women of the congregation are trying to raise funds to establish there a ward for aged negro women. The home maintained by the Friendship church for old women has had to be moved. It is the purpose to establish the home where the inmates will have ground upon which to plant vegetables and flowers, and thus aid in the support of the institution. To inspire interest in the cause, a contest was recently held, and $5 in gold awarded to the one who could make the greatest number of words out of the letters in the word "Reformatory."

Anyone wishing to aid in the work can communicate with Mrs. Marie Butler, care of Friendship Baptist church, E. V. Carter, pastor.

t King's Park, within close proximty to Huntington and other splendid owns on Long Island. It is high and lry and covers over five hundred cres of well cultivated land, which ncludes in its holdings hundreds of hickens, ducks, live stock, etc. Its roducts for the past year far exeeded the most sanguine expectaions of the management. It is the pinion of those concerned with the vork that nowhere in the country is better opportunity afforded for the evelopment of the heart, head and and of the rising colored youth than t the Howard Orphan School. The vork has the hearty endorsement of oth the local and State boards of harities. The contribution to the vork from Concord Baptist Church ast Sunday evening was the sum of 100. Nothing less than this amount s contributed to this cause annually y the Concord church.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR COLORED DEAF AND BLIND

(By H. C. Young)

Newort News, Va. June 10th.—The closing exercises of the Virginia School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children took place in the chapel of the institution Tuesday afternoon at 3 p. m. The exercises and the exhibit reflected great credit upon Prof. M. C. Ritter, the founder and superintendent, his able corps of instructors and the students of this splendid institution, which is supported by the state for the deaf and blind subjects of our race.

Statesman

JUN 5 1914

NEGRO HOME REQUIRES $700

AUSTIN, Texas

Unless Forthcoming Inmates Must Go to Poor Farm.

The inmates of the Home for Aged Negro Women will have to be removed to the county poor farm July 1 unless enough money is raised before that date to make the first payment on a permanent home for them. This is the statement of Dr. W. H. Crawford, chairman of a committee named some time back by Mayor A. P. Wooldridge to solicit funds for this object.

Dr. Crawford said yesterday that the negro lodges and other organizations have contributed, and that a considerable sum was raised by collection Emancipation Day, but that there is still a considerable amount lacking of the $700 needed to make a first payment.

The committee will begin Friday morning to make a final canvass, and whites as well as negroes will be called upon this time to help out the cause.

It is declared that two or three desirable properties are offered, and that the deferred payments can be made to mature June 19 of each year.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMANDA SMITH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Hundred or More Persons Attend Exercises, and Ministers and Publishers Deliver Addresses—Ideal Woman's Club Hosts.

The best anniversary Amanda Smith Industrial Home ever had was celebrated last Monday under the auspices of the Ideal Woman's Club. More than one hundred persons, including eleven pastors, responded to the invitation of the club, and from noon until 8 o'clock the guests were enjoying the good things prepared for them. Dinner was served at 3 p. m., and refreshments throughout the day. The club derived a substantial sum from this source, which together with its donation of $5 made a present of $25 to the home, with other donations promised.

The exercises began at 3 o'clock. A brief program by the club, interspersed with singing by the children, was followed by addresses by members of the club, Mrs. Barnett and most of the pastors present. Among those who spoke in unstinted praise of the home were: Rev. E. G. Martin, Harry Knight, J. W. Robinson, J. Haywood, D. H. Harris, A. L. Harris, A. Venerable, G. C. Mapleden, and Hon. Julius F. Taylor, editor of the Broad Ax.

HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS

The Journal & Guide 4-25-14

Plans For New Institution Well Under Way in Newport News

CHILDREN'S NURSERY ALSO

Aims To Protect Working Girls and Provide Kindergarten For Children

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Newport News, Va., April 22.—The plans for the proposed Newport News Industrial Home for Girls and Children's Nursery are well under way. Mrs. Annie N. Brooks, its promoter, has announced that the work of remodeling the building, which is located at 735 Twenty-first street, will begin at a very early date, and the work, which is expected to be completed in about thirty days, will be pressed with all vigor until finished. The plans for the conduct of the hame have been arranged, the members of the advisory and instruction board selected.

A Much Needed Work.

The home will be devoted to the elevation of girls and women, especially those seeking employment and preparing them for profitable employment. Special attention will be given to domestic training, such as scientific housekeeping, laundrying, cooking and sewing, neatness, responsibility, physiology and conduct, a training which so well fits them for home-making and the routine duties of life—preparing them for useful living in whatever channel they may be thrown.

A Home of Protection.

It is the aim of the home to throw around the working girl a sort of protectorate, which will shield her from the evil influences of the city life. It will be provided with a lecture room where men and women who are engaged in educational and reform work will give helpful and instructive lectures that will be inspiring and elevating to the girls and women.

Children's Nursery and Kindergarten.

A children's nursery and kindergarten will be conducted in connection with the home. This feature is expected to be very helpful to mothers who have to do outside work and have no one to look affter their babies in their absence. This department will be under a person well eperienced in the care of children and a teacher in the kindergarten work.

It is expected that Mrs. Brooks Industrial Home will have a great influence for good in this community. Houston, Tex.

Chronicle

JUN 7 1914

MANY TO VISIT NEGRO SCHOOL

Interest is being manifested in the annual session of the school board of the Dickson Colored Orphanage which will be held at Gilmer on June 26. Many prominent white citizens from this section of the state have promised to attend the session.

The principal address at the session will be delivered by Senator J. C. McNealus of Dallas. The senator is especially interested in the work for the general improvement of the colored race in Texas, and the school board highly appreciates the honor of his participation in the program.

Among those who will attend from Houston are J. T. Scott, Minor Stewart, J. S. Rice and J. L. Autrey. George W. Littlefield of Dallas has also promised to be present.

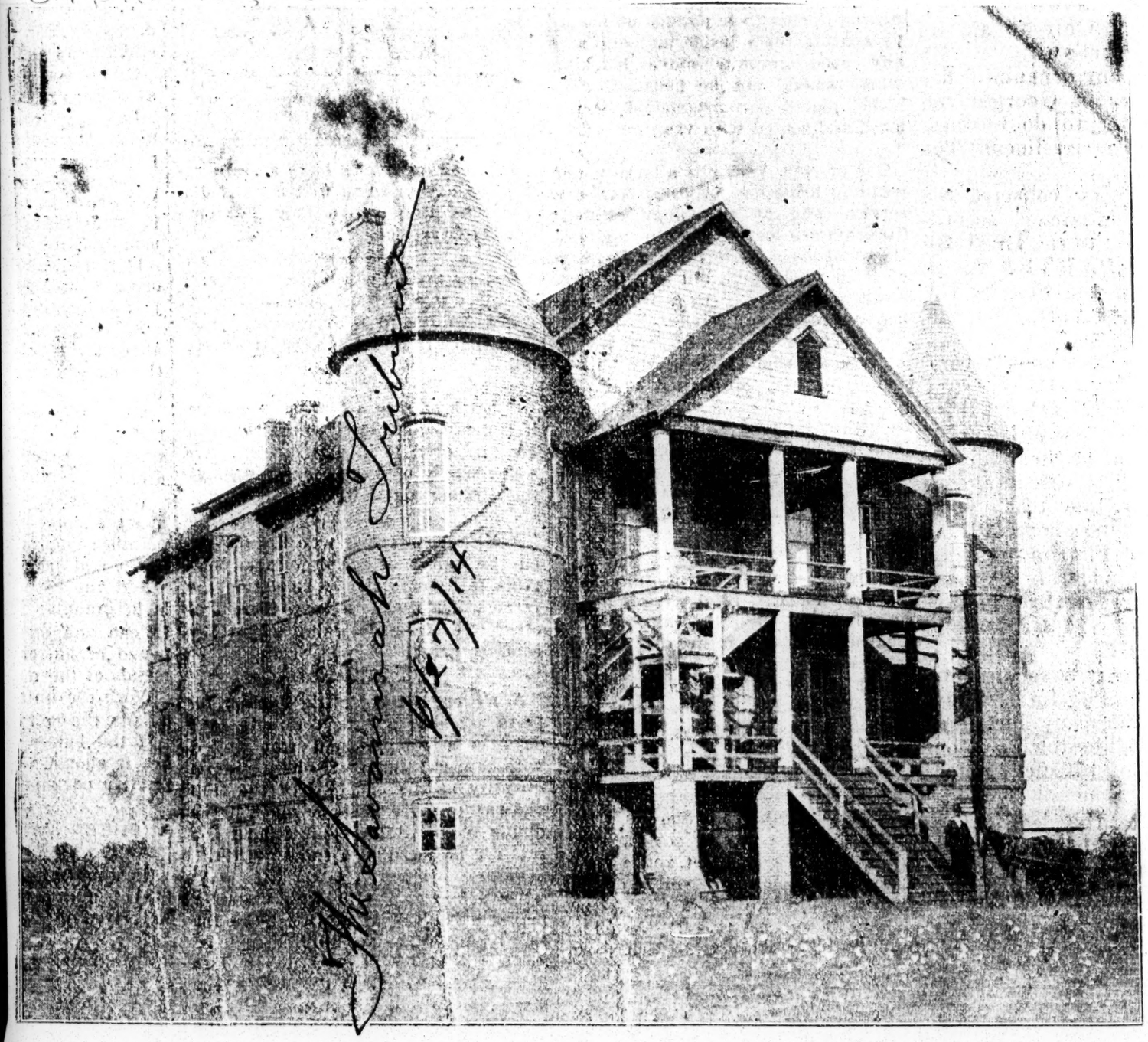
A recent visit to the orphanage by white school officials of Gilmer resulted in surprisingly good showings by the various classes, and promises were obtained at that time of additional assistance for the colored school in the future. Industrial education is the main object of the institution and plans along this line of much wider scope than heretofore have been made for the coming year. W. L Dickson of Gilmer is the president and general manager of the institution.

The Industrial Home for Negro girls, near Tipton, Missouri, is to have a new building which, when completed, will cost $80,000. Governor Major of Missouri has appointed a new board for the home composed of Negroes.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 5-21-14

Educational -

Orphans Home and Other Benevolent Institutions.



Widows and Orphaus' Home, Americus, Ga., where the Grand Lodge of Masons met this week.

Education - 1914
National Association, Teachers, etc

President N. B. Young of the Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College was elected president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at its recent session, and Doctor M. W. Dogan, the retiring president, was elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

NEGRO GRANT LAND COLLEGE

Conference of Educated Colored Men—A Classic Program Discussed—Prof. Miller Presided.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held its 28th annual session in the New Willard Hotel of this city, Nov. 11, 12 and 13. Eleven Southern States were represented by delegates from Negro schools.

The representatives from the Negro schools held a special conference in the Library Hall of Howard University on the afternoon of the 11th and 12th. The following program was carried out:

Wednesday Afternoon 2 O'clock, November 11.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Byrd Prillerman.

Welcome—By Prof. Kelley Miller, Dean of Colloge of Arts and Sciences, Howard University.

Response—By President W. C. Jason, of Delaware.

Brief report on the past year's work by a representative from each school.

Thursday Afternoon, 2 O'clock November 12.

"What Standards of Scholarship Shall We Expect of the Land Grant Colleges?"—Led by President R. R. Wright, of Georggia, and President R. S. Wilkinson, of South Carolina.

"The Purpose of Industrial Education—Vocational, Educational, or Both?"—Led by President James B. Dudley of North Carolina, President W. S. Buchanan, of Alabama, and Prof. C. K. Graham, of Virginia.

"What Industrial Courses are Most Profitable, Educationally and Vocationally?"—Prof. F. H. Cardoza, of Florida, and Prof. Thomas H. Kiah, of Maryland.

"What Industrial Courses are Most Popular with the Students?"—Representative from each school.

Address—W. O. Thompson, President, O. S. U. "What should be the Minimum Requirement in Scholarship for Admission to these schools?"

"What Benefit will your school receive from the Smith-Lever Bill?"—By a representative from each school.

"What is your school doing to better the conditions of Rural Life in your State "

Address—Hon. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Hon. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and President W. O. Thompson, of the Ohio State University, made able addresses, and manifested much interest in the work of this conference.

At the close of the conference Thursday evening dinner was served to the delegation by the deans of Howard University. Prof. Kelly Miller presided at dinner, and remarks were made by Prof. Byrd Prillerman on the Land Grant Colleges, Prof. Geo. Wm. Cook, and Prof. Turner, of Howard University.

Prof. Byrd Prillerman, President of the West Virginia Colored Institute was for the fourth consecutive time elected chairman of the conference, and Prof. Blueford, of the A. M. College, Greensboro, N. C., was elected secretary.

A conference to consider a plan for the federation of Negro industrial and secondary schools in every part of the country, was held in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, June 9. The plan provides for a board of directors and a paid secretary. Among the speakers present was the Rev. Joseph W. Holly, D. D., of Albany, Ga. The plan was approved.

WORK OF LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Educators to Hold Meeting In Washington.

WHAT THEY WILL DISCUSS.

Representatives of the Various Schools Which Receive Government Aid Eager to Know South's Attitude on Smith-Lever Bill—Commissioner P. P. Claxton Among the Speakers.

By N. BARNETT DODSON.

Washington.—The fourth annual conference of the representatives of the Negro land grant colleges will be held in Library hall on the campus of Howard university in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 11 and 12. Professor Byrd Prillerman of West Virginia, chairman of the conference, is making an effort to have all the land grant schools represented. The subject of special interest before this conference will be the Smith-Lever bill, which was passed by congress last winter.

This bill makes ample provision for extension work among the farmers of the country, but, unlike the Morrill and the Nelson bills, it makes no special provision for the Negro. The distribution of this fund is left entirely to the states. Just what attitude the southern states will assume toward the Negro in the distribution of this fund is being watched with a great deal of interest, since it affects the interest of at least 7,000,000 colored people.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will meet in the New Willard hotel Nov. 11, 12 and 13. The representatives from the Negro land grant colleges are eligible to membership in this association and will attend its meetings mornings and evenings. Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, has been invited to address this special conference of Negro representatives in Library hall at Howard university Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock.

MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT.

Chairman Byrd Prillerman, president of the West Virginia Colored institute, will preside. The address of welcome will be delivered by Professor Kelly Miller, dean of the College of Arts and Science, and the response will be made by Professor W. C. Jason of Delaware. Following these addresses the representatives from the various schools, sixteen in number, will make brief reports concerning their work for the past year.

The subjects and speakers for Thursday afternoon will be:

"What Standards of Scholarship Shall We Expect of the Negro Land Grant Colleges?" Led by President R. R. Wright of Georgia and President R. S. Wilkinson of South Carolina.

"The Purpose of Industrial Education — Vocational, Educational, or Both?" Led by President James B. Dudley of North Carolina and President W. S. Buchanan of Alabama.

"What Industrial Courses Are Most Profitable Educationally and Vocationally?" Professor F. H. Cardozo of Florida.

"What Industrial Courses Are Most Popular With the Students?" "What Should Be the Minimum Requirements In Scholarship For Admission to These Schools?" "What Benefit Will Your School Receive From the Smith-Lever Bill?" will also be discussed.

"The Negro land grant college is the outgrowth of the congressional land grant act of 1862. This measure was introduced into the United States congress by the late Senator Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont in 1857 and finally passed in 1862. The bill granted public lands for the founding of state colleges to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts and allied subjects. An additional grant was made by an act introduced by Senator Morrill in 1890, which provided that in states and territories in which separate schools were maintained for white and Negro youth an equitable distribution of the fund be made between the two races. The act carried with it an appropriation of $25,000 a year from the federal government.

INDEPENDENT

AUG 23 1914

Special to The Atlanta Independent.

The eleventh annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools recently held in Savannah, Ga., was perhaps the most successful meeting during its organization. Twenty States were represented by some of the best men and women of each State. The program was full of some of the most vital topics and was treated by men and women who were thoroughly acquainted with each specific phase of education. Maj. R. R. Wright and his local committee carried out their program without a single variation. The trolley ride on Friday, the elaborate banquet on Friday night, and the boat trip to Beaufort were all most enjoyable affairs, and were without an item of expense to the delegates. The Beaufort citizens did great credit to themselves by their reception and the elaborate shore dinner.

Large local audiences, too large to be accommodated, thronged the meeting places at every session. The mayor in his welcome address sounded a clarion note for justice and equal opportunities for every man without regard to race.

Commissioner of Education, Hon. P. P. Claxton, who gave the closing address on Sunday afternoon, spoke to an audience not only packing the theatre, but backed across the sidewalks and street. Mr. Claxton, although he travelled several hundred miles and landed in Savannah just in time to give the address, was ready, and spoke out of the depths of his experience and learning. He contended for the education of all people. His address was most inspiring, and alone would have more than repaid any efforts to attend this meeting.

The next meeting of the association goes to Cincinnati, Ohio, having had an invitation from the colored citizens, teachers and board of trade of that city. Dr. I. Garland Penn presented the invitation with documents from every organized force in Cincinnati. The newly elected officers are as follows:

President, N. B. Young, Florida; vice-president, J. A. Martin, of Mississippi; W. J. Hale, of Tennessee; O. L. Coleman, of Louisiana; W. E. Day, of Oklahoma; O .A. Fuller, of Texas; treasurer, M. W. Reddick, of Georgia; corresponding secretary, J. R. E. Lee, of Alabama; recording secretary, Georgia W. Carry, of Oklahoma; assistance, Ida C. Plummer, of Washington, D. C.; registrar, J. S. Clark, of Louisiana; executive committee, W. M. Dogan, of Texas, chairman; W. T. B. Williams, of Virginia, vice-chairman; S. G. Atkins, of North Carolina; R. S. Wilkins, of South Carolina; W. H. Singleton, of Tennessee; John Hope, of Georgia; I. Garland Penn, of Ohio; I. M. Terrell, of Texas; W. L. Garrett, of Mississippi; M. L. Bethune, of Florida; J. R. Wingfield, of Alabama; G. C. Wilkinson, of the District of Columbia; R. R. Wright, of Georgia, and J. H. A. Brazelton, of Oklahoma.

Resolutions Adopted By The National Negro Educational Congress At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

CAPTAIN TAYLOR'S PLAN ADOPTED

Resolved, That we reaffirm the declaration of principles which we made at our meeting in the city of St. Louis and respectfully request the newspaper press of the country to publish this declaration for the benefit of the people thereof.

Resolved, That we call the attention of our people to the importance of thorough preparation along all lines which will enable them to the satisfaction of the most exacting of other races, to perform all the duties of citizenship; that we must in all matters of a social character insist upon drawing a line of demarkation between those members of our race who are moral and lawabiding and those who are immoral and lawless.

Resolved, That we urge upon our leaders in all professions the importance of teaching our people that we cannot rise to a place that will command the respect of the world without thrift, education, economy, cleanliness of body, mind and heart; and strict observance of the laws of health.

Resolved, That we emphasize the importance of adopting our own race ideals, that we point our children with pride to the lives and deeds of our great men and women, and seize every opportunity to make it manifest to other races that like them we have race pride and purpose to the best of our ability to struggle side by side with them to accomplish the best results for our common country.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to His Excellency, Governor Lee Cruce, for his friendly attitude to the Negro race, and for the policy which he has adopted of extending in all matters even and exact justice to all citizens of the commonwealth over which he presides regardless of race or color.

Resolved, That we thank the members of all professions, the churches, the schools, the newspapers and the people in general of Oklahoma City for their co-operation in our efforts to make this congress a credit to our race.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Chamber of Commerce and the local committee headed by Prof. J. H. A. Brazelton for the pains which they have taken to provide for our entertainment and to minister to our pleasure by making it possible for us to ride to all parts of their magnificent city.

Resolved, That we thank President Inman E. Page of the C. A. and N. University and the band and orchestra of this institution under the leadership of Mrs. Zelia N. Breaux for the excellent music which they have furnished this congress, and for the sacrifice they have made in rendering this service; also the Randolph band of Oklahoma City, and all others who furnished music for this occasion.

Resolved, That we hereby extend our thanks to President J. Silas Harris and those associated with him for the able manner in which they have conducted the business of their respective offices, and for their efforts to make this congress a potential instrument in the work of the uplift of the Negro race.

Resolved, That we commend the plan of Capt. Charles Taylor for the pensioning of the ex-slaves to the favorable consideration of the public.

INMAN E. PAGE,
Chairman Committee on Resolutions.

...ago Tribune

20 June 1914

Dunne Names Negro Congress Del...

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—Gov. Dunne today named the delegates who will represent Illinois at the fifth annual convention of the Negro National Education congress at Oklahoma City, in July. The delegates are:

A. Morris Williams, Charles S. Gibbs, the Rev. L. F. Christy, and Dr. N. B. Ford, Springfield; the Rev. A. J. Carey, G. W. Blackwell, F. L. Barnett, Capt. L. C. Valle, L. B. Anderson, Frank L. Hamilton, S. B. Turner, the Rev. H. M. Carroll, Chicago; the Rev. S. B. Jones, Peoria; C. C. Wilson, Cairo; Charles L. Rice, Mound City; Dr. A. H. Kenebrew and Sherman Spencer, Jacksonville, Dr. S. E. McDonald, Bushnell; Thomas Patten, Galesburg; Troy Porter, Paris.

The convention holds from July 7 to 10.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The eleventh annual session of the National Association of teachers in colored schools recently held in Savannah, Ga., was perhaps the most successful meeting during its organization. Twenty states were represented by some of the best men and women of each state. The program was full of some of the most vital topics and was treated by men and women who were thoroughly acquainted with each specific phase of education. Maj. R. R. Wright and his local committee carried out their program without a single variation. The trolley ride on Friday, the elaborate banquet on Friday night, and the boat trip to Beaufort were all most enjoyable affairs, and were wtihout an item of expense to the delegates. The Beaufort citizens did great credit to themselves by their reception and the elaborate shore dinner.

Large local audiences, too large to be accommodated, thronged the meeting places at every session. The mayor in his welcome address sounded a clarion note for justice and equal opportunities for every man without regard to race.

Commissioner of Education, Hon. P. P. Claxton, who gave the closing address on Sunday afternoon, spoke to an audience not only packing the theatre, but backed across the sidewalks and street. Mr. Claxton, although he had travelled several hundred miles and landed in Savannah just in time to give the address, was ready, and spoke out of the depths of his experience and learning. He contended for the education of all people. His address was most inspiring, and alone would have more than repaid any efforts to attend this meeting.

The next meeting of the association goes to Cincinnati, Ohio, having had an invitation from the colored citizens, teachers and board of trade of that city.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICERS

J. Silas Harris Re-elected President After Heated Discussion—Denounces Sunday Baseball and Split Skirts.

(Special to The Chicago Defender.)

Oklahoma City, July 15.—The National Educational Congress has closed its sessions. The congress went on record as being opposed to some of the late-day styles in dress, against Sunday baseball and the use of intoxicating liquors. Other officers of the congress were elected as follows: First vice president, James French, Ohio; second vice president, Frank Montgomery, Winfield, Kas.; corresponding secretary, D. F. Abner, Wewoka, Okla.; assistant corresponding secretary, Maud E. Jones, Michigan; recording secretary, Mrs. Julia Embry, Colorado Springs, Colo.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. L. J. James, Sapulpa, Okla.; railroad secretary, W. M. King, St. Louis; treasurer, Mrs. L. L. Sawmer, Chandler, Okla.; chairman executive committee, John Lambdon, Shawnee, Okla.; vice president for Oklahoma, J. H. N. Brazelton, Oklahoma City; vice president for Kansas, Charles Taylor, Leavenworth; vice president for Michigan, J. E. Ford; musical director, Mrs. Julia W. Breaux, Langston, Okla.; director of exhibits, Mrs. Frances Preston, Lansing, Mich.; attorney, J. Bradshaw Thorne, New York; statistician, Rev. J. M. Harris, Springfield, Mo.

Madam Preston of Detroit is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, 224 East Second street. * * * Miss Jones of Michigan, Mr. French of Sandusky, Professor Baily of Langston University and Madam Preston, all of whom were delegates to the National Educational Congress, spent a delightful afternoon last Wednesday at the Jacobson residence.

Special to The Atlanta Independent.

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Dallas, Tex.

Negro Educators in Session.

Special to The News.

Oklahoma City, Ok., July 9.—The National Negro Educational Congress in session here today discussed anthropology and longevity of negroes. They heard an address on education for efficiency and pondered over the sex law of the Bible as applied to our educational ab... 300 are in attendance at

NATIONAL COLORED TEACHERS' MEETING.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 18.—(Special to Colored Alabamian)—The eleventh annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools recently held in Savannah, Ga., was perhaps the most successful meeting during its organization. Twenty States were represented by some of the best men and women of each State. The program was full of some of the most vital topics and was treated by men and women who were thoroughly acquainted with each specific phase of education. Maj. R. R. Wright and his local committee carried out their program without a single variation. The trolley ride on Friday, the elaborate banquet on Friday night, and the boat trip to Beaufort were all most enjoyable affairs and were without an item of expense to the delegates. The Beaufort citizens did great credit to themselves by their reception and the elaborate shore dinner.

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GREEK LETTER FRAT TO MEET IN CHICAGO

The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity will hold its seventh annual convention at the seat of the Theta Chapter in Chicago in December 2 to 30. The Theta Chapter embraces colored students of Chicago University, Northwestern University and other higher institutions of Chicago and vicinity.

At the convention the question of accepting applications for chapter representations in Negro schools of the South, rated in the Carnegie Foundation, will come up for discussion.

The Alpha Phi Alpha is the oldest intercollegiate greek letter fraternity among Negro students. It was founded by a band of colored students at Cornell University in 1907. It has sixteen chaptesr representing the leading universities of America and Canada, with an enrollment of 550 members.

Western College Fraternity to Meet.

Special to The New York Age.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 8.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Greek Letter College Fraternity known as Kappa Alpha Nu will be held with the Beta Chapter at the University of Illinois during the Christmas holidays, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 30, 31 and January 1. The Illinois Chapter has been busy for several months preparing for this meeting.

The social features arranged in connection with the meeting are attracting wide attention. A large attendance is expected, including special delegations from Indianapolis, Bloomington, Iowa City, Chicago and St. Louis. The annual banquet will be given on Thursday evening, December 31, and the annual Kappa Alpha Nu Prom will be given on New Year's night.